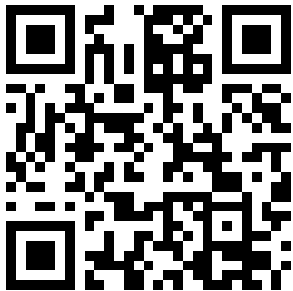

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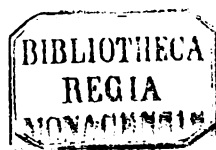
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|---|-------|----------------|----------------|
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| Vega .. | 3,063 | J. L. Wadley | Feb. 7. |
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| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|
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| City of London .. | James Black. | Saturday, Jan. 19. |
| City of Venice .. | Hy. Moffat. | Thursday, Jan. 31. |
| City of Agra .. | J. Gordon. | Friday, Feb. 12. |

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE—

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| City of Carthage .. | D. McPherson .. | Friday, Jan. 18. |
| Suffolk .. | W. H. Williams. | Tuesday, Feb. 12. |
| City of Edinburgh .. | W. H. Barham .. | Thursday, Mar. 6. |
| Cormona .. | J. A. Halcrow .. | Thursday, Mar. 27. |

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|--------------|----------|------------|----------|
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| Khandalla .. | Jan. 2 | Goorkha .. | Jan. 9 |
| Goa .. | Jan. 16 | Dacca .. | Jan. 23 |
| Golconda .. | Jan. 30 | Rewa .. | Feb. 6 |

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LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, via Suez Canal.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Clan Macintosh .. | January 12. |
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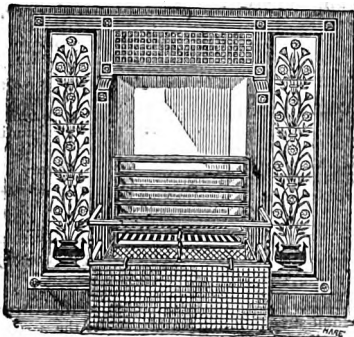
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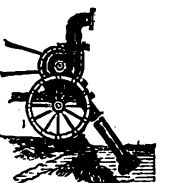
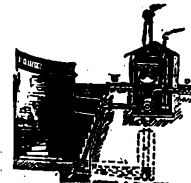
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Dec. 14; Madras and Allahabad, Dec. 12; Calcutta, Dec. 11.

MUCH of the *Times* telegram this week is taken up with the discussion of the merits and demerits of the "concordat" that has been arrived at between Lord Ripon's Government and the Opposition on the subject of the Ilbert Bill. And Sir George Campbell has written an important letter to the *Times* on the same subject. The *Times* correspondent states—and we entirely agree with him—that the Anglo-Indian community accept the arrangement as "the next best thing to the total withdrawal of the Bill." On the other hand, the gist of Sir George Campbell's letter to the *Times* is, that in the eyes of English Radicals, Lord Ripon's arrangement is far worse than the total withdrawal of the Bill. So, again, last week Mr. F. S. Chapman told us that the proposed arrangement is a very bad one, whilst total withdrawal would have been a very good one.

So, also, the *Indian Mirror*, as one of the organs of the little clique of native agitators, says that, "the proposed modifications will place European British subjects in a more enviable position than would the total abandonment of the Bill."

HERE, then, we find a remarkable consensus of opinion. Anglo-Indians, Natives, Indian officials, English Radicals, all agree in saying that total withdrawal would have been better than Lord Ripon's proposals—or, as some prefer to put it, that Lord Ripon's proposals are worse than total withdrawal.

WHOSE influence, then, is it that prevented total withdrawal? We pause for a reply.

THE two most pleasing items of the week's budget are, *first*, the fact that the native aristocracy of Bengal "refused to countenance" any attempt to get up a Native agitation against the settlement; and, *secondly*, that in a meeting of the National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta, approval has been expressed of the settlement, notwithstanding an inflammatory address from a young barrister, whose name is not given.

It appears that we owe the "concordat" mainly to the good offices of Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Evans.

WE deal in our leading columns with the important meeting held at Calcutta last Saturday to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

THE enormous increase in the sale of Council Bills during the past year is a serious fact well worthy of the serious attention of economists. The following is an exceedingly interesting and able account of the Silver Market during the past year, which has been issued by Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid:—

"The price of bar silver, which during the latter part of 1882 had fallen rapidly from 52d. to 50d. per oz. standard, began to recover at the beginning of January last, and by the middle of March had reached 51 3-16d., the highest point attained during the year. The market then became weaker, and in May the price had fallen to 50 1-16d., from which there has been a gradual recovery, with occasional relapses, up to the present time, when we quote 51d. with a firm appearance. The average for the year is 50 9-16d., which compares unfavourably with that of preceding years; in 1880 it was 52 3-16d.; in 1881, 51 1/4d.; and in 1882, 51 13-16d. per oz. It is, however, not surprising that the average price of silver should have been somewhat lower than

last year, considering that during the greater part of 1882 the India Council maintained a minimum of 1s. 8d. per rupee for the sale of their weekly drawings, and consequently, only disposed of about £13,000,000 during the year; while for the past twelve months they have sold freely at such rates as the market could afford, and have accordingly placed their drafts to the extent of £19,500,000. Notwithstanding this large increase in the sales of Council bills and transfers, the shipments of silver from England to India, £3,900,000, have been very nearly equal to those of the previous year, £4,233,000; but in 1882 there were large sums, in all about £2,000,000, shipped from Venice to India, whereas there have been none this year. It is probable that a lower price would have been touched, but for the fact that there have been, at times when the Indian demand was in abeyance, orders for Spain, as well as for home coinage, which absorbed the arrivals.

"As has been the case for some years past, the price of Mexican dollars has varied in almost exact proportion with that of bar silver—at, or at a very small fraction above, their melting value. The average for the year has been 49 3/4d., against 50 11-16d. in 1882. The quantity of dollars refined here has not been so large as last year, the demand for China and the Straits having been sufficient to take off nearly the whole of the imports, which have amounted to £3,350,000, while the shipments to the East have been £3,100,000, as against £1,900,000 in 1882.

"The imports and exports of silver in bars and coin for the last seven years have been as under:—

| | | Imports. | Exports. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 1877 | ... | £20,000,000 | £19,000,000 |
| 1878 | ... | 11,000,000 | 11,250,000 |
| 1879 | ... | 10,500,000 | 11,000,000 |
| 1880 | ... | 6,500,000 | 7,250,000 |
| 1881 | ... | 6,700,000 | 7,000,000 |
| 1882 | ... | 9,100,000 | 8,950,000 |
| 1883 | ... | 9,300,000 | 8,700,000 |

"In the early part of the year there was a temporary demand for gold for export to America and Holland, which, besides absorbing all arrivals, caused the withdrawal from the Bank of England of about two millions sterling: but from May to October, with the exception of moderate amounts taken for India, the Bank received all imports, amounting to about four and a half millions. Since then, however, considerable sums have been sent to Egypt and South America, and one or two moderate shipments have been made to Spain and the United States.

"The orders for fine gold in small bars for India, though not individually large, have been continuous, and amount to over a million sterling.

"The gold operations have been on a smaller scale than for some years past, as will be seen by the subjoined table of imports and exports for the last seven years:—

| | | Imports. | Exports. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 1877 | ... | £15,000,000 | £20,000,000 |
| 1878 | ... | 21,000,000 | 14,000,000 |
| 1879 | ... | 13,250,000 | 16,500,000 |
| 1880 | ... | 9,000,000 | 11,500,000 |
| 1881 | ... | 10,000,000 | 15,500,000 |
| 1882 | ... | 14,350,000 | 12,100,000 |
| 1883 | ... | 7,700,000 | 6,525,000 |

"The falling off in the total amount of imports is chiefly due to the absence of any shipments from the United States; the sum received thence in 1882 was over six millions sterling. The receipts from Australia have also declined by about three-quarters of a million. The imports of gold from South Africa have increased considerably during the last three months, but have scarcely yet become appreciable."

THE news from Afghanistan is very serious. The Amir has sustained a great disaster in the Mangal Hills bordering on the Kuram Valley, the force which he had sent against the recalcitrant Mangals having been entrapped into an ambushade and utterly routed.

THE *Times* of Jan. 2 contains an interesting letter from Dr. G. W. Leitner on the Mahdi, considered in relation to the Khalifat.

WE are informed that some Indian papers, referring to a review of "Education in the Punjab," that appeared by mistake in our columns, and was subsequently disavowed, have attributed its authorship to an officer of the Punjab Education Department. This is a mistake; and the actual writer, who is prepared to be personally referred to for verification of this statement, desires us to state that he is entirely unacquainted with the officer whose work he was criticising, and that he regrets that we took such a severe view of his criticism.

WE take the following obituary for the week ending Dec. 14, from the *Times of India*:—Rev. C. Centres, B.Sc.,

Professor of Physical Sciences at St. John's College, Trichonopoly; Major James Bell, L.4, R.A., Mooltan; Captain Edward Holwell Short, of the European Veteran Battalion, at Nagalore.

WE take the following with respect to the Freight Market from the *Englishman* of Dec. 11, 1883:—

"The past has been a week of even greater depression than the previous ones, and rates have suffered a further decline both by Canal and Cape. There is an absolute scarcity of all sorts of produce here, but that it is still in the country is proved by the reports from Bombay. There, owing to the reductions in the G.I.P. Railway rates, large quantities of produce are arriving daily from the interior, whilst here the E.I. Railway terminus is empty, and almost nothing arriving. Four vessels have been fixed during the week—three for London, and one for West Indies. Our unfixed tonnage has decreased to 43,000 tons."

WE take the following with respect to the Tea Market from Messrs. William Moran and Co's. Market Report:—

"On the December 6 10,360 chests were offered, and 9,621 sold. There was less demand, except for a few Darjeelings, and prices were about half to one anna lower for all Assam and Cachar lines over, say seven annas."

THE following on the same subject is from Messrs. Carritt and Co's Fortnightly Market Report:—

"Public sales were held on the November 29, when 8,458 packages were offered and sold. The quality generally was desirable, and all descriptions met with good inquiry at an advance in price of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d. on teas without point in cup, and 1d. to 2d. on good liquoring sorts. On the December 6, 10,360 packages were catalogued, of which 9,621 found buyers. The quality was not quite so satisfactory as before, and prices were weaker, in consequence of the depression of the home market reported by wire. There was good competition, however, at a general reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d. per lb. on all grades."

THE following is Messrs. J. Thomas & Co's Indigo Report:—

"Three public sales have been held since the departure of last mail, at which 2,818 chests were offered, out of which 2,722 found buyers. Prices have been maintained for ordinary and middling qualities, but good and fine, of which there was rather a large proportion offered, have sold somewhat easier, showing us a decline of about Rs.5 per maund. With the private sales, the total quantity out of the market is about 67,000 maunds, or nearly half the estimated crop, against 53,000 at the same time last year."

ON the same subjects, Messrs. Moran & Co. report:—

"Business during the past week has been somewhat interrupted by the heavy rain which fell on the 4th and 5th December. We have not so far heard of this rain having extended to any part of Behar, where it would have been very beneficial, nor to more than one or two of the districts of Lower Bengal."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ending Dec. 3:—

"During the past week there has been light rain in British Burma, Assam, and Eastern Bengal, but none elsewhere. In Madras and Mysore harvesting is still going on. Standing crops are in good condition. In Bombay the kharif harvest is nearly over, and the rabi crops are doing well; but in two districts cotton has been injured by late rains. The river is now rising in Sindh. In the Berars and Hyderabad cotton is being picked and the kharif harvested, and the prospects of the rabi are favourable. In Central India and Rajputana rain is required for the rabi crops in parts; but general prospects continue good. In the Punjab and North Western Provinces and Oudh rabi sowings have been nearly finished, and are germinating fairly well, but rain is wanted. Cloudy weather has prevailed in the Northern districts, but no rain has fallen. In the Central Provinces the prospect of the rabi crop are reported to be very favourable. In Bengal there has been a change of weather, the sky being overcast, and slight showers having fallen. General prospects continue unfavourable; the rabi sowings having been greatly affected by want of rain, much land has been left unsown, and the outturn of the rice crop, which is now being harvested, is expected to be very poor in all save the Eastern districts and Orissa. In British Burma the prospects of the rice crop, which has been sown over a larger area than usual, are generally good, but

some loss has been caused in the Arakkan Division and Bassein by excessive rain. Slight small-pox and fever are prevalent in most provinces, and sporadic outbreaks of cholera still occur in Southern India; otherwise the public health is good. Prices continue to fluctuate in Bengal."

The following is the report for Bengal:—

"The weather was cloudy in almost all districts, and there was a slight rainfall in Chittagong, the 24 Pergunnahs, Burdwan, and Cuttaek; it is still raining in Calcutta; the general prospects of the crops continue to be very unfavourable; the cold-weather crops are generally much in need of rain, so also is sugar-cane in some places; a good deal of land is said to have remained unsown with cold-weather crops on account of the continued drought; the earlier kind of the rice crop is being harvested, and the later kind is ripening; the rice crop, as already reported, will yield a very poor outturn; in some districts the average outturn will not exceed four annas; Eastern Bengal and Orissa will have a fair crop, but even in these parts it will be much below the average in some places; in some districts the prices continue to rise, in others they have fallen slightly, and in others again they remain stationary; fever is still prevalent in several districts."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Times* forwarded the following telegram on Thursday, dated Calcutta Dec. 27:—

"The following *communiqué* appears in to-day's Calcutta papers:—

"We are requested to contradict the rumour that the Viceroy had decided on the immediate disestablishment of the English Church in India. We understood that the circumstances which probably gave rise to the rumour are the following:—For some years past questions have been annually put in Parliament to the Government, on the subject of payments made on account of ecclesiastical establishments in India, and, in consequence communications have been made by the Secretary of State to the Indian Government, which necessitated consideration of the question how far the obligations of the State extend in regard to the provision of spiritual ministrations for Europeans, and especially its own *employés*. Considerable differences of opinion were bound to exist, and no conclusion has been come to. In fact, the matter has not gone beyond the discussion of general principles, and until these general principles are settled, no question affecting the amount of the existing grant can come before the Indian Government for practical consideration."

"In the circumstances, it would be well if the Secretary of State would publish the despatches which have passed between him and the Indian Government on the subject, as well as the communications which show the existence of considerable difference of opinion, and would state which members of the Indian Government expressed those differences."

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Dec. 30:—

"The compromise, or, as the local newspapers call it, the 'concordat' between the Government and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association in the matter of the Ilbert Bill, has been much discussed during the past week. The Anglo-Indian press and public, with few exceptions, accept it as a fairly satisfactory settlement of the question, and as the next best thing to the total withdrawal of the Bill. The native journals, on the other hand, and the small section of noisy agitators who control their policy, denounce it in no measured terms. Their line of argument affords a striking proof of the real sentiments which actuated the native support of the Bill. They find fault with the compromise solely because it leaves the Europeans in possession of certain safeguards. Thus, the *Indian Mirror*, a journal which has taken a leading part in fomenting agitation and race-feeling, complains that the proposed modifications will place European British subjects in a more enviable position than would the total abandonment of the Bill. And even the *Hindoo Patriot*, a generally moderate organ, heads an article on the subject with the words 'Peace with dishonour,' and says that the Anglo-Indians have now more than they wanted, in a more extensive right of trial by jury than they enjoy in their own country."

"It seems clear, however, that men of moderate views, including all the real leaders of native society, are willing to accept the compromise as a way out of the difficulty. It is, I believe, the fact that a well-known agitator proposed to get up a meeting of protest, but that the native aristocracy refused to countenance the attempt. The *Times of India* states that a similar meeting was proposed to be held at Bombay, and that it also was abandoned."

"The National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta held a meeting to consider the question last Thursday. A young barrister who was present denounced the compromise in strong terms, and was called to order. One of the leading members of

the Mahomedan community expressed himself as satisfied with the arrangement; and eventually the discussion was adjourned till after the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

"It has been asserted by some newspapers that modifications were first proposed by the Defence Association. It may, therefore, be well to state the true history of the compromise. The Defence Association made no proposals whatever, but confined itself to expressing its objections to the Bill. Some time ago, however, informal negotiations were opened between Sir Auckland Colvin, on behalf of the Government, and the Hon. Mr. Evans, Independent Member of the Legislative Council. The latter proposed, as an arrangement likely to be accepted by the Opposition, the addition to the Bill of a clause giving prisoners the option of claiming a trial before a European magistrate. The Government rejected this proposal, and Sir Auckland Colvin then suggested an extension of the jury system. After some discussion, he and Mr. Evans arrived at a scheme, which the latter laid before the Defence Association, who accepted it on behalf of the Opposition.

"A discussion on the subject will doubtless occur at Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council, when the Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee.

"A great meeting of the landholders of Bengal and Behar was held in the Town Hall yesterday, for the purpose of protesting against the Rent Bill. The Maharajah of Darbhanga presided. Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Europeans from all parts of the province attended, and the number of those present is said to have been about 3,000. Letters of apology from the Maharajahs of Oudh Behar and Burdwan and others were read. A number of gentlemen addressed the meeting, and six resolutions strongly condemning the Bill were passed unanimously.

"The exhibition is now rapidly approaching completion, and the jurors will commence the work of awarding the prizes in the course of the next few days. The number of visitors during the Christmas holidays was very large. On Christmas Day the attendance exceeded 30,000. The Jewellery Court, which was only opened last Monday, appears to be the chief centre of attraction, and it contains probably the finest display of the kind ever offered to the public view. Next in interest comes the Indian Court, which occupies a separate building on the Maidan, and is connected with the European and Australian Courts by a bridge over the Chowringhee-road. The entrance to this court is under a splendid stone archway of carved Gwalior work, which has been presented by the Maharajah Sindhia to the South Kensington Museum, and which is temporarily erected here. It consists of seventy-two tons of carved stone, and has a height of 33ft. The design is taken partly from some Jain cave temples, and partly from old palaces at Gwalior. The position of the arch is unfortunate, it being so placed that it is impossible to obtain a full view of it from any point. Passing under this archway, the visitor finds himself in a long building, the northern portion of which is styled the Calcutta Court, and is given up to the local tradesmen, while the transepts and the southern portion are allotted to Bengal and the other provinces, and to the Economic Court, for the display of food stuffs. The most conspicuous feature in the transepts consists of two enormous lay figures of elephants, erected for the purpose of displaying some very gorgeous howdahs and trappings. The entrance to the Economic Court is appropriately marked by a rice trophy—a handsome pillar, tastefully adorned with globular bottles containing specimens of the different kinds of rice grown in the country.

"The Indian provincial courts are somewhat unequal, but it may safely be affirmed that, taken together, they present a more complete and varied display of Indian arts and manufacturers than was ever before attempted. It is, however, a matter for great regret that it was found impossible to postpone the exhibition for another year. The buildings have been run up hurriedly, and the exhibits were hurriedly got together. It is greatly to the credit of the Executive Committee that they did so well in the short time at their disposal. Had they been allowed another year, the exhibition would have been infinitely better in every respect. I believe they did desire to hold it next winter, but the promoter, Mr. Joubert, was unable to accede to the suggestion.

"It appears probable that the force sent to coerce the Akhas to recover the captives will meet with resistance. It has already had some fighting. The Akhas promised the political officers to deliver up the prisoners, but it would seem that this promise was only given for the purpose of deception, and with the view of enabling them to surprise our troops. A telegram from the special correspondent of the *Englishman* states that on the night of the 23rd inst. the Akhas made three attacks on the camp of the flying column under Major Beresford. The troops formed square and repulsed them; our loss being one man killed, and a havildar and seven men wounded. Traces of blood showed that the Akhas had carried off their dead and wounded. It is stated that the two surviving prisoners are kindly treated, and that the Akhas have set them to work to teach the children of the tribe.

"The expedition to Bikaner has met with no resistance

thus far. Some of the refractory Thakurs have already submitted, and it is likely that the rest will follow their example.

"The force sent by the Ameer to coerce the Mongols has fallen into an ambuscade near Kuram Valley, and been utterly routed. Mirokh Shah, the Ameer's representative, was killed. It is stated that the Ameer means to reinforce the local garrisons, with a view of enforcing his authority.

"Sir Robert Sandeman arrived at Kharan on Monday last, and was received by the Sirdar Azad Khan with every sign of satisfaction, a salute being fired in his honour. The health of the troops and the mission is generally good. This is the first time that British officers have visited the Khan.

"A Rangoon newspaper states that King Thebaw and Queen Scoopayalaf visited Sagin Fort, on the opposite side of the Irrawaddy, on the 19th inst. They went on board of a Burmese steamer, which was beautifully decorated, and which was accompanied by the whole of the Burmese fleet. Their Majesties were distinctly seen from the British steamers, and King Thebaw was observed intently gazing at the British ensign, which he saw for the first time. It is forty years since a Burmese king has been across the river.

"A Colombo telegram states that Colquhoun left that place on the 21st inst., for Siam, on an exploring expedition. He will start from Bangkok, while another party, under Mr. Hallett, will commence operations with reference to Burma."

The following telegram from the same correspondent, dated Jan. 1, 1884, is published in the *Times* of this morning:—

"The disturbances in Bikaner are at an end. The rebellious Thakurs have submitted, and the expeditionary force is now returning, after having blown up the fort at Bidasar, the stronghold of Bahadoor Singh, one of the rebels.

"The Maharajah of Kolapore died last week at Ahmednugger. He was declared insane some time ago, and has since been in confinement. While struggling with his keeper, he fell and ruptured his spleen, death ensuing almost immediately. The body was conveyed to Kolapore for cremation.

"The Viceroy will probably go to Hyderabad in February, for the purpose of installing the Nizam on the latter attaining his majority."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MILITARY HANDBOOKS.*

A WORK of some little importance and of great value to all students of military matters is being carried out by Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, formerly superintending officer of Garrison Instruction. This gentleman, whose literary attainments and skill are well known, is editing a series of works on the various branches of military study, each book being written by an officer selected and known for his close knowledge of the subject he undertakes. In this way there have been published "Military Surveying and Reconnaissance," by Col. Hutchinson, and Major MacGregor—"Tactics," by Col. Wilkinson-Shaw—"Field Artillery," by Major Sisson Pratt, R.A.—"Military Administration," by Major Buxton, and "Military Law," by Major Pratt. These form a series, valuable not only to military men, but others who wish acquaintance with such subjects, and would be of special value to literary men, whose studies must frequently comprise military subjects. The Gibbon of the future need no longer rely solely on the few months, training as a militia officer, to which that historian attached so much credit.

The volume on Military Administration which has just lately been published is copious and curious; curious for the way in which all the devious paths of routine and red tape have been hunted out and clearly brought to light, but chiefly curious for the unusually open speaking of both the author and the editor. The author says, "The British War Office aspires to governing paternally a host of grown-up children scattered all over the world." And, again, "If the Home Secretary had the pretension to manage the household affairs of every citizen, to pay his rent, his butchers' bill, his housemaids' wages, on the production of 'vouchers,' what should we think of the economy of such a method? Would it be likely to beget thrifty habits in householders? From such a picture, exaggerated and absurd as it is, we may nevertheless form some idea of the extravagance which attends Army Administration." The editor, in the preface says, "We tie up in tight folds, during peace, the limbs of our minor officials, headless of their cries, and the absurdity of our doings. When war comes, the bands are suddenly cast off, and we say, 'Go and administer before the enemy.' It is monstrous to abuse our officials afterwards if their muscles turn out to be feeble, and they hobble like Chinese women."

* "Military Handbooks for Officers and Noncommissioned Officers. No. IV. Elements of Military Administration, by Major J. W. Buxton. No. V. Military Law, by Major Sisson C. Pratt, R.A." London: Kegan, Paul, Trench, and Co. 1883.

Officers of the Army as servants of the Queen and her Government can seldom permit themselves to publicly write thus of the mode of government they are under, unless the case is clearly and logically proved. The plain speaking here seems to be completely justified, but readers should form their opinions for themselves. The question of reform of our Army Administration is one open to either political party. It is a matter of vast importance to our nation that the Army it pays for should be administered in a manner calculated to make our wars short and inexpensive, instead of the reverse. Owing, however, to the ignorance of the mass of voters in such points, it can never become a popular political cry, and probably will, therefore, be constantly shelved, till some great disaster opens the eyes of the people.

Of the little volume on Military Law, which is the latest issued, we can only say that the best appears to have been done to make clear a law that ought to be simplicity itself, but that is involved owing to constant, and referring to their frequent, changes we might also say, in constant regulations.

CAMPAIGNING JESTS.*

CAMPAIGNING Jests are very good in their way, and at a time when men are excited and easily amused, a little fun will go very far. But it is carrying a jest a little too far to write out the small jokes which amuse men at such a time, copy some letters from a friend in the rear of the army, commencing "Dear old chappie," show that the writer went over a considerable amount of the new country, and saw nothing worth reading, and then entitle the book "Kohat, Kuram, and Khost!" There is scarcely any information of any kind of the named provinces—certainly, the writer's opportunities were small—and the ground of the campaigning has been already covered by Dr. Duke, in his work on the Kabul campaign. The binding of the book is very good, and of a pretty blue colour.

* "Kohat, Kuram, and Khost," By RICHARD GILLHAM-THOMSETT Surgeon A.M.D. London: Remington and Co. 1884.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

SIR GEORGE YULE ON THE HYDERABAD AND GHANDA RAILWAY.

THE *Times* of Monday, Dec. 31, we are sorry to observe, publishes the following letter from Sir George Yule.

The following letter refers to His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company (Limited). This financial operation has, we understand, been proposed in more than one quarter during the past two years, but was declined unless the issue could be secured by the guarantee of the Indian Government, which was not to be obtained:—

"30, Clanricarde-gardens, Bayswater.

"SIR,—Regarding you as the most powerful protector of the investing public, I deem it my duty alike in their interest and in that of the native State, to send for your information, and for what use you choose to make of it, copy of a letter addressed to the Viceroy of India on the subject of an appeal just now being made for a capital of two millions sterling.

"I was long Political Resident at the Court of the Nizam, and am now a member of the committee of the shareholders of the Nizam's State Railway Company in London, and I hold myself in readiness to give you any further information and explanations you may desire.

"I may briefly state that I endorse Mr. Keay's statement that the resources of the Hyderabad State are unequal to the burden of £200,000 per annum proposed to be laid upon it, and that sooner or later the shareholders must be prepared for a failure of income. But it is held by some that the construction of this railway is of immense strategic importance to the English Government, and it is, consequently, being forced on, regardless of the wishes of the Nizam's Council and of the Nizam himself, who is within three months of attaining his majority, and whose first act might be to repudiate all responsibility for this engagement.

"I have addressed Lord Kimberley, strongly pointing out what will be thought in India if the English force this financial scheme on the Nizam's Government, just on the eve of the Sovereign attaining majority. And I have sent a copy of the enclosure to the National Provincial Bank, the bankers for the proposed issue, so that they may be fully warned of the responsibility they are taking in assisting an issue under such conditions as are here stated.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"G. U. YULE."

THE following reply to the above letter appears in this morning's *Times*:—

"His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company (Limited), 7, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., Jan. 1.

"Sir,—Referring to Sir George Yule's letter in your City Article of the 31st ult., it is right that the public should be aware that Sir George last year strongly urged the late Sir

Salar Jung to carry out a scheme in all essential particulars the same as that now brought forward by my company. In a long letter, dated November, 14, 1882, when Sir Salar Jung had declined the terms of the original project negotiated by his own agent in London, Sir George wrote as follows:—

"I am exceedingly sorry that the result of his (the agent's) negotiations has not met with your approval, though I doubt not that you must have considered you have strong grounds for the course you have taken, but I beseech you to reconsider the matter. Railways you must have, sooner or later, there is no escape from that necessity, and if you do not do what is so urgently required for the benefit of your country and its master, and which is expected of you by all people, some one else will be called on to do it."

"Whether, in consequence of this strong expression of Sir George Yule's opinion, or for other reasons, I cannot say, but Sir Salar Jung did reconsider the matter, and the Nizam's Government, in accordance with his wishes, sent the Sirdar Diler Jung to England to complete the arrangement. The result has been the formation of the present company.

"Why Sir George Yule has so soon and so completely changed his opinion I am at a loss to understand. Sir George ceased to be a Political Resident at Hyderabad nearly twenty years ago. His successor, Sir Richard Meade, is a director of the present company. A later Political Resident, Sir Stuart Bayley, now a member of the Governor General's Council, in his report of Dec. 26, 1881, expressed the highest possible opinion of the railway scheme. The next Resident, Mr. Jones, took the same view, and the present Resident not only approves the scheme, but, in writing on Nov. 13, 1883, to the Sirdar Diler Jung, says:—

"Mr. Seymour Keay has addressed a gratuitous and unfounded protest against the plan to His Excellency the Viceroy. But he is very ignorant of the facts, and assumes that even the commonest precautions have not been taken."

"The assertion that the construction of the new railways is 'being forced on, regardless of the wishes of the Nizam's Council and of the Nizam himself,' is absolutely untrue. The memorandum by Sir Salar Jung, of which a copy is annexed, is sufficient evidence against the assertion.

"With reference to Sir George Yule's theory, that the first act of the Nizam on attaining his majority might be to repudiate all responsibility for this engagement, it seems extraordinary that an old Political Resident should suggest that it would be possible for the Nizam to repudiate obligations contracted by his Council of Regency, with the sanction, approbation, and authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State and the Government of India. He must know that such repudiation is impossible.

"Sir George Yule's action is the more surprising seeing that your columns to-day contain a circular signed by him, recommending to the consideration of the English shareholders of the existing Nizam's railway the offer of the Nizam's Government, by which they would co-operate in carrying out the scheme he professes to condemn.

"I may add that you are under a misconception in supposing that the financial operation last year—the only one which has preceded the present project—was not carried out, owing to the absence of the guarantee of the Indian Government. Such a guarantee was never asked for or contemplated by either of the negotiating parties.

"Finally, I would ask in what better method could the surplus revenues of the Nizam's Government be employed than in guaranteeing a system of railways which, in the words of a recent Political Resident, 'would simply be the making of the eastern portion of His Highness's dominions.'

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"G. H. M. BATTEN, Secretary."

Extract from memorandum by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, of Jan. 10, 1883:—

"As the Government of India, the Secretary of State, and the Resident have already expressed their approval of terms far less favourable to the State, and have left it entirely to me to decide whether I should accept them in the interest of His Highness's Government, I shall, as I have mentioned above, lose no time in sanctioning the acceptance of the schemes as soon as I hear from the Resident of the Government of India's approval of my proceedings, and will then depute Sirdar Diler Jung to England to close with the offers made, and see the scheme floated with the kind and friendly assistance of Her Majesty's Secretary of State."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL AS AN ADVOCATE OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ILBERT BILL.

THE following letter, which has just been addressed by Sir George Campbell to the *Times*, would have been of immense public value if it had been published some five or six months ago—say, in time to have prevented Sir George Campbell himself from taking any part in Mr. Bright's mischievous meeting at Willis's Rooms:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Will you allow one who has watched much but said little about the Ilbert Bill, to make, through the *Times*, one

appeal to those with whom the matter may rest simply to withdraw the Bill, rather than carry out the arrangement now proposed? It seems plain that a small anomaly and inconvenience is to be remedied by creating a much greater anomaly and a very serious administrative inconvenience. It comes to this—of 100 district magistrates, ninety-nine are Europeans, one is a native. It is an anomaly and *pro tanto* inconvenience that the native should not have the same powers as the Europeans of the same office and rank. We will remedy that by levelling down the ninety-nine Europeans, and practically saying they shall no longer exercise the powers which they have exercised without complaint for a dozen years. We create the extraordinary anomaly that the chief magistrate of the district is the only man debarred from exercising that jurisdiction over Europeans in regard to minor offences which is still to be freely exercised by his subordinates.

"The present state of things is a non-fulfilment of the provisions of the Act of 1883, and an inconvenience. The practical effect of the reduced Ilbert Bill would be very small indeed. If any one could have anticipated the strength of the opposition, it would be generally agreed to be better to bear the present ills than thus to stir the matter. If was the violent and unbridled character of the agitation against so small a measure which made it, in my judgment, a very great evil to withdraw it, looking to the circumstances of our position in India. I shared the belief that it would never do to allow a small section of the community not really seriously hurt to dictate in such a way to the Government. I thought the compromise announced by Lord Northbrook quite the right thing, and made sure that the two Governments at home and in India would show a united and firm front, and speedily settle the matter. It soon appeared that it was far otherwise. The Government have negotiated, and come to terms by conceding far more than was originally demanded. I will not dwell on the political evils of a surrender—that is done, and cannot be undone. But I do wish to show the effect of the proposed new arrangement.

"There are, we know, many drawbacks to and difficulties about trial by jury where races are intermixed and antagonisms occur. In India the system is only partially introduced, and much safeguarded. Still, the feeling of Europeans for this form of trial is so strong, that no objection is made to the privilege being accorded to them in all serious cases—that is, conceded even to Europeans and Americans who are not British subjects. But all over the world minor offences are tried without so cumbrous a machinery, and in India the jurisdiction over Europeans in minor cases has long been vested in selected European magistrates.

"The chief of the magistrates is the district magistrate—the most experienced, the highest in rank—who supervises and controls the others, and distributes the work among them. Now, the jurisdiction over minor offences committed by Europeans is to be wholly taken away from this chief magistrate, while it is left to his subordinate—a most extraordinary anomaly. To save his dignity, a very cumbrous expedient has been resorted to. He is, nominally, to have current jurisdiction with the sessions judge over a small part of the cases triable in the court of the latter, which he may try with a jury. I say 'nominally,' because he will never exercise that power. There is no reason why he should. He scarcely at all acts judicially, only in exceptional cases. His functions are principally executive and the distribution of judicial work. He has no machinery for jury trials, and no time for them. There is no possible reason why cases hitherto tried by sessions judges should not go to their courts, as before, and such can be much better tried there. On the other hand, owing to the position of Europeans in India, and the political and social questions involved, it frequently happens that minor cases in which Europeans are concerned, such as assault and high-handed violence on a small scale, are just the exceptional cases which it is desirable that the magistrate of greatest weight, experience, and political responsibility should try—cases arising out of disputes between indigo factories and ryots in Behar, for instance. These are the cases which the chief magistrate may no longer try, and grave injury to the public service will result. In some districts there may be no subordinate European magistrate of sufficient position—in very many, no other magistrate may be available in whom the parties would have anything like the same confidence. These are the inconveniences which we are to incur in ninety-nine cases, in order to avoid a possible inconvenience in one case. Either way there will be anomaly; but in the case of the few native district magistrates, the practical inconvenience may be obviated by taking care that there is in those districts a well qualified European magistrate of the second degree.—Your obedient servant,

"December 28.

"GEORGE CAMPBELL."

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

A PASSAGE in one of the most widely read of Macaulay's Essays will be remembered in connection with the reports which Indian officials are called upon to write at stated intervals for the information of the Supreme Government, and it would be affectation to deny that these voluminous documents, which re-

cord the cold facts and describe the simple progress of the English administration in India, do not find many readers at the time of their publication, and are soon consigned to an oblivion from which very few will be rescued by even the most indefatigable historian and seeker after truth. Yet without something more than a passing acquaintance with these administrative chronicles, one should be slow, unless gifted with something of Mr. Bright's exceptional self-complacency, to pass an opinion on what is happening among the masses of the people, or as to how far British rule, and be it remembered native rule also, is doing the work which can alone make it endure. The reluctance to go to the original source of information is in the case of these Indian reports seldom weakened, it must be admitted, by the charm of the official's style, or by his power in drawing general principles from his details. He has much to tell of local interest, and he is expected to fill a certain number of pages. But he generally does it in his own way, without any hope to excite interest in his story, and without the wish, if not the capacity, to attain any high standard of excellence. The report which has recently been published on the affairs of the Central India Agency is as different from the ordinary run of such documents as it could be. Sir Lepel Griffin, who did little more than sign his name at the foot of the preceding report, so well employed the intervening twelvemonth, that he visited every part of the Agency, and in his last report has thus been able to give a complete and most instructive account of the three important States, and the many minor chiefdoms which came under his political control. But this merit acquires for us an additional value from the literary skill and happy insight into the conditions of British power in India, which reveal themselves in every line of his summary. We can easily imagine that the Viceroy derived much valuable knowledge from the perusal, not only of this document as published, but also of those confidential or plain-speaking passages which are never allowed to see the light of day, on the present condition of the great States of Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal, even though Lord Ripon does not seem to have much faith in the one condition which makes these reports more instructive than laudatory, the superiority of English administration over native. With the assistance of Sir Lepel Griffin, we propose to briefly consider the actual state of affairs in Central India, in order that we may rescue one of these administrative histories from an unmerited doom, and also that we may show what has been accomplished of late in an increasingly important part of India. Sir Lepel Griffin, who has already done so much to show that the present generation of those Anglo-Indians, who bear the burden of our administration in the East, is not unworthy of the school of Bismarck and Metcalfe, of Metcalfe and Lawrence, has certainly succeeded in rendering our task one of pleasure.

The Central India Agency ranks, if we consider either its position occupying the country intervening between Bombay and the Gangetic Valley, or its population, including nearly ten millions of the most remarkable races in the Peninsula, or its political conditions embracing the two great Mahratta States, one important Hindoo State, and numerous others of varying degrees of importance, among the chief administrative divisions of India. The causes which have kept it somewhat behind the age promise to operate with less and less force as time goes on. Communications are improving every day, the natural resources of a wealthy but backward region are being slowly but surely developed, and the Mahratta race is unquestionably reasserting that prominent position to which its natural cleverness, as well as its supposed strength of character, gave it a right. Up to the present, the affairs of the Punjab have so entirely engrossed attention, that there has not been much leisure to devote to matters in Central India, but the advent of a quiet time on the North West leaves ample opportunity to consider the present condition of a portion of India in which we must always be largely interested, although the exercise of the authority of the Paramount Power is conducted more in a political direction than an administrative. To those who wish to institute a comparison between the advantages of English and native rule, there cannot possibly be a more favourable opportunity of doing so than is afforded by this report on the Central India Agency. If native rule has a fair chance of displaying its merits anywhere, it is in the dominions of the powerful and not imprudent rulers—Scindiah, Holkar, and the Begum of Bhopal. There it has not only all the advantages of native initiative and control, but the additional incentive of emulation with Englishmen comes into force. If native rule fails, as it does fail, to so much as compete on anything approaching terms of equality with our administration in this region, where all the conditions are favourable to it, and where it has astute and fairly well-meaning princes to direct it, its inferiority in the many other places where those favourable conditions are absent, can easily be imagined.

Let us quote some of Sir Lepel Griffin's passages describing the present condition of things in Central India. They are taken from different parts of his introductory report:—

"Although the political division of India, which is known under the name of the Central India Agency, is entirely composed of native states of different degrees of dependence on the

Imperial Government; and although the British officers officially connected with these have no direct concern with their internal administration, yet it must not be supposed that this great tract of country, comprising in round numbers 75,000 square miles, with a population of about 9½ millions, can be unaffected by the changes which are so rapidly taking place in British India, or can maintain for ever the isolation which, until the last few years, it had successfully preserved. In spite of the strong conservatism of many of the princes and chiefs, and notwithstanding that many States are far removed from the main lines on which progress and civilisation advance, yet all are being drawn year by year, more within the ever-widening circle of progress.

Central India is divided into seventy chiefships of greater or less importance, the ruling power being—in four Marathas, in seven Mahomedan, in seventeen Bundela, in thirty-three Rajput and Bhilala, and in nine Brahmin and other clans. Situated in the very heart of India, through which the most important lines of trade to the sea from the rich provinces of Upper India must pass, possessing rich and abundant mines of iron and coal in close juxtaposition, an unequalled climate, and a soil so fertile that in Malwa famine is historically unknown, and the future of Central India must be a brilliant one, and, although the direct advantages of the development of the country will accrue to the native princes, who virtually own the soil, yet to the Imperial Government, with its external commerce and its railway systems, the progress and prosperity of Central India will be of hardly secondary importance.

The reports of the various officers are full of complaints on two points, the onerous nature of the transit dues, and the dilatoriness of native officials, and particularly those of the Maharajah Scindiah, in carrying out measures of reform. On the former point Sir Lepel speaks with great force and directness, and it can hardly be supposed that his weighty observations on the subject will fall upon deaf ears, either at Simla or at the various native capitals implicated in his charges.

"Nothing retards the progress of Central India so much as the system of transit duties, which are everywhere in force except in the Bundelkhand and Bagelkhand agencies. Here they have been gradually abolished by the patient and long continued labours of Dr. Stratton. From Jhansi in the west to the eastern boundary of Rewah, goods can now pass on the main lines of road free of tax or toll. But the relation of the States of Bundelkhand to the Imperial Government is different from that of the remainder of Central India. Their subordination is more complete. The influence which could be justly applied in Bundelkhand to advance a measure of Imperial policy or public importance and advantage, such as the abolition of transit duties, would be out of place with the great States of Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal, which can only be induced to accept measures of reform by such persuasion as the circumstance of the case will allow from a conviction of the advantages which would follow to themselves, or from a desire to earn the approbation of the Imperial Government."

The question of these transit duties is so important, as may be judged from the fact that more than eighteen rupees are levied on a cart of sugar passing through the dominions of Holkar and Scindiah, and twenty-four rupees on one of English cloth, that we shall follow up this quotation with another, expressing Sir Lepel Griffin's views on the subject:—

"Should the three larger States be willing to accept the immediate loss of revenue which would result from the loss of transit duties. The smaller States would very speedily follow their example. But it would be manifestly inequitable for the Government to press on the petty States a reform which the greater princes altogether refused to accept, and I regret to have to record that although the subject of transit duties has during the past year received my most anxious attention, and although the Government of India have, on more than one occasion, expressed their strong desire to see these duties modified, regulated, and ultimately abolished, little or no progress has yet been made in this direction. So far as their immediate advantage is concerned, there is much to be said on the chiefs' side of the question. The transit duty which falls upon through traffic appears to native princes the least objectionable way of adding to their revenue by taxing other than their own subjects, who have probably been already burdened to the full extent of their powers of endurance."

The italics are ours, and it is instructive to recollect that the principal reason of the Mahratta chiefs desiring to have as large a revenue as possible is, that they may thereby be able to maintain a vast military establishment in comparison with their wants and political responsibility. But the question of the transit duties levied beyond our administrative frontiers is one that affects very closely our own immediate concerns, and a consideration of the following facts will show that a solution in the direction of progress and enlightened policy cannot long be postponed:—

"The question is an exceedingly difficult one to deal with, but there can be little doubt that in some way or other, by equitable arrangement with the British Government, or by a liberal modification of their own financial system, transit duties on trade must before long cease. It is impossible that this important tract of Central India, through which so many of the

main trade routes proceed, can remain shut up in the commercial isolation which heavy and often prohibitive transit dues create. Until their abolition there can be little real progress. The railways pay no dividend, and roads made by the Imperial Government, and maintained at great annual cost, are left without traffic."

We have left ourselves but little space to devote to the numerous other points of interest which Sir Lepel Griffin puts before us in an attractive manner to reflect upon. Although the Maharajah Scindiah is in the main well-intentioned, he lacks the business capacity or the zeal in reform to press upon his officials the necessity for despatch in matters of administration; but as the agent for the Governor General truly writes, "the improvement of the administration, and the advance of the poverty-stricken people of Gwalior, can only be affected by the Maharajah himself," while the obligation to take the initiative rests very heavily upon him. Nor can it be said that in the neighbouring States of Indore, which enjoys the one advantage of being governed by a man of thoroughly business-like capacity, things are on a very solid foundation when such a case as the following can hardly be described as out of the common:—

"The administration of criminal and civil justice is ordinarily good; where, however, the claims of the State are concerned, there is reason to believe that justice is not certain. In one important case the direct interference of the agency was necessary—the native representative of the Bombay House of Sassoon, himself a British subject, having been arrested, and his property attached for debts alleged to be due to the Maharajah, when many years ago trading under another name in Bombay. This arbitrary procedure was adopted, although the debt had long passed the period of limitation, was altogether denied, and a counter claim against the Indore State for a large amount was asserted, and although the matter had already been referred to arbitration and withdrawn by the Maharajah. However, the release of this agent and the restoration of his property was demanded, and after some hesitation on the part of the Durbar, was granted."

We should like to have said something about the introduction of alien mercenaries into these States, which is going on almost as extensively as that of Arabs was a few years ago into Hyderabad, but that and many other interesting matters must be left for a future occasion. Sir Lepel Griffin's report, like the reports of some other Anglo-Indian officials who have not lost sight of the main fact that their work in India is to do good to the people, and not to question the strict logic of their right to be in India at all, may prove to be of great advantage at a time when India's moral rights are urged even at the expense of her best interests. A perusal of it, with the comparison it suggests, between our administration and that of some of the best managed native States, may be recommended to Liberal members before Parliament reassembles. They will hardly be able to deny that the work of which Sir Lepel Griffin is the latest chronicler has to be done, and that it is a grand and necessary work in itself; nor will they succeed in convincing many that it is likely to be better done by the best trained natives than by our own English officials. In the hands of a few Bengali students the result can only be an egregious failure. Sir Lepel Griffin, like every other successful Indian officer, is content to deal with facts; and their most appropriate motto is to be found in one of General John Jacob's maxims—"We are in India by virtue of our superiority; we must be worthy of it, and we must keep it."

THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have been in communication with the Indian Government with regard to the admixture of dirt, other grain, and foreign substances with the wheat of the country. In their memorandum the Chamber stated that they were unable to say whether any adulteration goes on by the buyer of the crop after it is reaped, but they were inclined to think this was the case; but if the Government were of opinion that the adulteration takes place by the middlemen, steps should be taken to show them that the course is against their own interests, and that by delivering their crops at the various large marts in a cleaner and less adulterated state they would obtain higher prices. While, however, these efforts were being made by the trade, the mercantile community looked to the Government for assistance in improving the quality of Indian wheat by the adoption of measures calculated to induce a more careful and systematic cultivation, which, on account of the Imperial importance of the trade, the Government, in the opinion of the Bombay Chamber, were bound to encourage. With the view of improving the cultivation of wheat and preventing admixture, the Bombay Chamber suggested that prizes should be given for the best farmed fields. In addition they suggested that stringent orders should be given to all subordinate European or native revenue officers by the various collectors to make known in every village, either by placard, advertisement, or *batahi*, or by personal influence the advantage to cultivators of reaping pure and unmixed grain, and the advantage of separating at seed time the soft from the hard grains, the white

from the red, and of sowing them in separate fields. It was a question whether any Government expenditure could be better made than in supplying cultivators gratis for a year or two with pure, soft white, soft red, and hard wheat for sowing. A large amount of pure qualities of each description could be supplied for 10,000 rupees every year, and the Bombay Chamber offered their services in the matter if the Government would bear the necessary expense of hiring places for the picking out of all grains of a different description and of buying the purest lots of wheat in the first instance for the operation. The Government have now ordered that copies of the Bombay Chamber's memorial shall be forwarded to the Provincial Commissioners, with a request that they will call the attention of the subordinate officers of wheat-producing districts in their respective divisions to the suggestions made, with a view to their being carried into effect as far as practicable. The Bombay Government add:—"His Excellency in Council fully recognises the propriety of Government taking measures for improving the quality of the wheat grown in this Presidency, and is prepared to spend a moderate sum from the public revenues for this object. The subject should be actively taken up by the Director of Agriculture, who should distribute useful information among the producers and intermediate agents who deal with the wheat crop, and place before them samples of the wheats which are most in demand for export, and should also supply seed of pure quality gratis or at a low rate to selected cultivators in the wheat-growing districts, with suitable precautions that it is used to the best advantage. Small prizes may also be awarded for the most approved cultivation. A sum not exceeding 10,000 rupees may be appropriated yearly in this way until further notice, and the action taken in the matter should be carefully reported by the Director from time to time. The Director should maintain communication with the Chamber of Commerce on this important subject, and any sum which the Chamber may appropriate to the same objects may probably be best expended under the Director's supervision."

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH ON THE ILBERT BILL.

THE Imperial Legislative Council met on Friday, December 7, at Government House, at eleven o'clock. Present: His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General presiding; the Honourable J. Gibbs, the Honourable Sir Stewart Bayley, the Honourable C. P. Ilbert, the Honourable Gibbon, the Honourable W. W. Hunter, the Honourable Doorga Churn Law, the Honourable H. J. Reynolds, the Honourable G. H. P. Evans, the Honourable Robert Miller, the Honourable Raja Shiva Persad, the Honourable Rai Kristodas Pal, the Honourable J. W. Quinton, and the Honourable Syed Amir Ali.

With regard to the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, his Excellency the President said:—I would ask the members of this Legislative Council to remain for a short time, while I make a statement upon the important subject of the Bill which is now before the Council, for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. The course which I am taking upon this occasion is, no doubt, not provided for by the rules of business of this Council, but it is not without precedent, and it cannot be doubted that it is advantageous upon a special occasion, that the Viceroy should reserve to himself the right to make on behalf of Government a statement in this Council, although no question is technically before the Council in reference to a matter which is pending consideration. And I am the more justified, as it seems to me, in taking this somewhat unusual course, because I have observed that complaints have been made in many quarters of the silence of the Government upon this question during the last few months, and that it has been said that before this, the Government should have given some explanation to the public of the steps which they had been taking in regard to this matter. I, and I am sure, all my colleagues greatly regret that it should have been thought by any one that the Government of India have in any respect acted with a want of consideration for the feelings of the opponents of this measure, or with any want of courtesy to those who had addressed representations to the Government upon the subject. I can truly say that nothing could be farther from our intention than any such want of courtesy or consideration; and I hope I may be pardoned for saying that those who know me would know also that nothing can be farther from my personal character and disposition than to treat those opposed to me on any public measure with either want of courtesy or consideration. The statement I am now about to make will show, as it seems to me, conclusively, that this is the case in regard to the complaints of which I have just spoken, because that statement will establish clearly that the Government were not, until the last few days, in a position to make any public declaration whatever of any part of their proceedings in regard to this matter. And even now, what I have to say may be regarded as somewhat premature, and must in some respects be incomplete, because in the absence of two important members of the Executive Council who have not yet arrived in Calcutta, viz., his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and Lieut. General the Hon. T. F. Wilson, various matters connected with the

measure itself and the mode of procedure with regard to it ought not to be determined by the Government. I am not even now in a position to say more than that certain points remain for the consideration of the Executive Council. Nevertheless, under the circumstances to which I have adverted, I have thought it right not to delay to state to this Council at its first meeting here, what has been the action of the Government in regard to this Bill since the conclusion of the sittings of the Legislative Council in this city last March. But as there is no question before the Council upon this occasion, and as, therefore, at present, there is no opportunity for a discussion, I feel bound to abstain from anything like controversy or argument, and to confine myself for the present as much as possible to a bare statement of facts. It will be in the recollection of this Council that the last step which was taken with respect to this Bill on March 9 last, was to order that it should be referred in the usual manner to the local Governments for consideration and report. That reference was duly made, and in course of time the opinions of the local Governments began to come in. As they came in they were, of course, each of them carefully examined by the members of the Government. The last of the reports of the local Governments reached Simla on July 24th, and after it arrived the Government lost no time in carefully and deliberately considering the course which they thought ought to be pursued in regard to this measure, and this, after a full and careful examination and consideration of the various opinions which had been offered upon it. And they were in a position to address the Secretary of State on the subject after full deliberation on Aug. 10 last. I do not think that any one will say, looking to the great importance of this question, and the necessity of proceeding with all due deliberation in regard to it, that any time was lost by the Government, after having received the last opinion on July 24, in communicating to the Secretary of State their views on the question, in a despatch sent off from Simla on Aug. 10 following. In that despatch, the Government of India, while expressing their opinion that the principle upon which the Bill is founded ought not to be abandoned, proposed certain modifications of the measure calculated, as they hoped, to remove the objections which had been raised to some of its proposals, upon grounds which did not bring forward any question of principle. Those modifications were as follow. They proposed that the jurisdiction to be conferred by the Bill upon native magistrates over European British subjects should be confined *ex officio* to district magistrates and sessions judges. They proposed to leave unchanged the power at present vested in local Governments, with respect to the appointment of Justices of the Peace, and to adopt a suggestion of Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras, to maintain section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That section enacts that "whenever it is made to appear that a fair and impartial inquiry cannot be had in any criminal court, or that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise," the High Court may transfer a case to another Court, or to itself. Sir Charles Turner suggested that the High Court should be authorised to make the transfer if it is made to appear, "that it is expedient for the ends of justice," and that it is desirable to supply a defect in the code by directing that in any case in which prior to the commencement of the hearing, the Government, the complainant, or the accused shall notify to the Court its or his intention to make an application under section 526, the Court shall adjourn the hearing for such reasonable time as may be required to enable an application to be made, and an order obtained thereon. These were the modifications which were suggested in our despatch of 10 August to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State. In accordance with what I said just now, I shall not on the present occasion enter into any argument on these points. Whenever an opportunity for debate arises, the Government will be quite ready to state the grounds upon which they suggested these modifications, and the views they entertain in respect to the effect which they would have upon the provisions of the Bill. That, in brief, was the nature of the proposals contained in the despatch. To make the statement clear and full, I ought to say that my honourable friend and colleague, General Wilson, in regard to this despatch, retained the position he has taken up in regard to this measure. The despatch went home, as I have said, on August 10. It was considered by H.M.'s Government, and by the Secretary of State in Council, and in a despatch, dated November 8 last, the latter expressed his concurrence in the proposals of the Government of India. That despatch reached Calcutta last Saturday (December 1), and this consequently is the earliest opportunity which has been afforded me, since that despatch came into my hands, of making any statement in regard to this matter. There is also another question connected, not with the substance of this measure, but a matter of proceeding in regard to it to which I wish to refer to on this the earliest opportunity. In the month of Sept. last, the Government received a memorial from the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, which contained two requests. The first was that all the papers in connection with this Bill which had been received from the local Governments should be published at once; and the second, that further proceedings in

regard to this Bill should be stayed until Parliament had an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon the subject. In the reply which was sent to that memorial, the memorialists were informed that their first request had already been complied with, and that the papers in question had already been published in the *Gazette*, as they were published on September 8 last. They were published at the earliest moment that it was possible to do so. We only waited to hear that the Secretary of State had no objection to their publication at that moment. The second request of the memorialists, viz., that any further proceedings in regard to this Bill should be put off until Parliament had an opportunity of discussing the question, before pronouncing an opinion upon it, related to a matter which is of necessity in the hands of H.M.'s Government. It is a matter altogether beyond the scope of the Government of India, and the cabinet can alone determine what course can be taken upon any question in forwarding the proceedings to either House of Parliament. By the next mail the memorial was forwarded to the Secretary of State, and his opinion upon that question was asked by the Government of India. In the same despatch in which the Secretary of State replies to our general proposals, he replies also to that particular request of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and he informs us that H.M.'s Government do not see any good reason why a measure lying within your Legislative Council, and already before that body, should be postponed till Parliament meets; and, he concludes, that the Bill will be taken up during the ordinary course of business for disposal. I said in my debate of March 9 last, as my personal opinion, that if the opponents of this Bill desire to appeal to the House of Commons, I should be the last man to object to such a course being taken. I am not yet in a position, in the absence of two members of the Executive Government, to whom I referred just now, to say exactly the step in regard to this Bill which will be taken; but the subject will be considered shortly by the Executive Council. That step in the ordinary course of business will be the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, who will consider it, and any amendments which may be proposed in it, and due notice will be given before the Bill is brought forward. Such is the statement which I desire to make as to the action of the Government of India in respect to this Bill since March last. It shows clearly, as it seems to me, that until Saturday last, when the despatch of the Secretary of State reached Calcutta, the Government here was not in a position to make any public declaration upon this subject. The question was one which was originally referred to the Secretary of State, and the proposed proceedings received his approval. It was one which, from all the circumstances of the case, could not be dealt with by the Government of India, except in consultation with Her Majesty's Government, and the question of delaying the progress of this Bill was one which was wholly in the province of Her Majesty's Government, and could only be decided by them. Until, therefore, we were in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government, we were debarred from saying anything in public upon the subject. I have, however, heard it said that of course when Her Majesty's Government had determined upon the course they were going to take, naturally the answer would have been communicated to the Indian Government by telegram, and that after having received that telegram, the Government of India might have made some public statement. Now, it appears to me, first, that it would have been altogether inconsistent with ordinary practice, and with official propriety, to make a public statement upon a mere telegram, unless Her Majesty's Government had directed that we should do so; but further than that, I cannot think that it would have been at all safe for the Government of India to have made any such declaration upon a telegraphic statement. Suppose that that had been done, and suppose that when the despatch came, after it had been made known to the public, that it had been possible to say there was any inconsistency between the statement made upon the telegraphic communication and the precise words of the Secretary of State, I leave it to the members of this Council to consider whether it would not have produced results that would be by no means desirable. It seems to me absolutely necessary that I should be in a position to do what I have done to-day, namely, to use the precise language of the despatch of the Secretary of State. In my position I could not with any propriety have hitherto spoken in public on this measure. I must also say that it appears to me that the proper place to make the first public declaration of any proceedings connected with a measure before this Council, is in the Council itself. I think that the members of this Council would have had reason to complain if I, as President of this Council, had made such a declaration elsewhere, I am quite sure that most legislative bodies would have thought that such a course implied some sort of slight upon its members, although I have such confidence in the members of this Council, that even had I thought it expedient to make such a declaration, they would have overlooked any seeming discourtesy which may have been involved in such a proceeding. But, as I say, this is the first opportunity which has been afforded me of making a statement of this kind. I will say no more now, as the present occasion is not one which

admits of the introduction of any controversial matter; but will conclude these few remarks by saying that those who think that I and my colleagues have failed to regard the views and representations of those who are opposed to this Bill are entirely in error. Silence we have maintained naturally, and with regard to the bitterness which exists in the public mind, I earnestly trust that no words which have fallen from me to-day will tend to add to it.

The Council then adjourned till Friday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

ON Monday morning, Dec. 3, Calcutta had the pleasure of welcoming their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in a manner which showed that, however much the various communities comprising the population may differ on political questions, they are at least united in their devotion to the Throne. The hour of arrival had been fixed for 8.30 a.m.; and from early dawn, streams of carriages and pedestrians were wending their way to the Howrah railway station, and by eight o'clock, every street in the line of route, with every building in those streets, was crowded with spectators. It is almost superfluous to say that every prominent place of business, particularly the Trades' houses in Dalhousie-square, East, and Old Court House-street, were most lavishly and artistically dressed out in a profusion of foliage and bunting, which, with the gay and variegated dresses of the ladies, scores of whom graced almost every portico and balcony, presented an appearance as lively as it was imposing. Where all had striven to do their best, it would be invidious to particularise, specially as comparisons on occasions like these, however well-meant, are not appreciated; yet, in passing along the streets in question, one could not help remarking that there has been a friendly struggle at rivalry, and that each had endeavoured to outshine the other in loyalty. The Great Eastern Hotel, with its new and imposing portico, stood out like a giant among so many dwarfs, and, it must be confessed, was fittingly, not to say, elaborately decorated. The different mercantile houses in Strand-road, particularly those of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co., Agelasto and Co., and Hoare, Miller, and Co., were also gaily apparelled; and altogether the scene throughout the line of route was immensely effective, and showed, beyond question, that the residents of the metropolis of India are as desirous of showing honour to the son of our beloved Empress as the residents of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions.

The railway authorities had left nothing undone to make the station-house present as attractive an appearance as possible. As at Calcutta, so at Howrah, foliage and bunting were lavishly employed in decoration, particular attention being employed in dressing out the railway platform. The Royal Standard was hoisted on a flag-staff placed over the portico, flanked on either side with the British Ensign and the Union Jack. The vestibule leading to the platform was decked out with wreaths of leaves prettily arranged, and on each side of the red cloth, over which the Royal couple were to pass in order to get to their conveyance, rows of chairs and benches had been placed for the accommodation of ladies, who, it need scarcely be said, mustered strong, and occupied every available seat. The crowd at Howrah and on the Hooghly Bridge was, perhaps, greater than anywhere else. The road along the station, and up to the Howrah end of the bridge, was thronged with ladies and gentlemen in carriages and on foot; while crowds of all classes of people stood on the foot-paths of the bridge itself. Looking down the river from the bridge, in the direction of Kidderpore, the spectacle presented by the shipping, all dressed out in their gayest and best, baffles description. Two triumphal arches had been erected at either end of the bridge; the arch at the Howrah end bearing the inscription, very prettily done in cotton, "Welcome to Bengal," that at the Calcutta end displaying the words, "Welcome to Calcutta." The opportunity had also been taken to decorate the Toll Inspector's house at Howrah, and one flag, which was more conspicuously displayed than the rest, bore the words "God Bless the Empress-Queen." The little signal-house in the centre of the bridge attracted much attention. On the platform in front, several chairs had been placed for the accommodation of ladies, and on the triangular frame-work of the house, the words, "Long live the Duke and Duchess," had been very artistically done in cotton.

The special in which their Royal Highnesses travelled arrived at 8.45 a.m., Calcutta time. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the railway station by the Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, the Magistrate of Howrah, &c. On the Duke and Duchess stepping out of their saloon carriage, Mr. E. Keith's little girl went up and presented a bouquet of flowers to her Royal Highness; while E.I.R. Volunteers, who furnished a guard of honour 167 strong, presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. His Royal Highness, who was in the uniform of a general officer, then passed along the line of Volunteers, and the band playing the Druids' March. Then, as the Royal couple left the platform and passed into the vestibule, a bouquet of flowers was again presented to her Royal

Highness by Mrs. Wilson's little girl, and some half-dozen other little girls preceded the Royal visitors, strewing flowers before them.

At Government House a very large number of European and native gentlemen had assembled to welcome their Royal Highnesses. Guards of honour furnished by the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and the Calcutta Volunteers, including the entire body of the Mounted Company and the Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers, with band and colours, were drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase, and presented arms as their Royal Highnesses were driven in. On alighting, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were received by his Excellency the Viceroy, attended by his personal staff, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and his personal staff, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of the Supreme and Bengal Legislative Councils, the Judges of the High Court, Brigadier-General Wilkinson and the district staff, His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan, His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhungah, and many other native and European gentlemen. Their Royal Highnesses were introduced to several of the principal official and non-official gentlemen present by his Excellency the Viceroy, after which Mr. H. L. Harrison, the Chairman of the Corporation, stepped forward, and in a clear, distinct, and audible voice read an address, to which H.R.H. briefly replied.

Their Royal Highnesses were then conducted into Government House by Lord Ripon, and the company dispersed.

THE DEFENCES OF BOMBAY.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARDES, in proposing the health of the merchants and bankers at the St. Andrew's dinner, held in Bombay, "called attention to a very serious danger. In the days of the old factors, the 'old careful traders,' as he phrased them, it was a first care to render their factories or forts impregnable to attack, so as to 'ensure the safety of their merchandise and treasure.' The ramparts of the old fort of Bombay served their purpose admirably in the times of prescientific warfare. Bombay was much better defended then, if the circumstances of warfare be taken into account, than it is now. The forts in the harbour are almost useless. The new forts on shore do not support each other, and have been condemned by practical men. The floating batteries are of an obsolete type, and have no proper garrisons. At the time when war between Russia and England seemed almost inevitable, a very general feeling of uneasiness prevailed. But for the East Indian Squadron cruising outside, there was then nothing, as General Edwardes pointed out on the 8th ult., to prevent our 'beautiful city, its treasures, buildings, shipping, docks, and all that constituted the commercial wealth of this, the first city in India,' falling a prey to any well-appointed and heavily-armoured cruiser."

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 14.)

Sir Donald Stewart has arrived in Calcutta on completion of his tour.

The announcement is made that General Sir Arthur Cunyng-hame, G.C.B., has arrived in Calcutta. General Cunyng-hame, who served with great distinction through the whole of the Crimean campaign, and was specially honoured by the Sultan on account of his successful command of a large Turkish force seven years since, has since been at the head of the Sind and Lahore Division, after which time he commanded the Northern Division of the army in Ireland, and was subsequently Commander of the Forces in South Africa. He now proposes to make a tour through India, returning by Bombay.

General Kennedy, C.B., on return from the Takht-i-Sulimani, takes a month's leave. Colonel Chowne, 2nd Punjab Infantry, who is the senior officer of the Punjab Frontier Force, not on furlough, will carry on the current duties of the command, remaining, however, at Edwardesabad.

Major Topford, transferred on exchange with Major Phillips from the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry to the 1st Sind Horse, arrived at Kurrachee on the 1st inst., and left for Quetta, to join his new regiment, by the mail train of 3rd inst.

Major Fergusson, 1st Rifle Brigade, has been selected for the Brigade Majorship at Ceylon, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Currie, Welsh Regiment, who joins his Battalion on promotion.

Under instructions from the War Office, Major O'Dowd, Army Pay Department, proceeds home.

Major C. E. D. Branson, Officiating 2nd in Command 6th Bengal Native Infantry, Moradabad, is likely to be appointed President of a Special Defence Committee for stations in the Rohilkund District.

Captain H. R. Walker, R.A., goes home shortly to join the Staff College.

Lieutenant G. F. Watson, 19th Punjab Native Infantry,

whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, has been appointed Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Mooltan.

Lieut. Tighe, Leinster, is removed to the 1st Battalion, but will remain attached to the 2nd Battalion for the present.

Lieuts. Ross and Lysby, King's Royal Rifle Corps, are permitted to exchange into the 3rd and 4th Battalions respectively.

The transfer of Lieutenant Lock from the 2nd to the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers is cancelled.

Surgeon W. Deane, on being relieved of medical charge of the 2nd N. I. by Surgeon Major Seaman, will do duty in the Allahabad command.

Sergeant T. Mitchell, 1st East Lancashire, is promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

The Indian Government sailing ship *Czarewitch*, Captain W. C. Hotham, sailed on Tuesday for Kurrachee, in tow of the Indian Government steamer *Dogmar*, Captain Haviland, with the Headquarters and Left Wing of the 26th Regiment N.I., and details consisting of six European officers, one lady, nine native officers, 410 men, ninety followers, and seven horses; one officer, one follower, and one horse of the 1st Bombay Lancers; and three details. The following are the names of the officers:—Colonel W. H. Ross, Captain F. H. Forjett, Lieutenant C. O. Hodgkinson, Lieutenant W. W. Battiscombe, Lieutenant P. S. Dyson, and Surgeon W. A. Corkery, of the Headquarters and Left Wing of the 26th Regiment N.I., and Lieutenant C. M. Ducat, of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

The outpost of Jumrood is to be permanently garrisoned by troops, and it is said that Fort Mackeson will be abandoned.

The 5-1 Southern Division Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Williams, marched from Agra on the 6th inst., for experimental practice at Roorkee.

The mountain guns and a detachment 3-1 Scottish Division Royal Artillery have been placed in readiness for service against the Akhas.

The 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars will stay at Mian Mir for the camp-of-exercise.

The 5th Battery 1st Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, is proceeding to Roorki for siege operations, and is expected to reach that station on the 6th instant.

The 9th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel T. E. Webster, marched from Gorakhpore on November 21, en route for Peshawur, and arrived at Lucknow on the 7th instant.

It is stated that, after twelve months' consideration, and now that two troopships have arrived, orders have just been received to rail all soldiers from Bombay for the Meerut, Simla, Lahor, Rawalpindi Divisions, and Peshawur District by the Rajputana-Malwa line, which has its terminus at Delhi. The Englishmen congratulate the military authorities at army headquarters on their excessive foresight in denuding a cantonment like Delhi of all its officers, and then making it a terminal station for the receipt and despatch of troops to form divisions of an army. "It will give His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught," it remarks, "some idea of the careful consideration given to all matters relating to the army in India, and his division in particular. Bad as it may be to remove all the troops in one season from one of the most important garrisons in India, it is nothing when compared with the folly of removing all the staff from a station, and, having denuded it of officers thoroughly acquainted with the locality, its people, its resources, and all the civil officers and the railway officials, to make it a terminal station for the receipt and despatch of the larger number of troops arriving from Bombay, and for despatch to England."

THE SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.—Lieut. Col. Peterson, commanding the 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteers, has issued the following order, dated Nov. 30, 1883, with reference to the refusal of the Lieutenant Governor to sanction a proposal that the Volunteers should take part in the Umballa camp-of-exercise:—

"Simla, November 30, 1883.

"The Commanding Officer regrets exceedingly to have to notify the refusal of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to sanction a contingent of the corps attending at Umballa to join the camp-of-exercise at that station. His unwillingness has, doubtless, been a cause of no small disappointment to all the members of the corps who came forward so willingly with a desire to take part in the camp.

"The reasons for refusal are herewith published for general information, viz., first, with regard to the Simla contingent, that the members were considered too few for His Honour to recommend the Government of India to sanction the expense of their journey, and other necessary charges; second, for the smaller contingent coming from Calcutta and Lahore, that he could not recommend the much greater expense of Volunteer members going from those stations to Umballa. At the same time, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor stated that while he regretted being unable to forward the Commanding Officer's proposals for sanction, he approves of the spirit shown by so many of the Volunteers of the corps in desiring to take part in the extended manoeuvres of a camp-of-exercise, and so increasing their efficiency as Volunteers."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1884.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* gives us somewhat meagre particulars of the great meeting to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill, held in Calcutta last Saturday, which seems to have been a demonstration of the first magnitude and importance. The *Times* correspondent thus summarises the proceedings:—

"A great meeting of landholders of Bengal and Behar was held in the Town-hall yesterday, for the purpose of protesting against the Rent Bill. The Maharajah of Darbhanga presided. Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Europeans from all parts of the province attended, and the number of those present is said to have been about 3,000. Letters of apology from the Maharajah of Cuch Behar and Burdwan, and others were read. A number of gentlemen addressed the meeting, and six resolutions strongly condemning the Bill were passed unanimously."

The great political importance of a meeting of 3,000 landholders, or persons otherwise interested in the land, who have come together in Calcutta from all parts of Bengal, to protest against the revolutionary policy of Lord Ripon's Government, is obvious on the face of it; and we would earnestly direct the attention of Lord Kimberley and the Home Government to the lesson it teaches. It was by obstinately refusing to attend to such a lesson in the matter of the Ilbert Bill No. I., that poor, foolish Lord Ripon involved himself in all the trouble of the past year, from which he has now been extricated only at the cost of a surrender more ridiculous than any ever demanded by his opponents. Let not the mistake be repeated in the case of the Ilbert Bill No. II. The sentimental Radicalism of a young London lawyer, chiming in with the almost frantic eagerness of the Viceroy to make himself a name for something more sensational than the Alabama claims, has already brought the Empire to the verge of ruin in one direction—as if to prove how dangerous is the union of inexperience with incapacity in the direction of Indian affairs. Surely Mr. Gladstone and Lord Kimberley will intervene to check this second

ebullition of experimentalising folly, before it has brought matters to a similar pass?

The Committee that is being formed in London to oppose the Bill may be trusted fairly and dispassionately to put before the English public the actual facts of the case, as illustrated in the recently-published pamphlets of Mr. Roper Lethbridge, of Mr. Fleetwood Pellew, of Mr. Henry Bell, and of other writers. The published opinions of the local officials show clearly enough that the vast weight of official authority is altogether against the Bill; whilst private telegrams that have been received in London, giving further particulars of the meeting of Saturday last, show that every district in the Lieutenant Governorship was fully represented, and that the meeting was absolutely unanimous in angry condemnation of the confiscatory and revolutionary character of the measure, and in demanding its withdrawal. With the solemn pledges of the Permanent Settlement staring them in the face, we cannot believe that the Viceroy's Council will consent to abet the Viceroy in forcing on the country legislation so destructive of all confidence in British faith; and we sincerely hope that the Government will be warned in time, and will spontaneously withdraw from a policy that is condemned alike by public opinion and by every dictate of political morality.

THE ENGLISH DUTIES ON INDIAN SILVER PLATE.

We are glad to announce that the East India Association has warmly urged on Mr. Gladstone's Government the necessity for an immediate abolition of the scandalous restrictions on the importation into England of Indian silver manufactures. The retention of these restrictions, after all the free-trade clap-trap with which Mr. Gladstone has justified the abolition of the Indian import duties on English cotton goods, is one of the most disgraceful acts of the present Government.

The following is a copy of the correspondence that has passed between the East India Association and the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HUGH CHILDERS, M.P., HER
MAJESTY'S CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER,
FROM THE COUNCIL OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

SIR.—The attention of this Association has been directed to the speech of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon the occasion of the closing ceremonial of the Fisheries Exhibition, in which his Royal Highness gave public notice of his intention to hold an Exhibition, in 1886, of the Art Industries of Her Majesty's Indian and Colonial possessions. In making this statement, his Royal Highness is reported as having said:—"I hope especially for the support of our fellow subjects, the people of India, in order that an important section of that Exhibition may be truly representative of the Industrial Arts of that Empire."

The Council of this Association, therefore, being sincerely desirous of co-operating with his Royal Highness in order to ensure the success of the proposed Exhibition, would venture to urge on the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the fact that the Industrial Arts of India are much dependent upon the precious metals, not only in the case of articles wholly composed of gold or silver, but more especially in the case of numerous articles the ornamentation of which depends upon those metals; and at the same time again to represent the urgency of the native demand that Indian manufacturers may be placed upon perfectly Free trade terms in their relations with the Mother Country—that the duties upon gold and silver may be abolished, as recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1878-9, and that such a reform of the laws relating to hall-marking may be accomplished as may admit of their wares being exposed for sale without those "compulsory" provisions which now act as prohibitions to trade between the two countries.

The Council, in conclusion, would presume to express an earnest hope that, seeing that no proper reform of the hall-marking can be accomplished so long as the duties prevail, Her

Majesty's Government may be pleased to recommend their abolition in April next.

FOR THE COUNCIL OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

(Signed) ORFEUR CAVENAGH, Chairman.
26, Charing-cross, S.W., 18th December, 1883.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W., 1883.

SIR,—I am directed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial from the East India Association of the 18th instant, in which the Council urge the abolition of the duties upon gold and silver plate, and a reform of the hall-marking laws.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. GLEADOWE.

The Chairman East India Association.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 8.)

LYALL, Mr. C. J., M.A., C.I.E., B.C.S., officiating secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from Oct. 1883.

BIGNELL, Mr. R. A. D'O., officiating district superintendent of police, Ajmere, is confirmed in his appointment, from Jan. 20, 1882, vice Mr. R. C. Bower, deceased.

DORSON, Surgeon A. F., M. B., Indian Medical Department, Madras, is appointed to be residency surgeon at Bangalore, sub pro tem., with effect from the date of his assuming charge, vice Surgeon P. H. Benson, M.B., whose services have been lent to the Government of the Mysore State.

ANTHONY, Mr. A. H., assumed charge of his appointment as officiating assistant accountant general, Bombay, on Nov. 20, 1883.

The services of Major-General J. F. Tennant, R.E., C.I.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from Jan. 10.

Mr. F. J. Fergusson, the official trustee of Bengal, having obtained extension of leave for twelve months from Jan 15.

FERGUSON—MILLER—The Hon. the Chief Justice has directed that Mr. A. B. Miller, Barrister-at-Law, shall continue to officiate as official trustee, during the absence of Mr. Fergusson on leave, or until further orders; the duties of official trustee to be performed by Mr. Miller, in addition to his own duties as official assignee of the Insolvent Court.

The following promotion is made, with effect from Nov. 1, 1883, vice Colonel F. C. Anderson, deputy superintendent, 1st grade, who has retired, with effect from the above date:—Col. C. T. Haig, R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in the 1st grade of deputy superintendent, in which he is at present officiating.

TEMPLE—CONOLLY—Lieut. Col. E. Temple and Lieut. Col. A. Conolly, respectively, made over and received charge of the office of political superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, on Nov. 20, 1883.

PEARS, Lieut. T. C., received charge of the office of assistant commissioner Merwara, on Nov. 19, 1883.

TANDY—RAMSAY—Major H. S. Tandy and Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, respectively, made over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Nassirabad, on Nov. 17, 1883.

MUTTANNAH—DICKINSON—Mr. M. Muttannah, sub-assistant conservator, delivered over, and Mr. F. B. Dickinson, deputy conservator of forests, resumed charge of the office of the deputy conservator of forests in Coorg, on Nov. 12, 1883.

MICHELL, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental studied examination, on Nov. 12, 1883.

CRESSWELL—Mr. P. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, with effect from Nov. 10, 1883.

NELSON—GILBERT—In P. W. Department Notifin, No. 254, dated Oct. 26, 1883, placing the services of Mr. R. E. Nelson, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Central India, at the disposal of the director general of railways, after the word *placed*, read temporarily Mr. W. R. Gilbert, assistant engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, is promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, with effect from Nov. 9, 1883.

STODDARD, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, is transferred to Central India.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from Sept. 12, 1883:—

Mr. J. M. Lane, from superintendent, 2nd grade, to superintendent, 1st grade; Mr. W. C. Darling, from superintendent, 3rd grade, to superintendent, 2nd grade; Mr. R. Trower, from superintendent, 4th grade, to superintendent, 3rd grade; and Mr. C. Duffin, from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to superintendent, 4th grade.

MILITARY.

BURNE—LEA—HOBBS—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B.S.C., with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. N. A. K. Burne, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, wing officer, 23rd N.I., Oct. 2, 1880; Lieut. M. Lea, Shipley Royal Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer, 14th Bengal Lancers, Nov. 1, 1880; Lieut. S. H. B. Hobbs, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 14th Bengal Lancers, July 1, 1882.

COLVIN, Lieut. J. R. C., officiating squadron officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, Nov. 1, 1882.

NEWMARCH—CROOKSHANK—DEANE—BIRD—Lieut. Col. O. R. Newmarch, B.S.C., accountant general, Military Department, to officiate as secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Col. G. Chesney; Lieut. Col. A. C. W. Crookshank, B.S.C., second assistant secretary, and officiating first assistant secretary, to officiate as deputy secretary, vice Major E. H. H. Collen, appointed to officiate as accountant general, Military Department; Major T. Deane, B.S.C., third assistant secretary, and officiating second assistant secretary, to officiate as first assistant secretary, vice Lieut. Col. A. C. W. Crookshank; and Lieut. W. J. B. Bird, B.S.C., officiating third assistant secretary, to officiate as second assistant secretary, vice Major T. Deane, with effect from December, 1883.

COLLEN, Major E. H. H., Bengal S.C., first assistant secretary, and officiating secretary, Military Department, to officiate as accountant general, Military Department, vice Lieut. Col. O. R. Newmarch, officiating as secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with effect from Dec. 1, 1883.

HALL, Lieut. H. S. G., Bengal S.C., wing officer, 25th N.I., to be a sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from Nov. 9, 1883.

URQUHART, Lieut. W. A., Hyderabad Contingent—No. 1 Field Battery, R.A., subaltern to be commandant, vice Major P. F. M. Badeley, R.A., vacated on promotion.

FURLOUGHS.

DELAMAIN—TEMPLE—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut. F. G. Delamain, Bengal S.C., squadron officer, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own), Bengal Lancers, medical certificate, for one year; Lieut. Col. E. Temple, Bengal S.C., wing commander and 2nd in command, Meywar Bheel Corps, private affairs, for one year.

DIGBY—The undermentioned officers have been granted (Brevet Col.) C.V. furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. T. Digby, R.E., private affairs for one year.

COMBER, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) A.K., B.S.C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside in England, with effect from the date of expiration of his furlough to Dec. 13, 1883, the date on which he will succeed to the colonel's allowances.

WHYTE, Condr. E., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal S.C., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

HOGG, Major T. W., to be lieutenant colonel, Dec. 4, 1883.

PARSONS—FRASER—Lieut. Col. H. Fraser, Brevet, to be colonel, Madras Cavalry, May 27, 1883, and Lieut. Col. A. D. Parsons, Madras Cavalry, Oct. 18, 1883.

LEE, Conductor T., to be deputy assistant commissary, Commissariat Department.

LINDIBOOM, Sub Conductor J., to be conductor, Commissariat Department.

To be Sub Conductors—Transport Sergeants J. Harrington, T. Beresford, R. Surdival, and A. Sharples, with effect from Dec. 7, 1883.

DAVIS, Lieut. Col. R. P., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from Oct. 22, 1883, subject to H.M.'s approval.

JONES, Mr. D. P., 1st grade officer, Indian Marine, is granted six months' leave on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 5.)

SMITH, Mr. T., district and sessions judge, Burdwan, to act as district and sessions judge of Dacca, during absence, on furlough, of Mr. R. F. Kampina.

VERNER, Mr. H., district and sessions judge, Bhagulpore, to act in 1st grade of district and sessions judge, from Aug. 12, 1883.

CARNDUFF, Mr. H. W. C., who has been appointed a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and who reported his arrival on 30th ult., to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the Sudder station of Shahabad.

SAMUELLS, Mr. C. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the Sudder station of Burdwan, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Bankoora by Mr. J. Anderson.

GUPTA, Mr. B. L., barrister at law, Presidency, Magistrate, Calcutta, leave for two months from 17th inst.

PARISH—The services of Mr. C. H. Parish, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

ELIST, Mr. J., officiating principal, Presidency College, and Meteorological reporter to Government, returned to duty on forenoon of 2nd ult.

BEAN—The order of the 6th inst. granting one month's privilege leave to Mr. A. R. Bean, assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is cancelled.

GANTZER—The resignation tendered by Mr. D. A. Gantzer of his appointment as honorary magistrate for the Serampore Municipal Bench is accepted.

CARNDUFF, Mr. H. W. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

SAMUELS, Mr. C. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class.
DEY, Mr. G. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jessore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class.
KELLETER, Mr. J., made over charge of the Guy Gaol to Dr. R. McLeod on the Nov. 23rd, 1883.

FURLONGHS.

OLDHAM, Mr. W. B., deputy commissioner, Sonthal-Perghs, leave for ten days, in extension of leave granted April 16, 1883.
FASSON, Mr. H. J. H., C.S., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.
MACPHERSON, Mr. W., district and session judge, Cuttack, leave for two months and twenty-seven days.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 8, 1883.)

OBARD, Mr. R., C.S., is transferred to the Hoshangabad District.
BLOOMFIELD, Lieut.-Col. A., availed himself on the 3rd current of the one month's privilege leave granted to him, making over charge of the Balaghat District to Mr. W. Nethersole, C.S.
PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assumed charge of the office of judge. Small Cause Court, Nagpur, from Mr. W. Nethersole, C.S., on the 30th ult.
NEDHAM—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. W. A. Nedham, while officiating as deputy commissioner, Betul, with the powers described in section 30 of Act X of 1882, C.C.P.
FRASER, Mr. A. L. II., C.S., is appointed to officiate as secretary to the chief commissioner, during the absence on leave of Mr. L. Neill, or until further orders.
NEILL, Mr., availed himself of the privilege leave making over charge of the office of secretary to the chief commissioner to Mr. Fraser, on the 4th idem.
MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., on being relieved by Major W. S. Brooke, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bhandara.
DRYSDALE, Mr., officiating deputy commissioner, Bhandara, on being relieved by Mr. Meiklejohn, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Sambalpur.
MACDOUGALL, Major J. W., deputy commissioner, Sambalpur, on being relieved by Mr. Drysdale, is posted to the Batul District.
MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., assumed charge of the Bhandara District from Mr. T. Drysdale, on the 1st current.
PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, made over charge of his duties on the 30th ult.
BROWNE, Surg. S. H., civil surgeon, Hoshangabad, is temporarily transferred to Betul, to afford medical aid to Mr. G. Price, civil surgeon.
DAPHTARY, Surgeon G. R., civil surgeon, Nursingpur, is temporarily transferred to Hoshangabad, during the absence of Surg. Browne, at Betul.
DAPHTARY, Surg. G. R., made over charge of the medical duties of the Nursingpur District to 1st class hospital assistant Dwarka Pershad, and of the executive charge of the district gaol to Mr. Bargho Rao, extra assistant commissioner, on Nov. 23, 1883, returned from Hoshangabad and resumed medical charge of the district from 1st class hospital assistant Dwarka Pershad, and of the executive charge of the gaol from Mr. Bargho Rao, on Nov. 30, 1883.

FURLONGHS.

Two months and twenty-seven days' privilege leave is granted to Mr. Lindsay Neill, C.S., secretary to the chief commissioner, with effect from the 4th inst.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Nov. 4, 1883.)

ROSS, Mr. H. G., settlement officer, 2nd grade, Dehra Dun, to officiate as commissioner, Meerut Division, from Nov. 4, 1883.
JAMESON, Surg. Major R., superintendent Central Prison, who, having reported his return from furlough, is appointed to the charge of the Central Prison at Fatehgarh.
PARTIDGE, Mr. W. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Fyzabad district.
CLEGHORN, Surg. Major J., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, on return from furlough, is posted to the civil medical charge of Mirzapur.
ROBERTSON, Surg. G. S., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, on being relieved by Surgeon Major J. Cleghorn, is transferred to the civil medical charge of Bahraich.
HOBART-HAMPDEN, Mr. A. G., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the school to the Oudh Circle, as a temporary arrangement.
CUNNINGHAM—The services of Major A. Cunningham, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Lucknow Municipality for employment in the preparation of a scheme for the water supply of the town.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Nov. 24, 1883.)

CARTER, Mr. G. M. S., district superintendent of police, resumed charge of the police of the Hanthawaddy district on Nov. 10, 1883.
EALLES, Mr. H. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, relinquished charge of his duties at Pegu on Aug. 20, 1883.
FRYER, Col. G. E., assistant commissioner, relinquished charge of his duties at Moulmein on Oct. 31, 1883, and received charge of the court of the assistant commissioner, Thayetmyo, from Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, C.S., on Nov. 5, 1883.
FRYER, Col. G. E., assistant commissioner, received charge of the office of the cantonment magistrate and of the Court of Small Causes, Thayetmyo, from Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, C.S., assistant commissioner, on Nov. 5, 1883.
IRWIN, Mr. A. M. B., C.S., made over charge of the court of the

assistant commissioner, Rangoon, to Mr. H. L. Eales, C.S., on Nov. 13, 1883.

HALL, Mr. W. T., C.S., commissioner, received charge of the Kyauktan sub division of the Pegu District, from Mr. H. L. Eales, C.S., assistant commissioner, on Nov. 6, 1883.
COPESTON, Mr. F. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is posted to the charge of the Kyaukpau District, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt. F. D. Raikes.
BRIDGES, Mr. J. E., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, from the date on which Mr. F. W. Fox, C.S., vacated his substantive employment by completing his ordinary furlough for two years.
SLADEN, Col. E. B., resumed charge of the office of commissioner of the Arakan division from Lieut. Col. G. A. Strover, on Nov. 14, 1883.
RAIKES—Privilege leave for two months and nineteen days is granted to Capt. F. D. Raikes, officiating deputy commissioner.
BROOK-FOX, Mr. F. G., executive engineer, received charge of the Prome Division from Mr. M. Birkbeck, executive engineer, on the 19th idem.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 4, 1883.)

GARSTIN, Mr. J. H., C.S.I., to act as first member of the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. Davidson on leave.
WHITESIDE, Mr. W. S., to act as second member during the absence of Mr. Thomas on other duty.
WILSON, Mr. W., to act as third member during the employment of Mr. Garstin on other duty, but without prejudice to his duties as director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
 These appointments will take effect from the date on which the Hon. Mr. Thomas embarked for Calcutta to join the Governor General's Legislative Council.
GOODRICH, Mr. W., superintendent of the Central Gaol, Salem, privilege leave for one month and ten days, from or after Dec. 10, 1883.
FIRTH, Mr. E. J., to be sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.
BEGRIE, Mr. A. P. W., will be considered as acting as deputy registrar of the High Court, without prejudice to his own duties as manager.
 The undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English languages:—
MARTIN, Mr. C. W. W., LL.D., acting district magistrate, Salem.
HAMNETT, Mr. F. H., 1st class magistrate, Madura.
 The undermentioned persons are appointed to be magistrates of the 3rd class.
LACOMBE, Mr. M. A. de, Taluka magistrate of Pottingili, Vizagapatam.
BEASLER, Mr. C. E., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is transferred from the South Arcot to the Chingleput District, to do duty under the orders of the collector.

MILITARY.

STEVENS—The following promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—Cavalry Branch of the local Service—Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) H. C. Stevens, having completed 26 years' service, to be Lieut. Col., dated Dec. 4, 1883.
COWDELL, Capt. A. S., Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India for seven months, from Dec. 8, 1883, or date of departure.
FARRER, Col. R., Staff Corps, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Chicacole, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from Jan. 6, 1884, Honorary Surgeon P. Kinsley performing the duties of the appointment on Col. Farrer's responsibility.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Madras*, Dec 5, 1883.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—
BRETT, Lieut. W. E., 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, to be officiating squadron officer, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the S.C., dated Nov. 25, 1883.
LOWRY, Lieut. W. H., 10th Regiment N.I., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be wing officer (on probation), and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the S.C., dated Nov. 25, 1883.
SLAUGHTER, Brigade Surgeon G. M., Army Medical Department, on completion of duty at the camp of exercise, Bangalore, to be senior medical officer, South Station Hospital, Secunderabad, on the departure of Surgeon Major Jagoe for England.
HUNT, Surgeon Major J. H., Army Medical Department, on completion of duty at the camp of exercise, Bangalore, to be senior medical officer, North Station Hospital, Bangalore, on the departure of Surgeon Major Waters for England.
MOUAT, Surgeon Major G. B., M.D., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Madras, to be senior medical officer, Station Hospital, Madras, on the departure of Surgeon Major Hunt to Bangalore.
KERIN, Surgeon W. M., Army Medical Department, will, on completion of duty at the camp of exercise, Bangalore, do duty at the Station Hospital, Secunderabad.
MCGREGOR—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Col. D. J. McGregor has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, eastern district, and that Col. B. L. Gordon has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, British Burmah Division.

McCLINTOCK, Capt. L. A., R Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, is permitted to proceed to England on leave on urgent private affairs, in anticipation of the leave which will be granted to him by H.E. the Commander in Chief in India.

The undermentioned candidates are reported as qualified by the Lower Standard Test in Hindustani.

DALZELL, Surgeon P. W., M.B., Bengal Medical Department, and Lance Corporal C. Caffery, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

HOLLOWAY, Lieut. Col. E. G. V., Staff Corps, wing commander, 16th Regiment N.I., for 182 days, from Oct. 6, 1883, to the Coast, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WYNTER, Capt. W. R., 14th Hussars, for one year, on medical certificate.

BABER, Mr. E. M., first assistant superintendent No. 1 Party, Madras Survey, furlough for one year, from or after the 15th inst.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 13, 1883.)

SALMON, Lieut. M. B., Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to act as assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Capt. A. L. D. Fordyce, or until further orders.

HUNTER—WARDEN—Capt. J. M. Hunter and Mr. F. H. Warden respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of acting fourth assistant political agent, Gohelwad Prant, Kathiawar, on the 5th inst.

LARPENT, Mr. J. M. de H., substantive pro tem police probationer, Dharwar, is appointed to be assistant superintendent of police, on probation.

WATSON, D., Esq., J.P., is appointed to be sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from Dec. 20, 1883.

YOUNGHUSBAND—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. D. Younghusband, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Panch Mahals, to be magistrate in charge of the sub division of that district, comprising the talukas Godhra, Kalol, and Halol.

ALCOCK, Mr. J. B., is appointed to act as assistant judge and sessions judge of Khandesh until further orders.

WALKER, Mr. J. W., is, on his return to duty, appointed to act as judge and sessions judge at Ahmedabad, until further orders.

CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., is appointed, on his being relieved by Mr. Walker at Ahmedabad, to act as senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach, until further orders.

BOLTON, Mr. W. H., acting judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi, has been appointed to act as cantonment magistrate at Karachi, in addition to his own duties, from July 8, 1883.

WELLIS, Mr. W. W., delivered over, and assistant surgeon Abdul Ghaui Hakim, L.M., received charge of the Mashvad Convict Gang on Oct. 26, 1883.

WELLIS, Mr. W. W., assumed charge of the Gokak Convict Gang from Mr. J. McCarter on Nov. 4, 1883.

MCCARTER, Mr. J., is appointed superintendent and gaoler of the Mashvad Convict Gang, with effect from Nov. 23, 1883.

WELLIS, Mr. W. W., is appointed superintendent of the Bijapur Extramural Convict Gang, with effect from Nov. 15, 1883.

FROST, Mr. C. E., first assistant collector, Nasik, is as a temporary measure, appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Malegaon in addition to his other duties. Mr. Frost is also appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the military cantonment of Malegaon.

PATHAK, Mr. K. B., B.A., is appointed to act as head master of the Sadars' high school, Belgaum, during the absence of Mr. E. H. Hoogwerf, or till further orders.

COOKE, Mr. S., professor of chemistry and geology in the College of Science, Poona, having resumed charge of his duties on the 14th ult., the unexpired portion (seventeen days) of his leave is cancelled.

BROOK, Miss Louisa, assistant lady superintendent, Female Training College, Poona, passed an examination in Marathi according to the higher standard on the 7th inst.

LOGAN—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. C. Logan, C.S., to be forest settlement officer, in Ratnagiri district.

H.E. the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the collector of Ratnagiri to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said forest settlement officer.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BAINES, Mr. J. A., C.S., on his return to duty, to be assistant collector, Khandesh.

SNOW, Mr. P. C. H., C.S., to be assistant collector, Poona.

DODDRETT, Mr. W., C.S., to be assistant collector, Ratnagiri, on being relieved by Mr. Snow, at Poona.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. A. D., C.S., acting second assistant collector, Panch Mahals, till further orders.

MURRAY, Mr. H., assistant conservator of forests, Kanara (N.D.) passed on Oct. 8 last the prescribed examination, dated June 4, 1880, for the examination of forest officers.

GLEDOW, Mr. F., district forest officer, Jerruk Circle, Sind, passed, on

Oct. 3, 1880, the prescribed examination, dated June 4, 1880, for the examination of forest officers.

SPRING, Mr. A. E., acting assistant superintendent in the Puna and Nasik Revenue Survey, to be assistant superintendent, 5th grade, with effect from Oct. 16, 1883.

COLE—WILKINS—Messrs. W. S. Cole and W. D. Wilkins, assistant superintendents, Sind Revenue Survey, are promoted to the 3rd grade of assistant superintendents, with effect from Oct. 20, 1883.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. T. R., assistant superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MONKS, Surgeon C., has been appointed to act, vice Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, as civil surgeon, Aden, during the absence of Surgeon Major E. Colson, or until further orders.

FAULKNER—MONKS—Surgeons A. S. Faulkner and C. Monks, respectively, delivered over, and received charge of the office and duties of civil surgeon, Aden, on Nov. 14, 1883.

RUSSELL, Lieut. B. B., R. E., and Lieut. S. R. Rice, R. E., are graded on the Public Works Establishment List, as assistant engineers, 2nd grade.

DREW—LOCH—Mr. W. W. Drew delivered over, and Mr. W. W. Loch received charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Thana, on the 1st inst.

RICHARDSON—MUIR—MACKENZIE—Messrs. E. T. Richardson and J. Muir-Mackenzie respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the forest settlement officer, Satara, on the 30th ult.

MOORE—STEWART—Messrs. J. G. Moore and A. Stewart respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of forest settlement officer, Puna.

HUMFREY, Capt. J., Bombay Staff Corps, appointed to act as collector of salt, opium and Abkari, Northern Division, took charge of his appointment on the 30th ult.

FAULKNER—KING—Surgeon A. S. Faulkner and Capt. J. S. King, acting cantonment magistrate and assistant police resident, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden District Jail on Nov. 14, 1883.

GAUNDE, Mr. W. R., sub assistant conservator of forests, and Mr. G. A. Hight, assistant conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Forest Office, Kaladgi, on Nov. 21, 1883.

The following transfers are ordered:—

GALLAHER, Assistant Apothecary J., from Civil Medical Department, to general duty, Presidency Circle, Aden.

FENWICK, Passed Hospital Apprentice E., from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Mhow.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned are granted leave from the date of departure:—

BELL—ASHENA—Apothecary C. Bell, 90 days' privilege, and 1st Class Hospital Assistant Lingu Ashena, 60 days' on full pay.

MOBERLY, Mr. H., acting head assistant collector, Nellore, privilege leave for three months, from Jan. 7.

KING, Surgeon W. G., M.B., privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days.

COX, Mr. E. C., assistant district superintendent of police, Kaladgi, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for six months' from the 28th inst., with the usual subsidiary leave.

MOORE, Mr. T., 1st class, 2nd grade, subordinate judge, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a further extension for five months' of the extraordinary leave.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette Dec. 6, 1883.)

MONKS—The services of Surg. C. Monks are temporarily placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

SALMON—The services of Lieut. M. D. Salmon, 30th Regt. N.I., staff officer and cantonment magistrate, Hyderabad, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

BURCHELL—Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary John Burchell, Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The following appointment is made, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884:—

BRADSHAW, Brig. Surg. A. F., Army Medical Department, to be principal medical officer, Quetta, vice Brigade Surgeon C. J. F. S. McDowall, Indian Medical Department.

FRASER, Deputy Surg. General D. A. C., M.D., Army Medical Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

BEANY—Bombay Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:— To be Honorary Surgeon—Dr. R. Beany.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Dec. 7, 1883.)

STEVENSON, Capt. F., officiating station officer, at Nchemuch, is confirmed in that appointment from Dec. 1, 1882, vice Major Spratt, whose tenure thereof expired on the 30th ult.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—Capt. C. A. de N. Lucas, C.S., 2nd squadron commander 2nd Sind Horse, Nov. 25; Capt. A. B. Mein, S.C., wing officer, 21st N.I., Nov. 29; Surg. H. P. Jervis, I.M.D., in medical charge 12th N.I., Nov. 30, 1883.

NELSON—Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 453 of Nov. 16, 1883, Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary General H. Nelson read Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary G. H. Nelson.

FURLONGHS.

LABALMONDIERE—The leave granted to Lieut. J. H. Labalmondiere, K.A., is cancelled.

So much of G. O. C., No. 974 of 1866 as relates to Lieut. W. J. Le Breton, R.A., is cancelled.

ROSS—STURT—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the

Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Colonel F. J. T. Ross, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate; Colonel C. S. Sturt, Infantry, six months, medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

DEC. 28.

The Queen has approved the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Charles Richard Pennington, Major Charles Albert Dodd.

To be Majors—Capts. John Briscoe Watts, Frank Ranken Cave Voyle, and Walter Hailes.

To be Captain—Lieut. Alfred Montanaro.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors Willoughby Thomas Brereton and Edward William Charles Hay Miller.

To be Major—Capt. James Joseph Kennedy.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors George Conrad Sartorius and Richmond Irvine Crawford.

To be Captain—Lieut. Arthur Wapshare.

BREVET.

To be Colonels—Lieut. Cols. George Wynne Cole, Madras Infantry; David Robertson, Bengal Infantry; James May, Bengal Infantry.

The promotion of Lieut. Col. Charles Samuel Steward, Madras Cavalry, to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, is antedated to July 1, 1881.

Her Majesty has also approved the promotion to the rank of Colonel by Brevet of the undermentioned officer, with effect from July 1, 1881, which was notified in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 9, 1883, being cancelled:—Lieut. Col. William Duncan Macturk, Bengal Infantry, since transferred to the Retired List.

JAN. 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint:—Baden Henry Baden Powell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Additional Commissioner, Lahore,

Nawab Imam Baksh Khan, Chief of the Leghari Tribe, Punjab Frontier,

Sirdar Ajit Singh, Attariwala,

George Alfred Barnett, Esq., Agent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway,

Naoroji Fardunji, Esq.,

The Zemindar of Punganur,

Babu Chota Lal Sijwar,

Diwan Het Ram, Chief Minister of Rewah,

John Faithfull Fleet, Esq., Bombay Civil Service,

Colonel Robert Home, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, Chief Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Works,

To be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—DEC. 28.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col. Edmund Frederick Waterman, Madras, to be Major General.

Col. Augustus Becher Marsack, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Col. Charles Phayre Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry, to be Major General.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. Thomas Dwyer is superseded for absence without leave from the 3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment.

HOME NEWS.

OBITUARY.—A telegram received through Reuter's Agency from Bombay, dated Dec. 23, states that the Rajah of Kolapore is dead. The Rajahs of this State claim to be the descendants of Rajah Rām, who was the younger son of Sivaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta power. In consequence of the rulers of the State permitting, or being unable to suppress, piracy, the British Government sent expeditions against Kolapore in 1765 and 1792, and in the early part of the present century a British agent was appointed to manage the State. A treaty was concluded with Sivaji III in 1862. The late Rajah's predecessor paid a visit to this country about 1873, and he then went to Florence, where he died. Kolapore has an area of 3,184 square miles, and had a population of 802,691 in 1872.

THE SILVER MARKET.—Calcutta advices state that the directors of the Bank of Bengal have raised their discount rate from 7 to 8 per cent. In addition to this the India Council have sold Rs. 5,50,000 of transfers on that Presidency at 1s. 7 17-32d. These two facts show the scarcity of money in, at any rate, some parts of India, and consequently account for the increased demand for remittances. The Silver Market has been firm in consequence, the inquiry for bars being thereby stimulated, and the whole of the arrivals per *Armanian* and *Nile* have been disposed of at 51d. per ounce, the market closing

firm. That portion of the Mexican dollars brought by the *West India* packet which had not been sold to arrive, has also been cleared at 49½d. per ounce. All the supplies of any importance that were looked for have now been received and absorbed. Eastern exchange rates remain as they were, and Rupee Paper has been very quiet at previous prices.—On Monday in the market there was little doing, and no change in prices took place, bars remaining at 51d. per oz., and Mexican dollars at 49½d. The exchanges from the East were as follows:—Bombay (telegraphic transfers), 1s. 7 2-16d. per rupee, or without movement; Calcutta (telegraphic transfers), 1s. 7 17-32d., showing no change; Hong Kong, 3s. 9½d. per dollar, or unaltered; and Shanghai, 5s. 3½d. per tael, being no change.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders for Rs. 40,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on the 26th ult. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 1,50,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; and Bombay, Rs. 37,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d. In telegraph transfers, on Calcutta, Rs. 13,50,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; and Bombay, Rs. 11,50,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d., or a total of Rs. 26,87,000. Tenders for bills at 1s. 7½d. received in full, and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7 17-32d., and above also in full. A special allotment of one lakh of transfers on Calcutta was subsequently made at 1s. 7 17-32d. Between April 1 and the 24th ult. the total amount of remittances sold reached Rs. 13,13,22,650, and realised £10,654,015.

H.M.'s TROOPSHIPS.—The Indian troopship *Jumna* left Portsmouth on Saturday morning for Bombay. She took out the 7th Dragoon Guards from Shorncliffe, the embarking strength of which comprised Lieuts. Col. Truman and Chapman; Majors Bibby, Thomas, and Creagh; Capts. Becher, Burke, and Du Boulay; Lieuts. Aspenwall, Ditmas, Barton, Calvert, Lowe, Thompson, Dering-Williams, Dunley, and Horsburgh; Paymaster Whible, Adjutant De Burgh, Veterinary Surgeon Blenkinsop, 460 men, 32 women, and 38 children. She also embarked the following drafts—45 men 1st Dragoon Guards, 48 6th Dragoon Guards, 85 8th Hussars, 66 9th Lancers, 25 12th Lancers, 41 13th Hussars, 153 14th Hussars, 65 17th Lancers, 134 4th Rifle Brigade, 32 Royal Engineers, and several officers.—The *Serapis* arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday from Bombay, with the H Battery of the First Brigade of the Royal Artillery, military invalids, and time-expired men. Two deaths occurred during the voyage.—The 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, from India, are expected to arrive at Portsmouth in Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Malabar*, Capt. R. H. Harris, on the 23rd of February next; and the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, from India, in Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Serapis*, Capt. A. E. Dupuis, on the 15th of March.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Mr. J. R. Boyson presided at the extraordinary half-yearly general meeting of this company, held at the Cannon-street Hotel. In their report the directors stated that during the half-year the current loans on mortgage had been further reduced to the extent of £11,365, seven of such loans, amounting to £8,398, having been fully discharged, and nine other loans having been reduced by payments on account of principal to the extent of £2,967. The current loans on mortgage on October 31, last amounted to £38,030, as against £49,395 on December 31, 1882. The bank's properties now stand valued at £120,126, and its tea estates at £304,277. The bank's liability on its current debentures now amount to £406,820, of which sum £53,720 is held by the bank on account of its reserve fund, leaving a liability to the public of £353,100. During 1883 three properties in the Bengal Presidency and two in Bombay were sold for an aggregate of 61,550 rupees. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman stated that the affairs of the company had experienced but little change since he last addressed them. The original loan business of the bank was rapidly approaching very narrow limits, and the diminution of its liabilities upon its debentures was also making considerable progress. The tea crop had fallen considerably short of its estimated yield, but it was believed that the coming crop would be about 22,000 maunds. And if the season was fairly good, this might be increased by 1,000 maunds. In reply to a shareholder, the chairman stated that he was still hopeful as to the future of the company, but he could not speak as to the prospect of a dividend. After a short discussion the report was adopted, and the proceedings closed.

BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—ALLOTMENT OF ANNUITIES FOR 1884.—Surgeon General G. G. W. Maitland, F.R.C.S.L., £252; Deputy Surgeon General J. Gilbert, £210; Deputy Surgeon General J. Mills, £210; Surgeon General J. Lumsdaine, £168; * Surgeon Major F. S. Stedman, £168; Deputy Surgeon General J. H. Sylvester, 168.* *Lapse to Government, these officers having received a refund of their subscriptions.—Funds Department, India Office, 1st January, 1884.

Professor Monier Williams and Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, B.A., are expected in Bombay by the next mail steamer.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FENNELL—Nov. 18, 1883, the wife of Sydney Danvers Fennell, a son.
GURRIN—Dec. 21, at Norton Fitzwarren, near Taunton, the wife of J. A. Guerin, Esq., late Uncovenanted Indian Civil Service, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LIGHTFOOT—CLARK—Dec. 22, at All Saints', Wandsworth, Jabez Lightfoot, of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, Lahore, to Theresa Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Leslie Clark, M.I.C.E.

DEATHS.

LYSAGHT—Dec. 21, Margaret (May) Pennefather Lysaght, youngest daughter of the late Major Thomas Vallancy Lysaght (formerly of the 1st Bengal European Regiment), and of Maria, his wife.
YOUNG—Dec. 27, at the residence of her nieces, 33, Belle Vue-road, Southampton, Ann Maria Young, widow of the late Capt. James Sterling, H.M. 2nd Queen's, and relict of Commodore J. Wellington Young, C.B., H.H. late Indian Navy, and daughter of the late General William Turner, C.B., 1st Bombay Lancers, aged 77.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANGUS—Dec. 4, the wife of Robert Angus, junr., a son.
BLYTH—Dec. 2, 1883, at 2, Camac-street, Calcutta, the wife of William Dunbar Blyth, Bengal Civil Service, a son.
BARTLEY—Nov. 29, at Russelkondah, the wife of W. H. Bartley, Judicial Department, a son.
BUCHAN—Dec. 5, at Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. James Buchan, a daughter.
COLE—Dec. 22, at Erinpura, Rajputana, India, the wife of Lieut. R. A. Cole, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant Erinpura Irregular Force, a son.
CHALK—Dec. 9, at Civil Lines, Poona, the wife of Oliver Chalk, a daughter.
COCKIN—Dec. 3, at Saugor, C. P., the wife of the Rev. J. I. B. Cockin, Chaplain, a daughter.
DEMPSTER—Dec. 8, at Sholapur, Deccan, the wife of F. E. Dempster, Government Telegraphs, a son.
DONALD—Dec. 13, at Mazagon, the wife of James Donald, a son.
FRODSHAM—Dec. 5, at Dinapore, the wife of Captain Frodsam, East Surrey Regiment, a son.
HICKIE—Dec. 1, at Mussoorie, the wife of C. J. Hickie, a daughter.
HILLIER—Dec. 6, at Ootacamund, the wife of Henry Hillier, of Neddivattam, a son.
KEMP—Dec. 13, at Waudby-road, Esplanade, the wife of D. S. Kemp, a son.
MANNERS—Dec. 6, at Thurma Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of Edward Robert Manners, a daughter.
MARSDEN—Dec. 6, at Simla, the wife of A. E. Marsden, a son.
MILLER—Nov. 24, at Indore, Central India, the wife of W. G. Miller, Foreman P. W. Department, a son.
PEEBLES—Dec. 8, at Egmore, the wife of J. H. Peebles, a son.
PONT—Dec. 7, at Jalampore, the wife of V. Pont, Resident Engineer E.I. Railway, a son.
REYNOLDS—Dec. 1, at Rajahmundry, the wife of P. D. Reynolds, No. 1 Party, Madras Survey, a son.
SCOTT—Dec. 6, at Kotagberry, the wife of Chas. S. Scott, late H.M.'s Indian Marine, a daughter (prematurely), who only survived a few hours.
STUART—Nov. 24, at Kumbakonam, the wife of G. H. Stuart, a son.
TERNAN—Nov. 27, at Kurrachee, the wife of Captain Ternan, Bo. S.C., a son.
WATKINS—Dec. 7, at Meerut, the wife of the Rev. O. D. Watkins, a son.
WHITAKER—Dec. 2, at Rawalpindi, Punjab, the wife of Captain C. J. Whitaker, York and Lancaster Regiment, D.A.A. General for Musketry, a son.
WILCOX—Dec. 9, at Calcutta, the wife of Linzey Wilcox, a son.
WALLIKER—Nov. 20, at Kuttal, Cachar, East Indies, the wife of C. S. Walliker, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GARSTIN—WALKE—Dec. 4, at Meerut, Captain G. L. Garstin, 9th Bengal Cavalry, son of the Rev. Anthony Garstin, late Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, to Mary Constance, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. D. Walke, of Wilts.
HOFFMANN—ALDERMAN—Nov. 14, at Calcutta, Theodor Julius Hoffmann, of Berlin, to Florence, daughter of the late George Alderman, Birchfield, Birmingham.
MEEHAN—LYS—Dec. 5, at Dugshai, Frank R. Meehan, to Constance Philippa, daughter of the late George Dobree Lys.
MITCHELL—PORTER—Nov. 15, at Akyab, Thomas Candy Mitchell, Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Maud, daughter of the late Captain William Porter, Master Attendant at Akyau.
OGDEN—STOWELL—Nov. 16, at Simla, William Ogden; Deputy Examiner, P.W.D., to Emily Mary, daughter of John Stowell, Registrar, Home Department.
ROBERTSON—TURNBULL—Dec. 10, at Dharwar, George Arthur Robertson, Esq., to Sarah Katherine, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Sydney Turnbull, Bombay Horse Artillery, H.E.I.C.
ROSE—INNES—Dec. 12, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Henry William Rose, of Secunderabad, to Jessie Innes, second daughter of J. J. Innes, Esq., of Brixton, London.
WHITE—STEWART—Dec. 10, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. T. Greig, George White, to Janet, daughter of Alex. Stewart, Edinburgh, Scotland.

DEATHS.

ALLUM—Dec. 2, at Agra, Frances Hannah, daughter of Captain E. W. Allum, Ordnance Department.
BOWERS—Nov. 21, at Cawnpur, Alice Louisa, wife of Joseph Sydney Bowers, aged 25.
DEWINTON—Dec. 2, at Ellore, Reginald Parry de Winton, aged 28.
EGAN—Dec. 4, at Wellington, Helen, wife of J. W. Egan, aged 46 years and 2 months.
HARE—Dec. 8, at Calcutta, Eileen, infant daughter of David and Elizabeth Hare, aged 3 months.
JEHANGIR—Dec. 13, at his residence, No. 1, Waudby-road, Esplanade, Jehangir, Merwanjee, Pleader High Court, aged 46.
KILBY—Dec. 9, at Calcutta, Sylvia Mary, infant daughter of Sandford and Alice Kilby, aged nearly 16 months.
MOZLEY—Dec. 4, at Umballa, Michael Morley, Indian Medical Department, (retired list) aged 44.
ONRAET—Nov. 26, at Morar, of croup, Antoinette Marie Josephine (Lou), child of Mr. and Mrs. H. Onraet, aged 5 years and 8 months.
PETTER—Dec. 2, at Allahabad, George Charles Rock, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Petter, aged 9 months and 9 days.
QUINTON—Dec. 4, at Bombay, Angelica Quinton, widow of the late George Harris Quinton, aged 61.
RANA—Dec. 11, at his residence, in Cowasjee Patell-street, Fort, Hormassie Byramjee Rana, aged 75.
SHORT—Dec. 7, at Nagalore, Shevaroy Hills, Edward Holwell, Captain European Veterans, aged 75 years, 11 months, and 16 days.
SPARKS—Nov. 23, 1883, at Rigby House, Nepean Lea-road, Malabar-hill, Bombay, Eliza Jane, wife of Major John Barnes Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of the late Peter Clark, Esq., of New Scone, Perth, aged 42.
WATT—Dec. 3, at Calcutta, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Watt, aged 6 weeks.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY.

BOMBAY, DEC. 9.—The Chamber of Commerce has made representations to the Government on the question of railway communication with Bengal *via* the Central Provinces. The Chamber points out that the early construction of a line on the broad gauge, connecting Nagpore with Calcutta, while it would be of great benefit to Bengal and the country generally, would be of the utmost importance to the Bombay Presidency, and particularly to the port of Bombay. The Chamber consider that the weight of argument is in favour of the Sitarampore route, and is sufficient to justify the Government in taking up and carrying through the project first. The Chamber expresses its regret that the Nagpore-Chuttisgarh line, a length of about 149 miles, was made on the narrow gauge, and says the injury done to commerce from the breaking of bulk on through lines of communication can only be understood, to the fullest extent, by the mercantile community.

A hope is expressed that the Government of India will not permit the error which was made in constructing the Rajputana-Malwa line from Sabarmati to Agra and Delhi on the narrow gauge to be repeated in this case, and the permanent interests of the country to be partially sacrificed to the views entertained in some quarters, that there would be a saving in the first cost of the line if it were made on the narrow gauge, and therefore that it would be more expedient to construct it on the narrow than on the broad gauge.

In case of the Nagpore Bengal line, no saving in cost of construction could ever possibly compensate for the inconvenience of a break of gauge. The line will, to a vast extent, develop the agricultural and mineral resources of India in tracts hitherto unopened, and almost unexplored. With regard to the provinces which the line will traverse, the chambers believe that there is but one opinion, these are the richest wheat-producing districts in India, and that the line will be of the greatest importance, not only as a protective work against famine, but in enabling India to maintain in her competition with other countries for the supplying of the wheat required by Europe.

The Chamber trusts the line between Nagpore and Bengal will be constructed at an early date on the broad gauge, and that the present Nagpore-Chattisgarh line or any portion of it which may form part of the Nagpore-Bengal scheme, will be taken up and reconstructed on the broad gauge. The Bombay Government is understood to be strongly in favour of the views expressed by the Chamber of Commerce.

MR. D. F. CARMICHAEL.

THE feeble attempt made on the 8th ult. at Madras by a section of the native community, to prevent any steps being taken to do honour to Mr. D. F. Carmichael, the senior member of Council, before his departure from India, has failed miserably. On the 8th ult. a very large gathering of native gentlemen, including quite a formidable list of Rajahs and honourables, was held at the residence of the Hon. Rajah G. N. Gajapati Row, at which the following resolutions were passed:—First, "that on the eve of the departure of the Hon. D. F. Carmichael from this Presidency, fitting honour be done to him in token of the high esteem, regard, and admiration which this meeting has for him." Secondly, "that an entertainment be given to the Honorable D. F. Carmichael on a day which he may be pleased to appoint." Thirdly, "that arrangements be made for having the portrait of the Honorable D. F. Carmichael painted life-size, to be set

up in the Banqueting Hall, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor, or in some other conspicuous place, and also for founding some other suitable memorial, the form of which will be determined hereafter." A subscription list was then opened, and Rs. 10,800 were subscribed on the spot.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY IN CALCUTTA.

ST. ANDREW'S festival was celebrated on Friday, Nov. 30, with more than usual enthusiasm. Mr. J. J. J. Keswick occupied the chair, and was supported on his right by the Lord Bishop, and on his left by Brigadier General Wilkinson. The dinner, which was laid for 208 covers, was supplied by the Great Eastern Hotel Company, and fully maintained the reputation which these purveyors have so long enjoyed. The staircase and banquetting-room were tastefully decorated with evergreens and banners, and the gallery at the west end of the hall was specially fitted up for the accommodation of ladies, a number of whom found their way upstairs before the conclusion of the dinner, to listen to the speeches. The band of the Warwickshire Regiment were ensconced behind a bank of evergreens that fronted the dais, and throughout the dinner and between the speeches played a selection of Scotch airs, and rendered two or three glees most successfully, the rich tenor voice that took the solo being especially remarked on. Our old friends the pipers, for whose services we are indebted to the Seaforth Highlanders, were in grand form, and the wild war music rang through the hall, awakening many a reminiscence—some sad and some sweet, but all patriotic and wishful to be once more amongst the banks and braes of Bonny Scotland. The dinner passed off most successfully. The cheering which greeted the chairman, when he rose to propose the health of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, lasted for several minutes, and each sentence uttered by the speaker was emphasized with similar enthusiasm. At the conclusion of the speeches a number of gentlemen left, but a large remainder settled down for a jovial finish, and arrangements were in course when we left, to furnish sustenance in the form of grilled bones.

The CHAIRMAN having given the toast of the Queen-Empress, which was enthusiastically received, proposed the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family. Having referred to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Chairman said:—We have reason to be proud of the other members of the Royal Family also, and I am sure the ringing British cheers which will greet the soldier-prince and his princess, now in India, on their arrival in Calcutta, will make them feel that there are no more loyal people in the Empire than here, and they will be pleased to know that the spirit we have inherited from our fathers—that spirit without which British rule could not be maintained in this or in any other country—is not yet in the descendant, the present and anti-British policy notwithstanding. Drink, then, to the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family. (Renewed and vehement cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN said: The next toast on the card is the Viceroy.

The band played a strathspey, and then the company sat down. Not a man, so far as we could observe, accepted the toast.

The CHAIRMAN: I have now to propose the "Land we live in." On a former occasion such as this, I said that I was one of those who considered this a good country, though I was not unthankful that I knew a better, and I am still of the same way of thinking. I like the country, and I like the natives, and it will not be without regret that I shall, when the time comes, say farewell to it and them. When I spoke some two years ago, on what cordial terms we then were with our native brethren, and how the bonds of friendship were being daily strengthened! We had then a comparatively new Viceroy, and expected that under his government peace and good-will would flourish and increase. We saw him giving attention to measures for the education of the masses, the introduction of local self-government, the encouragement of private enterprise, and for the development of the resources of the country, and we were all ready to strengthen his hands and to aid him in good government. But we have found partiality in education—witness the exclusion of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians from the Roorkee College; recklessness in regard to local self-government—witness the desire to do away with all responsible control; narrowness in the encouragement of private enterprise—witness the paltry proportion of Government store requirements allowed to be tendered for in India; and feebleness in the development of the resources of the country—witness the poor progress made. While import duties have been abolished to please the supporters of the political party in power at home, the export duty on rice which at times exceed 14 per cent. of its value, and bears heavily on the poor ryots, is maintained; and bills have been introduced to deprive the European British subjects of their birthright, and the native and other zemindars of their proprietary rights in land. Mr. Chamberlain said of the Lords at home:—"They toil not,

neither do they spin." But could we not truthfully say of them, as we can of the members of the Government of India—they till not, neither do they own land nor possess any permanent interest in the country; and we have Scripture for it that "where their treasure is not, there we cannot expect their hearts to be." A well-known member of the Civil Service, who retired from this some three years ago, went, in 1882, to shoot with a friend of mine—alas! no more—in the North of Scotland, and among the things Scotch to which my friend introduced him was the kirk on Sunday. He did not think much of the sermon, but was greatly impressed with the fervour of the prayer for the Queen's ministers. It ran thus:—"And, O Lord, be with the Queen's ministers and give them that understanding which they are so much in need of." Well may we offer up such a prayer for our Viceroy and his Council, and add in the words of Solomon, the son David, King of Israel—"To receive the instruction of wisdom, justice and judgment and equity;" and if our prayer be answered, what a change there will be? We have reason to pray that this country be not governed in the interests of any political party, but for the true welfare of its inhabitants of all colours, castes, and creeds. It contains many races who can exercise rights and privileges peculiar to each without wronging the others, and these rights and privileges should be respected, not by the Government only, but by all races. We Britons respect rights and privileges peculiar to natives, and most natives still respect ours in return, notwithstanding the Government action, and recognise that it is possible for not only a fair share, but a very large share, to be given them in the government of a country containing some two hundred and fifty millions of people, without making it necessary to deprive a few thousand European British subjects, scattered throughout the Mofussil, of the much-cherished right of being tried by their Christian countrymen. Let us hope, then, that Government will withdraw the unnecessary and inconsiderate measures lately introduced, which are so hurtful to the best interests of all, and so set the public mind at rest that, freed of impending calamity, it may be uninterruptedly devoted again to those peaceful pursuits which build up the wealth and strength of a nation. An announcement of withdrawal may appropriately be made on the Viceroy's arrival in the city to-morrow, so that the breach between the Government and the community may be closed, and that governors and governed, re-united in themselves, may unite in welcoming the Queen's son. Then in exhibiting, at the first international exhibition ever held in India, specimens of the arts and industries of this great country, we will show that there is not wanting the spirit of good fellowship without which there can be no true national prosperity. (Tremendous cheers.)

Others toasts followed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 20. Bassano (s), Bombay.—21. Polare, Akyab; Tom Khramon, Bangkok.—22. Goorkha (s), Calcutta; Sarpedon (s), China.—23. Loch Torridon, Calcutta; Quattro, Rangoon; Premier (s), Akyab; Laju (s), Java.—24. Elise, Bassein; Merton Hall (s), Bombay; Claymore (s), Calcutta; Dartmouth, Shanghai; Gulf of Mexico (s), Singapore.—25. Hawarden Castle (s), Capetown; Siam (s), Calcutta; Vega, Java; Glenavon, Calcutta; Welbury (s), Java; Traveller, Calcutta; Guinevere, Java.—26. Ravenscliff, Moulmein.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 7. Othello (s), Hull; Eastborne (s), Mauritius; Arabia (s), Bussorah; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Liverpool; Choice, Mauritius.—8. Scindia (s), Karachi; Hiate F. Islam, Damaun.—9. C. Kothbala, Calicut; Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah.—10. Merka (s), Muscat; Britannia (s), Liverpool; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—11. Malda (s), Calcutta; Avoca (s), Zanzibar.—12. Brindisi (s), London; Bhow-nuggur (s), Bhow-nuggur.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 3. Peshawur (s), London; Chanda (s), Moulmein; Cocoonada (s), Penang; Shahzada (s), Negapatam.—6. Clan Lamont (s), Singapore; Arjuntan (s), London.—8. Terpsichore, Liverpool.—9. Justitia (s), Liverpool; Sirdhana (s), Bombay; Booldana (s), Rangoon; K. Commander, Liverpool; Star of Albion, Mauritius; Cashmere, Mauritius.

MADRAS.—Dec. 6. Khedive (s), Calcutta; Kangra (s), Bombay.—7. Chyebassa (s), London.—8. Lorniy, Mauritius.—10. Clive (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 20. Agnes Oswald, Calcutta; Stora Lee (s), Galle; Sir Lancelot, Mauritius; Rosetta (s), Colombo and Australia.—21. Arcot (s), Karachi; Conway Castle (s), Capetown; Lady Dalhousie (s), Bombay; Dalmatia (s), Singapore; Royal Welsh (s), Singapore; Orzella, Calcutta; Turquoise (s), Algoa Bay; Pongola (s), Port Natal; Sierra Cordova, Mauritius.—22. Rajah, Singapore; March (s), Aden; Fairfield (s), Colombo; Clan Mathieson (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Persia (s), Bombay.—23. Glenlyon (s), Penang; Windsor Park, Calcutta; Perim (s), Bombay; Umkornanzi, Natal.—24. Coningsby (s), Aden; Briscoe (s), Aden; Asia, Table Bay; Princes Amalia (s), Batavia; Carlisle (s), Bombay.—26. Euripides (s), Bombay; Topaze (s), Singapore; Bengloe (s), Singapore.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 7. Thames (s), London; City of Venice, Liver-

pool.—8. Pachamba (s), Karachi; Kashgar (s), China; Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; St. Bernard (s), Karachi; Olympia (s), Antwerp.—11. I.G. Dagmar (s), Karachi; I.G. Czarewicz, Karachi; Scindia, Karachi.—12. Oriental (s), Persian Gulf; Ethiopia (s), London; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; Anurley (s), China.—13. Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Europa (s), Liverpool; T. Latchmbany, Tuticorin.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 3. Steamer Khedive.—4. Satara.—6. Tyrone.—7. Empress of India.—8. Karamania, Clive, and Kilwa.—9. Kerbela, Coconada, Tibre, Renfrew, and Rewa.
MADRAS.—Dec. 6. Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta; Khedive (s), London.—8. Chyebassa (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Brindisi*, Dec. 12.—From London: Mr. W. B. Reid, Mr. Hindson, Major and Mrs. Engleue and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Monckieffe, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benn and two infants, Mr. H. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Freeman, Miss Dacres, Surgeon Major F. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker, child, and infant, Mr. E. Eggleston, Mr. F. Stratheden Campbell, Rev. Hugh R. Scott, Mr. J. F. Steel, Mr. and Miss Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Jumbler, Dr. Geo. S. Ranking, Miss Innes, Mrs. Lees, Mr. B. M. Stockley, Miss Matson, Mrs. Hannant, child, and infant, Mr. B. Mosley, Miss J. Reid, Mr. J. J. Green, Mr. W. Farr, Mrs. and Miss Bulman and child, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Chanke, Mr. M. F. Lavelle, Mr. Croasdale, Miss Kate Gordon. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. J. Corvalho and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Campose. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Bollena, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. R. Lidderdale, Mr. S. P. C. Scott, Mr. F. P. L. White, Mr. M. Prosper Lamal, Madame Laurenceon, Mr. H. Carnac Brown, Miss Dewar, Miss Pechey. From *Brindisi*: Hon. J. F. Norris, Deputy Surgeon General Campbell Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Whympier, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. R. H. Dunn, Mr. C. J. Cole, Mr. A. Kinnear, Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Mr. A. Santor Maria, Mr. J. E. Gorst, M.P., Mr. Le Roy, Col. Money, Mr. Goad, Mr. Lindsay Daniell, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. Mathen, Lord Gower. From Suez: Mr. Haywood, two Misses Haywood, Lieut. M. du V. Lysley, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Badsha. From Aden: Sub Conductor T. Howard and wife, Deputy Surgeon General Bruce.

AT LONDON.—Per *Thames*, Jan. 2.—Mr. Gladstone Lingham, Mr. J. Weir, Mr. W. G. Llewellyn, General and Mrs. Reay, Mr. Mallick, Mr. H. J. Cornish, Col. and Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Keith, infant, and ayah, Major Hutchinson, Mr. Duthoit, Mr. Boyd, Mr. G. Tucker, Mr. H. Compaigne, Mr. Lindsay Niell, Mr. F. J. Finch.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Thames*, Dec. 10.—For London: Dr. H. Compaigne, Miss Spencer, Mr. Lindsay Neill, and Mr. J. J. Finch. For *Brindisi*: Mr. Llewellyn. For Venice: Mr. T. Weir. For Aden: Mr. Aird and Dr. E. Chastellier.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Cathay*, Dec. 14.—For London: Lieut. Col. C. Woodhouse, Mrs. A. Bush, Mr. F. D. Campbell, Mrs. Edwards and child. For Venice: Mr. J. H. Lloyd, Mr. E. Morran. For Marseilles: Mr. G. F. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hoarsma, the Hon. E. C. Buck.

MAIL NEWS.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Calcutta came to a close on the 10th ult. On the 6th ult. their Royal Highnesses were entertained at Belvedere by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. On the following day the troops in garrison and the volunteers were inspected, and some manoeuvres were gone through, much to the satisfaction of the Duke.

Saturday, the 8th ult., was spent in visiting the Sailors' Home, the Bethune School, and the Medical College Hospital. On the 10th ult. the Royal visitors were present at the Dumdum races, and in the evening they witnessed the illuminations and display of fireworks which were got up in their honour. Later on in the evening they left by the train for Benares and Lucknow, at both of which places they are to make a short stay.

The Duke of Connaught will not visit the Bangalore Camp of Exercise, as was at one time arranged.

At the Viceroyal Legislative Council on the 7th ult., H.E. the Viceroy made an important statement with reference to the Ilbert Bill. His Excellency explained the reason which had induced the Government to maintain such a long silence with regard to the Bill, and stated that the Bill would be referred in the ordinary course to a Select Committee, who would consider any proposed amendments brought forward.

The Bombay branch of the East India Association have telegraphed to the Viceroy, expressing their "great uneasiness, deepening into alarm," at the persistent agitation against the Bill.

Rumours are current in Calcutta that, with a view to the settlement of the existing difficulty, a compromise will be effected which will give Europeans the option of saying whether they will be tried by a native judge or one of their own countrymen.

The Chintradrepettah Literary Association, Madras, has forwarded a telegram to the Viceroy, expressing its "emphatic and indignant disapproval of the disloyal outrage" that His

Excellency received at Calcutta at the hands of "some of the misguided Europeans."

The Viceroy, in declaring the Calcutta Exhibition open, read the following telegram from the Queen, received after his entrance into the building:—"My best wishes for success of your International Exhibition."

Enthusiastic anti-Ilbert Bill meetings have been held at Nowgong, Dehra Doon, Chittagong, and Vythery.

Native meetings in favour of the Bill have been held at several places in Bengal.

The weather in Calcutta has greatly improved, and the damage done to the exhibits at the Exhibition is being repaired. Since the advent of the fine weather, the Exhibition has been attended daily by thousands of persons.

H.E. Sir James Fergusson arrived in Bombay from Calcutta on the 11th ult.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is recovering from his recent attack of illness, but he is still confined to his room.

A daring attempt at gang robbery was made recently at Secundra, near Agra. A body of 100 or 150 fully armed men attacked the house of a wealthy native merchant, and were only repulsed after a sharp struggle, in which several persons were killed on each side.

The trial of the four men who were charged with the murder of the young Maharani of Kimidi, has resulted in the conviction of the prisoners. Two of the accused have been sentenced to death, the third to transportation for life, and the fourth has been released, having turned Queen's evidence.

On the 8th ult. a farewell dinner was given at the Madras Club to the Hon. D. F. Carmichael, senior member of the Madras Council. H.E. the Governor of Madras proposed the toast of the evening in a highly complimentary speech.

Corporal Walsh, 98th Regiment, was accidentally shot dead at the Volunteer Rifle Range at Quetta.

The Government of India have suggested to the Madras Government the advisability of suspending the operations of the Contagious Diseases Act in the town of Madras, as has already been done in Calcutta. A committee has been appointed to inquire and report on the subject.

Mr. David Watson has been elected Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, and Mr. E. J. Firth has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the same period.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab was to proceed to Pattiala on the 13th ult., to turn the first sod of the Pattiala-Rajpore Railway.

The Wazeerabad-Sealkote Railway was expected to be open for traffic on New Year's Day. An inspection train ran over the line on Dec. 24.

Disturbances have broken out in the Rajpoot State of Bikaner between the Durbar and some of its feudatories. British aid has been invoked, and troops have been ordered from Nuseerabad to put an end to the state of anarchy which exists.

Some important official correspondence with reference to the duty on, and the hall-marking of, Indian silver and gold, has been published during the week, previous to the departure of the mail.

The Budget estimates of the Bombay Municipality were presented at a meeting of the Town Council on the 8th ult. The total estimated income is set down at Rs.41,15,550, and the expenditure at Rs.36,95,859.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new Madras Town Hall on the 17th ult.

Hormusjee Byramjee Rana, the late head shroff of the Bank of Bombay, who was arrested some time since in connection with the extensive frauds committed on the bank, has died in the gaol.

COLD WEATHER AT MAHABLESHWAR.—We learn by a letter from Mahableshwar that the cold weather there has been unusually severe. The thermometer in the morning in the shade varies between 45 and 47 degrees.—*Poona Observer*.

MR. MULLER.—The venerable Mr. Muller, of Bristol, after visiting a number of places in the Madras Presidency, will proceed to Calcutta, and thence to the N.W. Provinces. He does not expect to be in Bombay till some time in March.—*Bombay Guardian*.

THE LATE MR. J. F. MACMILLAN.—It is with great regret that we announce to our readers the death of Mr. J. F. Macmillan, a member of the staff of this journal. Mr. Macmillan, who joined the *Pioneer* about ten months ago, had been in ill-health for some time, and was on his way to England when he succumbed at Bombay, on Thursday last, to disease of the liver. The connection between a journalist and the public which it is his business to serve, is an impersonal one in most cases, even in India; in Mr. Macmillan's it was more than usually so from his reserved temperament, which however, did not prevent the few who knew him from regarding his amiable character with unaffected esteem.—*Pioneer*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 98½ to 99½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 102½ to 103 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — |
| Ten years .. | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 108 |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up | Cash |
|---------------------------------|---------|------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| INDIAN BANKS | | |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 750 |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 845 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 640 |
| Agra .. | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 800 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28 | 900 |
| National of India .. | 12½ | 85 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 795 |
| Frere .. | 150 | 1 |
| Maragon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 380 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,140 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 1120 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,200 | 370 |
| Bellary .. | 1,000 | 595 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 595 |
| New Indian .. | 185 | 217½ |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | 66 |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,350 |
| Dhollera Ginning .. | 300 | 205 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,700 |
| French .. | 500 | 625 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 500 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 430 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 400 | 620 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,250 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 790 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,000 | 1,150 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 140 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 500 | 525 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 620 |
| Bhowmuggur Mills .. | 700 | 41 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 1080 |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 525 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 710 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 1,000 | 860 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 530 |
| Hiadustan .. | 1,000 | 1,040 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,260 |
| Khandeish .. | 1,000 | 930 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,150 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 250 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 1120 |
| Oriental .. | 625 | 720 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 270 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,540 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 800 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-30 | 350 |
| Do. New 420 Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 21-13-1 | — |
| Do. New 41 Shares .. | — | — |
| B., B., & Cent. India (New 418 Shares) .. | 106-15-5 | 250 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. | 100 | 108 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 6,000 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | — |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300 | 345 |
| Teacher and Co. .. | 500 | 1,270 |
| Thacker and Co. .. | 100 | 180 |

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| % Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 98 14 to — |
| 4½ of 1870 (1885) .. | 100 0 to — |
| 4½ of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | — |
| 4½ of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 102 8 to — |
| 4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 102 6 to — |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 0 to 100 8 |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8 to 101 0 |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102 0 to 102 4 |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103 0 to 103 4 |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) .. | 107 12 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 108 12 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 108 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra .. | 510 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings .. | 100 | 127 to 128 |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 180 to — |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 135 to — |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 865 to — |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Delhi and London .. | 525 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya .. | 100 | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie .. | 100 | 115 to — |
| National of India .. | 512½ | 90 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 500 | 520 to 525 |
| Unconventured Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 93 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 200 | 35 to — |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 510 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute .. | 510 | 81 to 82 |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 1500 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | 1200 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 100 | 85 to — |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 | 385 to — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 44 to — |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 80 | 94 to 95 |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 100 | 135 to — |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 100 | 171 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 | 75 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 | 122 to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 | 115 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 52 to 53 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | 520 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway .. | 520 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 250 | 210 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 48 to 49 |
| Goswary Cotton Mills .. | 200 | 220 to — |
| Gouripore .. | 100 | 84 to — |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 100 | 107 to — |
| Howrah Docking .. | 500 | 110 to — |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 | 88 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1770 to 1775 |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills .. | 50 | 123 to — |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 100 | 113 to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 500 | — to — |
| Murre Brewery .. | 100 | 150 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 | 88 to 90 |
| Nasmith's Patent Press .. | 100 | 90 to — |
| Nanthpore Indigo .. | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerboom Coal .. | 100 | 94 to — |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | 510 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 | 78 to — |
| Ramkistopore Press .. | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. | 100 | 54 to 55 |
| Riverside Press .. | 70 | 80 to 81 |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | — | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. | 100 | 245 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. | — | 280 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | 58 to 59 |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 | 80 to 82 |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 | 106 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam .. | 550 | 575 to — |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) .. | 100 | nominal |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | 45 to 50 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 200 | 140 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 120 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | 100 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Burkholia (Cachar) .. | 100 | 56 to 67 |
| Central Cachar .. | 200 | 140 to 142 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 68 to 69 |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 | 78 to — |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 | 115 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 90 | 57 to — |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 | 98 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 | 62 to — |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 55 to — |
| Gielie (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 86 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 | 75 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. | 100 | 82 to — |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellapore (Cachar) .. | 250 | 200 to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Kalocherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 61 to — |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 | par. |
| Kornafull (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 35 to 36 |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. | 250 | 145 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 | 130 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 220 to — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 64 to 65 |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 105 to — |
| Loobah .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Lower Assam .. | 27½ | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | 510 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 80 to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 40 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 30 to — |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 80 | 30 dis |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | — to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | 510 | 71 to — |
| Mutuck (Assam) .. | 200 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling) .. | 200 | — to — |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) .. | 510 | 50 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. | 30 | 120 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. | 200 | 100 to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) .. | 85 | 73 to — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 55 to — |
| Rajabare (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Sapakat .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. | 56 | par |
| Seemah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah .. | 100 | 104 to — |
| Singell (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 90 to — |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 97 to — |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 75 to 80 |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 121 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. | 95 | 114 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. | 200 | 190 to — |
| Upper Assam .. | 510 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—Dec. 3.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Four per cents .. | 1¼ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. | 3¼ pre to 3¼ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 3¼ to 3¼ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. | ¾ to ¾ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1883) .. | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. | 28 to 29 do. |

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|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
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| Do. 3 mo. sight .. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7½d. |
| Do. 6 do. .. | — | 1s. 7 19-32d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 7 29-32d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | — | 1s. 7½d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 7 29-32d. | 1s. 8½d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | — | 1s. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—Dec. 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|-------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. | 102 to 102½ |
| Do. October 10, 1888 .. | 103 to 103½ |
| 4 India Enfranchised Paper .. | 79½ to 80 |
| 4½ Do. do. 1885 .. | — to — |
| 4½ Do. do. 1893 .. | 82 to 82½ |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. | — to — |
| 4½ Do. .. | 101 to 103 |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 .. | 102 to 104 |
| 4 Do. 1895-96 .. | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. .. | 100 to 102 |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government .. | 100 to 102 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Price. |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 103 to 105 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 104 to 106 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. | 104 to 106 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. .. | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 151 to 153 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 .. | — | 25 to 25½ |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. | — | 24½ to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½ .. | — | 130 to 132 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. .. | all | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 100 | 116 to 116 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 100 | 110 to 112 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | — | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. .. | 100 | — to — |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern .. | 10% | 10½ to 11 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. | 100 | — to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. | 100 | 101 to 104 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference .. | 10 | 13 to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China .. | 10 | 11½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 .. | 100 | 108 to 111 |
| Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 .. | — | 103 to 107 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 .. | — | 103 to 107 |
| Indo-European .. | 25 | 31½ to 32½ |

BANKS

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| Agra .. | 10 | 9½ to 10½ |
| Delhi and London .. | 25 | — to — |
| Chartered of India, A., and C. .. | all | 22 to |

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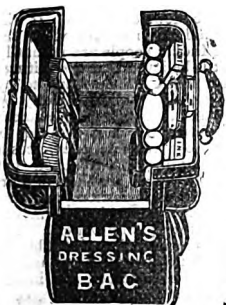
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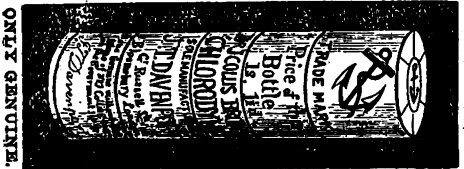
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| aGoa .. | Jan. 16 | Gorkha .. | Jan. 9 |
| Ethiopia .. | Jan. 30 | Eldorado .. | Jan. 23 |
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| Africa .. | Feb. 27 | Chyebassa .. | Feb. 20 |

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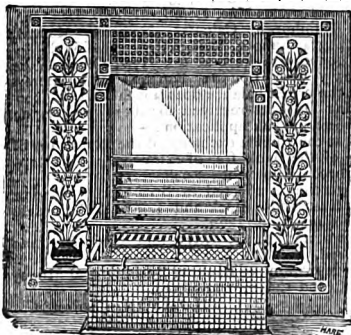
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Dec. 21; Madras and Allahabad, Dec. 19; Calcutta, Dec. 18.

Requiescat in pace! It seems likely that at last we have really seen the last of the wretched Ilbert Bill; and that Lord Ripon's Government, having tried every double and every twist that a perverted ingenuity could devise, has at length finally "caved in and come down."

The suggestion of the Hon. Kristodas Pal, that the new arrangement by which Lord Ripon has endeavoured to apply salve to his wounded vanity, should be again referred to the local authorities for report, was an excellent one; but it was hardly to be expected that the Government of India would assent to it. Lord Ripon's colleagues know full well, if His Excellency does not, how withering would be the scorn that would be poured from all quarters, on the paltry subterfuge by which the Viceroy endeavours to cover his retreat from a hopelessly untenable position. It is absolutely impossible to doubt that every one, except Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, would prefer the honest and manly course of total withdrawal of the Bill.

AFTER all the Reuterising and other shady devices by which the Bill has been supported, it was not surprising that Mr. Miller, in last Friday's debate, should plainly declare that "if any double meaning were attached to these terms, the difficulties would be increased tenfold."

DR. HUNTER plaintively asserted that the proposed modifications "would perpetuate race distinctions." But Mr. Ilbert and Mr. Amir Ali prudently confined themselves mainly to a side-issue of no importance whatever—the legal value of the Queen's Proclamation. Whatever may be supposed to be the legal value of that Proclamation by enthusiastic young barristers, it is clear that its practical legal value is not greater now than it has been during all these years that the existing law has been sufficient for such Viceroys as Lord Mayo, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Lytton.

MR. GRANT-DUFF has not been Governor of Madras for nothing. He now calls the pet Indian theories of Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone, "the drivel sometimes palmed off upon politicians in England as the genuine outcome of native opinion in India."

WE are unwilling, as we have already said, to say anything whatever against a settlement that is entirely satisfactory so far as the claims of Anglo-Indians and of native civilians are concerned; and as for questions of expense, or cumbrousness, or administrative inconvenience, they only concern the Government, and it is for Lord Ripon, whose itching vanity has created the difficulty, to find a way out of it. We cannot, however, help remarking that the vigilant care of the Opposition, in providing against the slippery ways of the Viceroy and his present advisers, is amply justified by the speeches of Lord Ripon, Mr. Ilbert, and Mr. Hunter, in the debate of Friday, and the adjourned debate of Monday. Mr. Ilbert's true position in this controversy has never been so clearly exemplified as by his clever, shifty speech of Friday last—in which it was perfectly clear that he was hedging, and astutely laying out the ground for a breach of faith on the part of the Indian Government. What would have been the nature of the Viceroy's speech, if he had spoken on Friday, and if he had not been checked by Mr. Evan's vigorous and timely

protest, may be inferred both from Mr. Ilbert's speech, and from the tone of the speech actually delivered by the Viceroy on Monday.

WE fear that that speech will not add to Lord Ripon's reputation for high-mindedness. It is full of self-consciousness; the one paramount consideration underlying every phrase is clearly seen to be, not the welfare of the Empire, not the contentment of the subjects, but the self-esteem of the speaker. The surrender of the Government is deprived of all its grace by the grudging way in which it is made.

THE reference to Sir James Stephen's view of the force of the Queen's Proclamation seems to us to be altogether misleading. About the actual facts—on which alone Sir James Stephen insisted—neither Lord Ripon nor Mr. Ilbert would dare to contradict him. Those facts are simply these: that the Queen's Proclamation was an act of the Executive Government—that the course of our policy always has been, and it may be hoped always will be, in accordance with that Proclamation—but that no development of that policy, in contravention of any existing law, can take place without fresh legislation—i.e., without an act of the Indian Legislature—and that consequently it is absurd for any *doctrinaire* to presume to put his own strained interpretation on that Proclamation, and then insist that the Indian Legislature is bound to legislate in accordance therewith.

THAT is all Sir James Stephen has insisted on in regard to the legal force of the Proclamation; and it is impossible for any intelligent being to controvert these plain and simple facts. Lord Ripon does not attempt to do so; but in lieu thereof, he pretends that Sir James Stephen "treated the Sovereign's solemn promise as of no value"—which is utterly untrue. We would advise the Viceroy to study carefully the Sovereign's promise to the landholders of Bengal in the Permanent Settlement—and then to consider how far he is himself treating it "as of no value," in the iniquitous Bengal Tenancy Bill.

WE record with the deepest regret the premature decease of the great reformer of Bengal, Keshub Chunder Sen. The revered Minister was well known to, and most warmly esteemed by, the writer of this hurried note. There is hardly another man in India whose loss will be felt so seriously in the Indian religious world. This is what the *Times* of yesterday says of our departed brother:—

"Our Calcutta correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—'Keshub Chunder Sen, head of the Brahmo-Soma, or reformed theistic sect of Hindoos, died this morning.' The deceased gentleman was the most active and distinguished leader in the New Theistic Church, founded about 1830, by the late Rajah Rammohun Roy, a reforming sect composed of highly intellectual men. Their religion they regarded as pure theism, which recognised the absolute unity and spirituality of God, the abolition of caste, and the education and elevation of woman. In the course of a very few years Brahmoism passed through three different stages. In the first, it had for its foundation Vedic testimony tempered by reason; in the second, reason and philosophy, and about 1870 it was supposed to stand on intuition guided by reason. The progressive Brahmo followers, of whom Keshub Chunder Sen was the chief, have gone through all these changes. He tried, with considerable success, and in the face of much opposition, as early as 1866 to carry out in practice various reforms. He had the boldness to countenance to an unusual extent what might be called Revivalist practices and the outward display of religious ceremonial. The result was a division of opinion and ultimate separation between the disciples of Keshub Chunder Sen and the more Conservative followers of Rammohun Roy. Keshub Chunder Sen was an accomplished English scholar. He visited this country some years ago, when he preached in several Unitarian chapels."

THERE is to be an officer in charge of a museum in every province in India. There is to be an Auditor General of India, on Rs.4,000 per annum. Lord Ripon, having set up a grand new department of agriculture, and created Foreign Under Secretaryships and other

fat appointments galore, is still determined to keep the ball a-rolling. These are fine old times for Dowb.

THERE is great road-making going on between Sibi and Hurnai; and the Bolan Pass will soon be practicable for wheeled carriage. The Sibi and Hurnai road is being made by the 23rd Pioneers, the Madras Pioneers, and some Bengal Sappers, in such a way that rails can easily be laid upon it; but this is probably only the superfluity of naughtiness of the local engineers.

THE Ghurkas are rapidly preparing for an invasion of Thibet, collecting supplies and coolies, and stopping the export of grain from Nepal.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—"Seriously, can the *Indian Mirror* deny that there are no Continental spies prowling even at this hour in various parts of the country? Is it ever possible to be on their track and hound them out by aid of the detective police? For that matter, are not ambassadors and their staff at various courts in Europe and elsewhere so many open and accredited spies? This bugbear of spies is simply a cant. You can never stop them. And their presence, unless it be numerically strong, need excite no alarm to a strong and well informed Government of law and order. Spies in Bulgaria and Servia may breed mischief. Not so in India."

THE *Hindoo Patriot* says:—"A public meeting of the inhabitants of Krishnagur was held on the 11th inst. in the Nootanbazar Atchala, to express regret at the death of Pandit Loharam Shiroratra, the great Bengali Grammarian, and to commemorate the valuable services he has rendered thereby to this country. The chair was occupied by Baboo Karticchunder Roy, the old Dowan of the Nadiya Maharaja, and the meeting was attended by more than 800 people. Baboo Ramgopal Sanyal and Pandit Grishchunder Bandopadhyaya addressed the meeting. It was suggested by Rai Jodunath Roy Bahadur that a Committee, composed of himself and several others, be formed to commemorate the memory of the Pandit."

THE *Statesman and Friend of India* does not think much of recent Indian Finance Ministers. This is what our contemporary says of Sir Auckland Colvin:—"Our readers should peruse carefully Colonel Osborn's letter elsewhere on the frightful miseries we have brought upon Egypt by the war. And the man who planned this war in the interests of the Turks, Circassians, and Bondholding crew, with whom he identified himself, is here to-day, as Finance Minister of India!" And this is what it thinks of Sir Auckland's immediate predecessors:—

"The Government can borrow as much money as it pleases, upon a simple guarantee of 3½ per cent. interest (not dividends), and the really childish schemes by which the necessity has been stayed off all these years, by financiers of the Temple, Strachey, and Major Baring order, move us deeply."

THE *Statesman* asks:—"Is it really true that His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, one of the oldest and most influential of the Rajpoot Princes, ruler of a vast territory and of seven millions of people, was permitted to find for himself a seat anywhere he could at the opening ceremony of the Exhibition on Tuesday? We find it difficult to believe it to be true. If the Prince left Calcutta straightway, at this practical, however unintentional, insult, who could blame him? But it was not Jeypore only, we understand, that was thus indecently neglected. No arrangements whatever, it seems, were made to set apart proper accommodation for any of the native chiefs or princes who were present. Our officials seem to us at times to have taken leave of their senses. What was the Foreign Office about? It is quite true that it was wise to make the visit of the native princes a purely private one; but did that necessitate this studious neglect of ordinary courtesies to these distinguished guests? It is, we say, incredible. We would have a reckoning with the Foreign Office pretty quickly, if we were Viceroy. We treat the people and

their princes as though they were stocks and stones, and then declare how they love and admire us."

WITH respect to the Tea Market, the following is from Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Price Current:—

"Two public auctions have been held during the fortnight, at which 20,687 packages were sold, viz., 6,921 chests on Dec. 6, and 11,066 chests on the 13th instant. There was a less active inquiry at the sales held on the former date, and we quote a general decline of about half an anna per lb., although perhaps more noticeable on Pekoe Souchong sorts and medium broken Pekoes. The tea catalogued last week were as a whole of better quality, and as such, met with good competition at slight advance; ordinary thin liquoring Pekoes were however rather neglected."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ending Dec 12:—

"There has been slight rain in three districts of the Madras Presidency, where the standing crops are good. In the Bombay Presidency some injury has been caused in one district by past excessive rain and in two others by blight, but on the whole the rabi crops promise well. In the Berars and Hyderabad cotton-picking is in progress, and the rabi crops are satisfactory. In Central India and Rajputana prospects continue good, but rain is much wanted in one of the Rajputana States, and grass is scarce. In the Punjab rabi sowings are still going on, and prospects are favourable. Rain is generally needed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the rabi crops, but those on irrigated lands are doing well. In the Central Provinces the crops are generally promising, though some injury has occurred from frost. Rain has fallen throughout the greater part of Bengal and Assam, the heaviest falls being reported from Chittagong and Cachar. It has greatly benefited the rabi crops in Bengal, which were very backward. More rain is needed in western districts, particularly in the Patna Division, where none fell. Harvesting of rice is in progress, and, except in Eastern Bengal and Orissa, the yield will probably be very poor. An unusually heavy fall of rain occurred in Akyab, and rain has also fallen in three other districts of British Burma. The rice crop, which is now being reaped, has suffered from salt water, floods, and other causes; but the outturn, on the whole, is expected to be good. Fever, small-pox, and cholera exist in several districts, but are not epidemic. Prices are falling in the Punjab."

THE following is the report for Bengal:—

"More or less rain fell throughout the province during the week, except in Darjeeling and Julpigoree, and in the Patna division and parts of the Bhagulpur division; the rain has been very beneficial to the rabi crops; in Backergunge, it is said that the rain, accompanied by the wind, has done considerable damage by making the paddy fall and breeding insects; the paddy harvest is in progress, and will generally yield a very poor crop, except in Eastern Bengal and Orissa where the outturn is expected to be fair; fever is still reported to be prevalent in several districts."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE TRIBES ON MY FRONTIER.*

TTHIS superb little gift-book, got up in the beautiful style to which Messrs. Thacker, Spink, and Co. have of late accustomed Indian readers, is quaintly termed by its author "An Indian Naturalist's Foreign Policy." Under the *nom de plume* of "Eha," a clever and observant Anglo-Indian writer has given a most charming series of sprightly and entertaining essays on what may be termed the *fauna* of the Indian bungalow. Some or all of these papers have already attained a wide-spread reputation in a scattered and ephemeral form; and all Anglo-Indians, and a good many others, will be grateful, both to author and to publisher, for this collected and illustrated edition.

Eha's twenty chapters deal successively with the lively forms, the merry voices, and the plaguey impertinences of all the "Tribes on our Frontier," from iguanas and rats, down to white ants and "hypodermatikusyringophoroi;" and many are the quaint conceits and humorous fancies that they suggest. The illustrations are capital. One of the best portrays the exciting moment when the much-hunted rat has got inside the hunter's guard, and has gone up the seam of the pyjamas like a flash of

* "Tribes on my Frontier." An Indian Naturalist's Foreign Policy. By EHA. With illustrations by F. C. MACRAE. Thacker, Spink, and Co., Calcutta, 1883.

lightning; and another good one is "The Pursuit of Pleasure," where the hideous chameleon is "gumming his tongue" for the benefit of a thoughtless butterfly.

New arrivals in India will do well to study Eha's pump-handle theory, in reference to the use of the hind-legs of a mosquito. We have no doubt that this amusing book will find its way into every Anglo-Indian's library]

THE "ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE."

THE *Army and Navy Magazine* for January opens with a short article, entitled "Tinkering and Tailoring," by Capt. Trienen. The writer considers that the army, as a fighting machine, has been in no way improved by so-called reforms of late, and many experienced officers will agree with him. In Col. Malleon's descriptions of "Battle-fields in Germany," those of Tüttlingen and Freiburg occupy the present number. Mrs. Philip's novel of "Man Proposes" is continued. There is a very good biography of Lord Olive, by M. J. Colquhoun, which, in a pleasant style, narrates the chief points of the hero's life. The other articles are on "St. Jean de Luz," by C. T. Buckland, one on the "Admiralty Office," by George J. Hooper, which is both historically interesting and also amusing. Major Graham concludes the series of articles on "Pre-eminence in War," giving in this number several interesting and valuable examples of alterations in tactics in late years.

MAIL NEWS.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on leaving Calcutta, on Dec. 10, proceeded on a visit to Banaras and Lucknow. At the former town they were the guests of the Maharajah of Banaras, and at Lucknow of General Cureton, commanding the division. Their Royal Highnesses left Lucknow on Dec. 14, arriving at Mirat the following morning.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, on Dec. 14, the chief business transacted was the passing of a Bill amending the law relating to the emigration of natives of India, the general purpose of which is to provide greater facilities for emigration. The Bill was passed after some debate raised by the representatives of the native landed class.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, on Dec. 15, a Bill was introduced to provide for the supply of filtered water within the municipality of the suburbs of Calcutta.

The troops destined for the Aka expedition are now concentrating at Tezpur.

Capt. R. P. Sandeman, 10th Hussars, has been ordered to join the Hythe Course commencing on March 1, 1884.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood acts as judge of Murshidabad during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge.

Mr. A. Manson, officiating magistrate of Chittagong, is going on furlough for eight months, in Feb. next.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe acts as additional commissioner in the Patna district for three months, and Mr. C. H. Vowell acts for him as magistrate.

Mr. J. Lambert, officiating superintendent of the Thaggi Department, left Calcutta, on Dec. 16, for Jaipur, from whence he will go to Ajmir, returning to Calcutta on the 21st instant.

The following Royal Engineer officers now in England have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency:—Captains St. G. M. Kirke and A. Heathcote; Lieutenants W. M. Ellis, W. R. Morton, E. M. B. Newman, and H. M. Chapman.

Hormusjee Byramjee Rana, late head Shroff of the Bank of Bombay, who was lately committed for trial on a charge of embezzling some Rs. 64,000 belonging to the bank, and who was awaiting trial at the Sessions, died in the Common Gaol Hospital, Bombay, on Tuesday morning.

Sir James Fergusson returned to Bombay from Calcutta on Tuesday.

Mr. De Le Mare has been appointed Emigration Agent at Calcutta for the Colonies of Mauritius and Fiji.

The death is reported, at Multan, on the 9th instant, from congestion of the liver, of Major James Bell, LT 4 Royal Artillery.

The 14th M. N. I., which left Calcutta last week, arrived in Madras on Dec. 18, and was to go under canvas on the Esplanade for a short time. From thence it goes on to Bangalore to take part in the camp of exercise.

The amount of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills from April 1 to Dec. 8 was £10,201,200, leaving a balance of £6,098,800 to be remitted during the remainder of the current financial year.

The Rev. A. G. Robarts, chaplain of Dhaka, has been granted furlough for fifteen months, and the Rev. W. Ulyat, junior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, is appointed to succeed him. The Rev. T. B. Speedy is appointed chaplain of Dumdum.

The meteorological returns for the month of November show

that the hottest day was on the 13th, when the temperature rose to 87-1, and the coldest the 22nd, when it fell to 51-1. No rain fell during the month, the average rainfall for the last forty-eight years being 0.65 of an inch.

The district reports from Bengal, published in the *Gazette*, show that the rain of the 4th and 5th instant was general in most parts of Bengal and Orissa, but in Behar only small quantities fell in parts of the Bhagulpur Division, and rain is much wanted. In Eastern Bengal, where the rain was heaviest, some damage to the crops is reported.

Corporal Walsh of the 98th Regiment, stationed at Quetta, while marking on the Volunteer rifle range, put his head out of the butt, and was struck in the forehead by a ricochet bullet and killed.

Surgeon Major R. T. Lyons has been permitted to retain charge of the Lawrence Military Asylum as Sanawar for another year.

Vizagapatam is to be abandoned as a military station, and the lines, last in the occupation of the 29th M. N. I., are to be taken over by the Public Works authorities.

The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Alay Mumammad, a Probationer in the Central Provinces, to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. R. B. Buckley, executive engineer, 1st grade Bengal, is appointed to officiate as under secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, during the absence on furlough of Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and assistant commissioner in the Punjab, succeeds Lieutenant A. H. Mason, R.E., as aide de camp to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

Colonel Jas. Coleman, for some years a member of the Madras Legislative Council, and a prominent citizen of Madras, died there late on Dec. 14.

Mr. J. C. Shaw has been re-elected chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. A. Boyson vice-chairman.

Captain W. Innes is appointed Major Commandant of the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers in the place of Major Hindmarsh, resigned.

Col. R. G. Rogers, C.B. A.D.C., Staff Corps, has been transferred from Jalandar to Delhi, and on arrival will assume command of the station.

The following officers of the Bengal Staff Corps have succeeded to their colonel's allowance:—Colonels A. K. Comber, J. Burn, W. B. Gordon, F. C. Anderson, and M. Hunter.

Colonel J. Burn, on succeeding to colonel's allowance, has been permitted to reside out of India.

The following postings of Royal Artillery Officers have been made:—Major A. H. Murray, from Wazirabad to Ambala, to join L Battery A Brigade; Major M. A. Caldecott, from Ambala to Wazirabad, to join M Battery 3rd Brigade; and Lieut. H. H. Rogers, from Dinapur to Ambala, to join No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade, Northern Division.

A telegram from Bombay, on Dec. 14, says that more than twenty of the firms in Bombay that are interested in exports have replied to the protest of the shipowners' meeting in London that they prefer to abide by the new tonnage scale. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have forwarded these opinions to the agents of the regular liners, and have urged them to accept the alterations, promising to propose to the Chamber at the next general meeting, that representatives should be sent to any meeting called at home for the purpose of considering a uniform scale for the whole of India.

Veterinary Surgeons A. F. Appleton and A. H. Waddell, Army Veterinary Department, have been placed under orders for India, and will embark in December.

The wing of the 16th Regiment, N.I., will arrive at the Sassoon Dock from Poona, by a special train at 8 a.m., on the 26th inst., and will be sent to Surat on the same day by a special mixed train at 6 p.m. The wing consists of one European officer, six native officers, 294 men, twenty-four followers, and one horse.

The right wing of the 26th Regiment, N.I., is expected at Sassoon Dock from Baroda, by a special train at 5.30 a.m., on the 29th inst., and will embark on board the Indian Government sailing ship *Czarwiteh* for Kurrachee. There are two European officers, eight native officers, 364 men, seventy-three followers, and one horse.

A mimic battle was fought at Madras on Monday morning, when a force consisting of the 1st Essex Regiment, the 22nd and 26th M.N.I., and a battery of artillery attempted to storm the fort. Sir F. Roberts, who was present with his staff, was, according to a local paper, "not altogether complimentary" in his remarks to the officers of the attacking force. His Excellency, in effort, said that, "in real action, not one of the storming party would have reached the fort alive. The covering party, instead of rushing ahead of the stormers, covering the party with their fire, allowed the storming party, with the ladders, to advance by themselves at a funeral pace, instead of doubling up to the ditch."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following telegram from the *Times* correspondent is dated Calcutta, Jan 4:—

"In the Legislative Council to-day, after some formal business, Mr. Ilbert moved that the Criminal Code Amendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Gibbs, Colvin, Evans, Quibton, Gibbon, and Miller, the Ameer Ali, and himself, with instructions to submit its report within a week. The honourable member spoke at some length, and after stating the scope and intention of the Bill as originally introduced, said that the last step taken by the Council was to order the measure to be circulated for the opinions of the Local Governments and officers. A large body of opinions had been obtained, and it then became the duty of the Executive Government to consider whether these opinions could be followed consistently with the policy of the Crown and Parliament as declared in the Charter Act of 1833 and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. He proceeded to combat Mr. Justice Stephen's view of the meaning and legal effect of that Act and the Proclamation, as expressed in the learned Judge's letters to the *Times*, and stated that, far from regarding the Proclamation as a mere expression of sentiment, he considered it one of the most binding and solemn engagements ever entered into by a Sovereign. Mr. Ilbert went on to describe and discuss various Acts of the Indian Legislature dealing with judicial powers, from the Black Acts downwards, and attacked the arguments which had been put forward in support of the compromise of 1875. Certain modifications of the original Bill had been agreed upon last August, and the Government had been prepared to recommend the passing of the Bill thus modified. But persons whose opinions were entitled to respect had pointed out that there was danger of an outburst of race feeling. However little the Government sympathised with that feeling, they listened to those representations, and agreed to slightly extend trial by jury; but the maintenance of that extended system of jury trial would be conditional on its working no injustice, and causing no administrative inconvenience. In conclusion, Mr. Ilbert said that as, in the course of the controversy, much had been said about prestige, he wished to say that, in his opinion, British strength in India rested on the fair and impartial administration of justice.

"The next speaker, Dr. Hunter, said that the proposed modifications, as far as the extension of jury trials was concerned, would perpetuate race distinctions. He hoped the Council would affirm the principle that no distinction should be made between European and native covenanted civilians.

"The Ameer Ali followed, and disputed Mr. Justice Stephen's views as to the legal effect of the Queen's Proclamation.

"Mr. Miller an independent member, said he would not support the present motion unless the clearest understanding were come to as to the terms of the compromise with the Government. If any double meaning were attached to those terms, the difficulties would be increased tenfold. He thought a week too short a time for the Committee to report.

"Mr. Gibbon expressed similar views.

"Kristodas Pal complained that the modifications would create a new anomaly, and be retrogressive; but as he did not wish to raise difficulties at this stage, he would reserve his objections till the Committee reported, and would now only suggest that the Bill, as remodelled by the Committee, should be again circulated for the opinions of the Local Governments and officers.

"Mr. Evans, the leader of the Opposition, said that since the compromise had been arranged, certain difficulties had arisen as to the exact meaning of some of its terms. The difficulties were now narrowed down to one small point, of which, however, he had heard only a few hours before. He had not had time to consider it fully, or to consult the leaders of the European community, and therefore he would ask his lordship to adjourn the debate.

"Lord Ripon said this would be somewhat inconvenient, as he and other members desired to speak to-day; but as he wished to show every courtesy to the members of the Council he would adjourn the debate till Monday, it being clearly understood that he did so solely for Mr. Evans's convenience, and without committing himself to any opinion as to the point of difference.

"The Council then adjourned.

"I believe the point of difference to be as follows:—One of the terms of the compromise, as understood and accepted by the European community, was that a European prisoner brought before a district magistrate should be entitled to claim trial by jury; and if a jury could not be obtained in that district, the prisoner should then be sent before another district magistrate in whose district a jury could be found. Certain members of the Government now say they never meant to give this right of transfer, and that the course in such a case will be to commit the prisoner for trial before a sessions judge. The Europeans attach considerable importance to this

point, a suspicion having been prevalent for some days] that some members of the Government wish to cut down the modifications as far as possible. A certain passage in Mr. Ilbert's speech, and the sudden cropping up of this difficulty will increase the suspicion; and unless some *modus vivendi* be arrived at within the next two days, there is imminent danger of the negotiations breaking down, and the agitation being renewed with redoubled force."

The following is dated Jan. 6:—

"I mentioned in my last telegram that a question had arisen between the Government and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association as to the proper interpretation of one of the clauses in the Ilbert Bill compromise, the point being whether, in the event of a jury not being obtainable to try the charge against a European before a district magistrate, the case should be transferred to another district magistrate, or the accused should be committed for trial before the Sessions Judge. The opposition maintain that the former is the correct interpretation; and, although the written agreement is somewhat vaguely worded, it would certainly seem to bear out that view.

"The difference may appear trifling, but a little consideration will show that it is of some importance. A committal would subject the accused to be imprisoned, or held to bail till the next Sessions period—perhaps two months; it would expose him to a heavier sentence, the punitive powers of a Sessions Judge being double those of a magistrate; and it would enable an unscrupulous magistrate to force a prisoner to accept his summary jurisdiction, by holding the threat of committal over him *in terrorem*.

"Moreover, it has become clear, during the past week, that the compromise, even as originally understood, was not quite so generally approved by the European community as was at first supposed. Meetings of planters in the Cachar and Darjeeling districts have denounced it, and have condemned the Defence Association for accepting it. The council of the Defence Association met yesterday, and distinctly refused to accept the Government view of the point in dispute. Unless the latter sees its way to giving up the contention and to sending the Bill to a select committee to-morrow, with a clear understanding as to the meaning of the terms of the settlement, the agitation will assuredly break out with redoubled violence, and "the last state will be worse than the first," as it is doubtful whether the leaders of the opposition will be able any longer to control their following.

"The Nizam, whose gorgeous carriage and retainers have been conspicuous objects in Calcutta for the last fortnight, left the capital yesterday. During his stay he was informed that the direct administration of the Hyderabad State would be made over to him on February 5 next. If the Ilbert Bill difficulty be happily got over, the Viceroy will go to Hyderabad towards the end of the current month to personally perform the ceremony of installation.

"Mr. Seymour Keay delivered an address in the Calcutta Town-hall on Thursday last, in support of his projected Indian Reform Association. Only natives were invited, and it is stated—I believe correctly—that steps were taken to exclude Europeans. The address, as reported, consisted chiefly of invectives against Anglo-Indian officials, and was full of fallacies and misrepresentations. It is much to be regretted that any respectable natives should countenance a mischievous agitation of this description.

"The Governor of Madras has published a Minute, from which the following is an extract:—

"I have now completed a rapid survey of the Presidency; and have visited the chief towns in each district. It is a glorious country; and he who does not enjoy so wide and interesting a sphere of activity must either be hard to please or think highly of his own claim upon the fates and destinies. Wherever I have been, I have invited the freest expression of their wishes on the part of those persons who had a right to speak for their countrymen; and I have been much struck by the good sense which characterised most of the requests made to me. No doubt many could not be granted; because in this imperfect world means are limited, and the best-intentioned rulers cannot perform miracles. If one compares, however, the general drift of the addresses I received over an area of country much larger than the British Isles with the drivel sometimes palmed upon politicians in England at the genuine outcome of native opinion in India, the result is most gratifying. A deep peace broods over the land; the native enjoys a freedom of individual action such as was never enjoyed before, and sees before him a future of wealth and comfort if only the appliances of modern civilisation be supplied to him. Let us steadily work on the administrative lines on which we have been long advancing, extending education, raising the standard of justice and administration, and investigating further into the resources of the land."

"The committee which lately assembled in Calcutta for the purpose of considering the best steps to be taken by the Government for the preservation and encouragement of native arts and manufacturers, has recommended that every province

should have at least one museum, containing a typical collection of its arts and manufactures. The officer in charge of the museum should, it is suggested, periodically visit the local manufactories, collect specimens, find out the best workmen, facilitate communication between them and the public, and so on.

"The difference between the Governor of Bombay and the High Court Judges has happily been arranged. In future, the judges will stand on the Governor's right at levees.

"The Akhas are offering a more determined resistance than had been expected. The day after the engagement which I mentioned last week, Major Beresford's force advanced one march and found the enemy strongly posted on the banks of the Tegapani River. Major Beresford's detachment was not strong enough to cross, and was compelled to await reinforcements and guns, which were being rapidly pushed up. The enemy's most formidable weapons are poisoned arrows, which are very deadly. A Sepoy who was grazed by one on the thigh died in an hour. Our loss so far amounts to four killed and six wounded. The health of the troops is good, and the communications are kept open.

"The dispute between Nepal and Thibet is still unsettled. It is now said that the compensation demanded by the Nepalese is exorbitant. They seem determined, however, to exact it, and have stopped the export of grain, and are collecting supplies and coolies for the use of an army.

"Colonel James Browne, and a staff of engineers, with five companies of Bengal Sappers, and one wing each of the 23d Pioneers and the Madras Pioneers, are busily employed on the road between Sibi and Hurnia. The work is described as merely improving the cart road, but it would appear that everything is being done to facilitate the laying of a railway along the Hurnia route into the Pishee district. The Pioneers are also working on the Bolan Pass road, and it is hoped that it will be possible to drive right through the Bolan Pass by April 1 next."

The following is dated Jan. 7 :—

"This morning it became known that the one remaining difficulty in the negotiations for a compromise on the Ilbert Bill had been settled. It has been arranged that, in the event of a magistrate being unable to find a jury, the case should be transferred to the sessions judge, who should try it, not *qua* judge, but as a magistrate with a magistrate's punitive powers. This arrangement is a somewhat clumsy one, but it is better than the course proposed by the Government. The Legislative Council met in the forenoon, and the debate, which had been adjourned from Friday, was resumed.

"Mr. Evans, a non-official member, was the first speaker. He began by expressing his pleasure at the settlement which had been arrived at, which would put an end to the bitterness of the controversy. He had hoped when the local opinions were sent in that the Government would withdraw the Bill; and he still thought that would be the wiser course. The modifications announced by Lord Northbrook removed many of the objections to the original measure; but the Bill, even when thus limited, was open to grave objections, and it soon became evident that the Europeans would not accept it. The situation became dangerous, and it was becoming more dangerous every day. He had, therefore, taken it upon himself to make certain proposals to the Government, which, however, were not accepted; but certain proposals came from the Government itself, and on them the proposed compromise was founded. He felt bound to state that no proposal had emanated from the Defence Association, of which body he was not a member. The arrangement secured for Europeans the right of trial by jury. The Government had gone further, and given what was never asked for—namely, a jury even when the presiding judge himself was a European. He must refer to some remarks which had fallen from the honourable and learned mover on Friday. Mr. Ilbert had referred to the Charter Act and to the Queen's Proclamation, and had described the existing law as shutting out natives from office. But the justiceship of the peace had long ceased to be an office in India, and had become a mere formula describing persons who had jurisdiction over Europeans. If it were an office, it was strange that the fact had not been discovered till long after the present controversy began. Mr. Ilbert had described European British subjects as an artificially defined and circumscribed category of human beings. The same description might be applied to any legally-defined class. The Viceroy, as a peer of the realm, belonged to an artificially defined and circumscribed category of human beings. Mr. Ilbert had also alluded to former struggles on the subject of jurisdiction. He (Mr. Evans) wished to point out that the former struggles were not whether Europeans should be subject to native jurisdiction, but whether they should be subject to local courts at all. Their subjection to local courts was not accomplished till the year 1872, and then only by their consent. Trial by jury was an integral part of the present settlement, and if it went, the whole Bill must go too. Mr. Ilbert had said that the maintenance of the jury system, even as now existing, would depend on the assumption that it worked no injustice or ad-

ministrative inconvenience. He (Mr. Evans) took this merely as a general observation, but thought it right to mention that it had caused some alarm outside. He trusted that the Government had no intention of taking away jury trial, which was especially valuable to Englishmen living under despotic Government. He would also allude to a remark of Dr. Hunter's. Dr. Hunter had said he understood that anyone who voted for the motion now before the Council would, by doing so, express approval of the principle of the Bill. He meant to vote for the motion, because it would settle the controversy, but he did not approve the principle of the Bill. With reference to what had fallen from Kristodas Pal—viz., that the amended measure would be more inconvenient than the existing law, he thought it would not be so; but if it were likely so to prove, then let the Bill be dropped altogether.

"The next speaker, Mr. Thomas, an official member, said he had been distressed to hear Mr. Ilbert's speech, because it had opened old sores, re-asserted arguments already answered, and made light of objections which had never been answered. There had also been in it too great a ring of uncertainty about the future, which filled him with grave misgivings. The honourable mover had said that native magistrates passed tests which would satisfy every reasonable person as to their fitness for judicial office. The speaker could give an instance to prove the contrary. A man charged with the brutal murder of a child, the only defence being that she was offered as a sacrifice to a Goddess, was brought before a native who had fulfilled all these tests, and was sentenced only to three months' imprisonment. The High Court re-opened the case, sent a special European Judge to try it, and the prisoner was sentenced to death. With such Judges Englishmen in a foreign land were not unreasonable in claiming the right to trial by their peers. Mr. Ilbert made light of *prestige*; but was there ever a Native State that maintained its supremacy solely by the excellence of its law? Did Rome do so? *Prestige* was to power as a reflector to light; it focussed its force. He hoped it would be made quite clear that the proposed arrangement was initiated by the Government and not by the Opposition, and that the compromise was meant to be permanent. If the Government did not pledge itself to give a jury, and if it could not give an assurance of permanency, he would not support the motion for the Bill going into Committee. Not to give such an assurance would leave the European community in a state of unrest; but if the settlement were meant to be permanent, he would support the motion, although still adhering to his original opinion, that the wisest and most statesmanlike course would be to withdraw the Bill altogether.

"No other additional member spoke, and Sir A. Colvin then addressed the Council very shortly. He said he wished to explain why the proposed settlement commended itself to him. The cardinal point to which the Government attached importance was the removal from the Statute Book of all judicial disqualification based merely on race distinction. That point being now practically conceded, he would only say that he agreed with those who supported it. It was very reasonable that Europeans should bethink themselves of safeguards, and it was the duty of the Government to give them such safeguards, so far as could be done without insuperable administrative inconvenience. He believed that the administration of the proposed scheme was perfectly possible, and that it would in no way endanger the interests of justice.

"The Commander in Chief followed, but was almost inaudible. He was, however, understood to make some remarks on Lord Hartington's speeches in the House of Commons and at Accrington, and to say that no warning from the Indian Council, official or unofficial, had ever reached the Indian Government.

"The Lieutenant Governor congratulated the Council on the settlement of the controversy. As the Government had made proposals which the Opposition were willing to accept, he would vote for the motion. Otherwise, he would have felt it his duty to oppose the Bill. It was a novelty to introduce trial by jury into magistrates' courts, and there was some risk of the system breaking down from its cumbrousness. It had been said that an officer might be placed in charge of a district necessarily to exercise this jurisdiction. That was not so. Promotion to the rank of district magistrate was always by seniority. In thirty years he had known only one case of a civilian being passed over when his turn came for a district magistracy, and that was done with the officer's own consent, he being disabled for outdoor work by a sunstroke. There had been much wild talk on the part of some supporters of the Bill. People had said that to drop it would offend 250 millions. Take away 249 millions and there would still be left a large margin who never heard of the Bill. The Bengalees were never so free to speak or write as now, and sometimes they grossly abused their freedom. He would appeal to his honourable friend Kristodas Pal, who had been associated with him in public duties for thirty years, whether the Queen's Proclamation had not been steadily carried out since 1858. In conclusion, he would say that if the public had been consulted in the first instance, instead of having had the measure suddenly sprung upon them last February, and if the jury system

now proposed had then formed part of it, no reasonable man among the non-official European community would have offered it any opposition. As it was, the opposition which had been excited was no matter for surprise.

"The Viceroy then proceeded to sum up the debate. He said he was glad that the time had come when it was possible for him to express his views fully. He did not propose to go over the ground traversed on March 9th. The principle of the Bill was to remove judicial disqualification based on differences of race, and to substitute qualifications based on personal fitness. That principle the Bill carried out.

"The principle of the Bill and the policy on which it was founded had, he added, excited much opposition. Some arguments of its opponents were unreasonable. The one demand of all its opponents was that the Bill should be withdrawn, and their theory was that Europeans had a right to be tried by Europeans. It was now said, or insinuated, that this right meant trial by a mixed jury. But that contention was never put forward before, and trial by peers did not mean a trial by men of the same race.

"When the Government, said Lord Ripon, came to consider local opinion, it had decided not to withdraw the Bill, because it was bound to maintain its policy. It had to consider to what extent that policy should be applied, and whether it could provide any additional safeguards. It seemed fair to leave in the Bill nothing giving discretionary power to the Local Governments, but to strictly limit the classes of officers who were to receive jurisdiction. They did not apply the principle fully, but they maintained it. Sir Charles Turner's proposals seemed to afford a valuable safeguard, and they had, therefore, been adopted. The Bill, thus modified, was sent to the Secretary of State, and approved by him.

"Matters went on the Viceroy, stood thus when the members of the Government assembled at Calcutta on December 1. Then Mr. Evans intimated to the Government that he thought further modifications should be made. He proposed the establishment of optional jurisdiction. This scheme could not be adopted, as it would be a sacrifice of principle, and would be a slur on the judicial office. But the fact that the proposal had been made raised the question whether any further modification was possible without sacrificing the principle. The only proposal that seemed to offer satisfactory conditions was one made by the Government of Bombay last May. A suggestion based on it was accordingly made by Sir Auckland Colvin to Mr. Evans, and the upshot was the agreement which had now been entered into. There was here no sacrifice of principle, while it was satisfactory to Englishmen as giving them a peculiarly English institution. It did not imply any slur on the magistracy, for they were always the highest magistrates who preside at jury trials. He was confident that it would not cause any failure of justice, otherwise he would never have consented to it. If it did cause such a failure in the future, it would be the duty of the Government of the day to find a remedy, but he had no such fear. The measure would vindicate a principle of the highest value to the natives. The one side had gained a vindication of this great principle, the other side had obtained all reasonable safeguards.

"As to what the Lieutenant Governor had said about promotions, he (the Viceroy) could assure his Honour of his warm support, whenever he found it necessary. This policy was not a novel one. It had been introduced fifty years ago, and had received solemn confirmation in the Queen's Proclamation. He should not accept Sir J. F. Stephen's view of that instrument. It seemed to him very serious to put forth to the people of India a doctrine which treated their Sovereign's solemn promise as of no value. This doctrine was inconsistent with the character of the Sovereign and the honour of the country. It was a doctrine which would do more than anything else to strike at the roots of British power in India. For his part, so long as he held his office, he was determined to conduct the administration in strict accordance with the policy of Parliament.

"The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee, no one dissenting from this course."

SELECTED ARTICLES.

THE MYSTERY OF THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN LORD KIMBERLEY AND MR. ATKINS.

MR. ATKINS is a particularly intelligent, observant, and accurate man, and he has had not a little journalistic experience. The invitation that he received to wait upon the Secretary of State was no small compliment, and we may rest assured that he was "all eyes and all ears" during the conference. He is a very zealous representative of a very important class of men, and he was prompted by the strongest motives to take mental note of every word that fell from the mouth of the Minister. It is in the highest degree improbable that he could have willingly or consciously attributed to his lordship a word, much less a series of words of a momentous character which had not been employed. He was listening on behalf of his countrymen in India, and he must have desired to give them an unvarnished

account of what passed. No third person seems to have been present during the interview to whom reference can be made to settle the present dispute. When Lord Kimberley says that he laid "no stress" on the words or expressions attributed to him, he indirectly admits that those words, or expressions, or something very like them, were used. It is inconceivable that Mr. Atkins evolved those words, or expressions, out of his own moral consciousness, or was indebted for them to a lively imagination, unrestrained by a sense of responsibility to those whom he represented. Lord Kimberley doubtless honestly believes that he never said as much as is alleged. He is a large, bluff farmer-like man, with strongly marked self-esteem, and a ready flow of speech. We take it that he tried to come the acute diplomatist over Mr. Atkins; and that he resorted to the use of something akin to bunkum. Possibly he assumed a virtue if he had it not, and said enough to send his interviewer away with the conviction that Her Majesty's Ministers are sweet innocents, whereas her Viceroy is the wicked man. It may be some time before he again goes out of his way to invite a man with a big grievance to call upon him at the India Office for a quiet talk with closed doors.—*Madras Mail.*

INDIAN TRADE AND ENGLISH TAXATION.

THE Indian Government has just officially published a correspondence of a remarkable kind which has taken place between the Lords of the Treasury, the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, and various trades associations in Calcutta and Madras, with reference to the repeal of the protective duty imposed on all foreign silver plate imported into England. In their memorials to the Finance Minister in India, the trades associations pointed out that no trade in silver goods is possible with Great Britain under the existing conditions, because all Indian silver manufacturers are subject to the tax of 18. 6d. per ounce; they are also required to be hall-marked before they are submitted for sale under a penalty, in failure, of £10 for each piece of plate exposed; the articles are further liable to be broken up by the Assay Office if the silver of which they are made falls by one fourth of a grain to come up to the English standard of fineness, which differs considerably from the India standard of the rupee. English manufactures other than plain ware are submitted for the assay mark in the rough state and before they are finished, to avoid the defacing operation of assaying and marking, but this is manifestly impossible in the case of Indian manufactures. The beautiful silver work of Cashmere, Guzerat, Ouch, the Punjab, and Southern India is, therefore, kept entirely out of the English market by these prohibitive and protective duties, to the manifest disadvantage of the English purchaser as well as to the detriment of the Indian manufacturer.

In forwarding these communications to the Secretary of State for India, the Indian Government pointed out that there were two considerations which rendered the repeal of the duty specially desirable. The first was that the system under which the duty is levied places the English silversmith at an advantage compared with his foreign competitor, and is, therefore, not in harmony with the general policy of Her Majesty's Government in such matters; and the second was that the repeal of the duty, while conferring a benefit on the English consumers of silver, will also act beneficially on the general financial position of the Government of India. Any measure tending to increase Indian exports and draw some portion of the population, however small, away from agriculture to manufacturers would in any case be very desirable; and in view of the large sterling payments to be made annually in England by the Government of India, it was especially to be desired, in Indian interests, that any duty tending to obstruct the consumption of silver in the form of plate, &c., should no longer be levied. The Government of India added:—"To these considerations we may, perhaps, add another, which is of a political rather than a purely fiscal nature. It cannot be doubted that the recent abolition of the import duties, although highly beneficial to India, has been regarded by a considerable section of the Indian community as having been dictated in the interests of England. By those who hold such views it is urged that, after the large sacrifices India has made to give complete freedom to trade, it is not unreasonable to expect that a small fiscal reform of this nature, which would benefit India, should be made by Her Majesty's Government in England. Apart from the purely fiscal aspects of the question, we venture to think it would be desirable, on political grounds, to remove this grievance." As regards the question of drawbacks, which constituted a difficulty when the matter was previously under consideration, the Indian Government mention that, "in all the customs reforms carried out in India no drawback has ever been allowed, although we have received frequent representations from individuals to the effect that by reason of certain fiscal changes a pecuniary loss has been entailed upon them."

On the correspondence being forwarded by the Secretary of State for India to the Lords of the Treasury, Mr. Leonard Courtney, the Secretary, replied:—

"I am to say that the strongly expressed wishes of the

Government of India are entitled to and receive the respectful consideration of Her Majesty's Government. I am at the same time to point out that the financial equilibrium of the Budget must be a primary consideration with the Imperial Government, and that the question at issue in this case is complicated by the large amount of drawback for which a claim was put forward. My Lords fear that they cannot hold out strong hopes of compliance with the wishes of the Indian Government, even in more favourable circumstances than now exist, until the trade are prepared to propose or accept such an arrangement in respect of drawback as Her Majesty's Government can recommend to Parliament. . . . My Lords desire to judge the whole question on its merits, and they, therefore, will only note the difference, of which the Secretary of State in Council is doubtless aware, between the cotton duties imposed until recently in India and the gold and silver plate duty. The former were purely and avowedly protective, but the latter is not so, the customs duty on gold and silver plate being only framed to countervail the excise duty imposed upon the home manufacture."

In acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Courtney's letter, the Earl of Kimberley has great regret that their lordships can hold out no stronger hope than that given of the repeal of the duties. Lord Kimberley desired again to request the attention of the Lords of the Treasury to the statement of the Government of India that no drawbacks have ever been allowed in that country in cases of custom reforms, notwithstanding frequent representations of pecuniary loss entailed. And further, "Lord Kimberley is unwilling to pass over without notice the statement, which appears to his lordship inaccurate, at the close of your letter, that the Indian cotton duties were 'purely and avowedly protective.' These duties were originally imposed for purely fiscal purposes, and at a time when no Indian manufactures existed which they could operate to protect; they were subsequently modified at different times, in order to remove the protection which it was found that they were alleged to afford certain classes of Indian made goods; and they have recently been entirely abolished, in common with import duties upon many other articles."

The reference of the correspondence to the Government in India evoked a lengthened reply in denial that the Indian cotton duties were "avowedly protective." The duty which was abolished last March really protected one class of Manchester goods against another, and even to some slight extent protected English goods against those manufactured in India. The duty forced trade into an artificial channel by stimulating the consumption of the coarser kinds of goods, and discouraging the use of medium and finer classes to the extent of a differential rate of 5 per cent. There could, in the opinion of the Indian Government, be no comparison whatsoever between the Indian cotton duties, as they existed subsequent to March 13, 1879, and the gold and silver plate duties in England, which protect the English silversmith, to a certain extent, against foreign competition. As regards the question of drawbacks, the Indian Government again draw attention to the point that no drawbacks have ever been allowed in India in the case of Custom's reforms. They say they are aware that "the financial equilibrium of the Budget must be a primary consideration with the Imperial Government," but they venture to hope that, in view of the smallness of the amount of revenue involved, it will be possible at some early date to preserve fiscal equilibrium without the maintenance of these highly objectionable duties; while they cannot but consider that the payment of drawbacks should not be allowed to stand in the way of their abolition. Under these circumstances, the Government of India again press the matter upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

The renewed representations of the Government in India produced the following reply from Mr. Leonard Courtney, Secretary to the Treasury:—"I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request you to inform the Secretary of State for India in Council that my Lords have read with interest the remarks by the Government of India on the protective character of the former duties on cotton imported into India. It would not be seemly for my Lords to controvert the views expressed by the Government of India on the objects of their fiscal arrangements. But, on the other hand, with reference to the last paragraph of the letter from the Government of India, to which Lord Kimberley calls their lordships' attention, they must remark that it is for them to judge whether and when Parliament can be asked to charge on the taxpayers large sums (under the name of drawback) to be paid to the holders of silver goods, in order to relieve the purchasers of silver, who generally belong to the wealthier class of the community, from the present tax on plate."

The correspondence closes with a memorandum from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, intimating that his Lordship did not think it advisable to continue the discussion on the subject with the Treasury at present.—*Times*.

Captain Thackwell, the Royal Fusiliers, is a probationer for the Army Pay Department.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

MUST WE HAVE INCREASE OF TAXATION FOR EDUCATION IN INDIA?

The fourth chapter of the report deals with primary education. The list of the recommendations of the commission under this head, is long, but we give it *in extenso* as the subject is one of vital importance. The commission write:—We recommend that—

(1) Primary education be regarded as the instruction of the masses through the vernacular in such subjects as will best fit them for their position in life, and be not necessarily regarded as a portion of instruction leading up to the University.

(2) The upper primary and lower primary examinations be not made compulsory in any Province.

(3) While every branch of education can justly claim the fostering care of the State, it is desirable, in the present circumstances of the country, to declare the elementary education of the masses, its provision, extension, and improvement, to be that part of the educational system to which the strenuous efforts of the State should now be directed in a still larger measure than heretofore.

(4) An attempt be made to secure the fullest possible provision for an extension of primary education by legislation suited to the circumstances of each Province.

(5) Where indigenous schools exist, the principle of aiding and improving them be recognised as an important means of extending elementary education.

(6) Examinations by inspecting officers be conducted as far as possible *in situ*, and all primary schools receiving aid be invariably inspected *in situ*.

(7) As a general rule, aid to primary schools be regulated to a large extent according to the results of examination; but an exception may be made in the case of schools established in backward districts or under peculiar circumstances, which may be aided under special rules.

(8) School-houses and furniture be of the simplest and most economical kind.

(9) The standards of primary examination in each province be revised with a view to simplification, and to the larger introduction of practical subjects, such as native methods of arithmetic, accounts, and mensuration, the elements of natural and physical science, and their application to agriculture, health, and the industrial arts; but no attempt be made to secure general uniformity throughout India.

(10) Care be taken not to interfere with the freedom of managers of aided schools in the choice of text-books.

(11) Promotion from class to class be not necessarily made to depend on the results of one fixed standard of examinations uniform throughout the Province.

(12) Physical development be promoted by the encouragement of native games, gymnastics, school-drill, and other exercises suited to the circumstances of each class of school.

(13) All inspecting officers and teachers be directed to see that the teaching and discipline of every school are such as to exert a right influence on the manners, the conduct, and the character of the children, and that for the guidance of the masters a special manual be prepared.

(14) The existing rules, as to religious teaching in Government schools, be applied to all primary schools wholly maintained by municipal or local fund boards.

(15) The supply of Normal schools, whether Government or aided, be so localised as to provide for the local requirements of all primary schools, whether Government or aided, within the Division under each inspector.

(16) The first charges on provincial funds assigned for primary education be the cost of its direction and inspection, and the provision of adequate Normal schools.

(17) Pupils in municipal or local board schools be not entirely exempted from payment of fees, merely on the ground that they are the children of ratepayers.

(18) In all board schools a certain proportion of pupils be admissible as free students on the ground of poverty; and in the case of special schools, established for the benefit of poorer classes, a general or larger exemption from payment of fees be allowed under proper authority for special reasons.

(19) Subject to the exemption of a certain proportion of free students on account of poverty, fees, whether in money or kind, be levied in all aided schools; but the proceeds be left entirely at the disposal of the school managers.

(20) The principle laid down in Lord Hardinge's Resolution, dated Oct. 11, 1844, be re-affirmed, *i.e.*, that in selecting persons, to fill the lowest offices under Government, preference be always given to candidates who can read and write.

(21) The Local Governments, especially those of Bombay and the North Western Provinces, be invited to consider the advisability of carrying out the suggestion contained in paragraph 96 of the Despatch of 1854, namely, of making any educational qualification necessary to the confirmation of hereditary village officers, such as patels and lambardars.

(22) Night schools be encouraged wherever practicable.

(23) As much elasticity as possible be permitted both as

regards the hours of the day and the seasons of the year during which the attendance of scholars is required, especially in agricultural villages and backward districts.

(24) Primary education be extended in backward districts, especially in those inhabited mainly by aboriginal races, by the instrumentality of the department pending the creation of school boards, or by specially liberal grants-in-aid to those who are willing to set up and maintain schools.

(25) All primary schools wholly maintained at the cost of the school-boards, and all primary schools that are aided from the same fund and are not registered as special schools, be understood to be open to all castes and classes of the community.

(26) Such a proportion between special and other primary schools be maintained in each school-district as to ensure a proportionate provision for the education of all classes.

(27) Assistance be given to schools and orphanages, in which poor children are taught reading, writing, and counting, with or without manual work.

(28) Primary education be declared to be that part of the whole system of public instruction which possesses an almost exclusive claim on local funds set apart for education, and a large claim on provincial revenues.

(29) Both Municipal and Local Self Government Boards keep a separate school fund.

(30) The municipal school fund consist of—

(a) a fair proportion of municipal revenues, to be fixed in each case by the Local Government.

(b) The fees levied in schools wholly maintained at the cost of the municipal school fund.

(c) Any assignment that may be made to the municipal school fund from the local funds.

(d) Any assignment from provincial fund.

(e) Any other funds that may be entrusted to the municipalities for the promotion of education.

(f) Any unexpended balance of the school fund from previous years.

(31) The Local Board's school fund consist of—

(a) A distinct share of the general local fund, which share shall not be less than a minimum proportion to be prescribed for each Province.

(b) The fees levied in schools wholly maintained at the cost of the school-fund.

(c) Any contribution that may be assigned by municipal boards.

(d) Any assignment made from provincial funds.

(e) Any other funds that may be entrusted to the local boards for the promotion of education.

(f) Any unexpended balance of the school-fund from previous years.

(32) The general control over primary school expenditure be vested in the school-boards, whether municipal or rural, which may now exist or may hereafter be created for self-government in each Province.

(33) The first appointment of school masters in municipal or board schools be left to the town or district boards, with the proviso that the masters be certificated or approved by the Department, and their subsequent promotion or removal be regulated by the boards, subject to the approval of the Department.

(34) The cost of maintaining or aiding primary schools in each school district, and the construction and repair of board-school-houses, be charged against the municipal or local board-school-fund so created.

(35) The vernacular, in which instruction shall be imparted in any primary school, maintained by any municipal or local board, be determined by the school committee of management, subject to revision by the municipal or local boards: provided that if there be any dissenting minority in the community, who represent a number of pupils sufficient to form one or more separate classes or schools, it shall be incumbent on the Department to provide for the establishment of such classes or schools, and it shall be incumbent on such municipal or local board to assign to such classes or schools a fair proportion of the whole assignable funds.

(36) Municipal and Local Boards administering funds in aid of primary schools adopt the rules prescribed by the Department for aiding such schools, and introduce no change therein without the sanction of the Department.

These recommendations are very important. We will in the present article draw attention to the question of funds. In the first place it is recommended that the first charge on provincial funds assigned for primary education will be the cost of its direction and inspection, and the provision of adequate Normal schools. This is as a matter of course. But how are the schools to be maintained? It is proposed that "primary education be declared to be that part of the whole system of public instruction which possesses an almost exclusive claim on local funds set apart for education, and a large claim on provincial revenues." This means that local funds must be set apart for education. In Bombay, Madras, and the N. W. P. school or education cess is levied, but in Bengal this has not been considered necessary, as the voluntary contributions here

yield more than the cesses in the other Provinces. Is it intended to levy an education cess in Bengal? The Commission recommend that "both Municipal and Local Self-Government Boards keep a separate school-fund; the municipal school-fund consists of—(a) a fair proportion of municipal revenues, to be fixed in each case by the Local Government." Contributions from the municipal funds to schools are voluntary; are they to be made now compulsory? We have always said that the municipal fund is not sufficient to meet its legitimate calls; roads, drains, and water supply are in not a few towns utterly neglected for want of adequate funds, but if they are to be absolutely charged with the maintenance of schools, the sanitary works must be starved. Take for instance the case of the Municipality of Krishnagur. Its sanitary condition is most deplorable, because it has not money to provide for a proper system of drainage. It also needs good drinking water. But if it is to provide for the maintenance of primary schools first, where is the money to come from for the sanitary requirements of the Municipality? The Commission next recommend—"that the Local Board's school-fund consist of (a) a distinct share of the general local fund, which shares shall not be less than a minimum proportion to be prescribed for each Province." Again, "that the cost of maintaining or aiding primary schools in each school-district, and the construction and repair of board-school houses, be charges against the municipal or local board-school fund so created." This means that a school fund must be created under each municipal and local self-government board. We have already said that the contributions from the municipal fund to schools are voluntary, and local funds in Bengal are not applicable to purposes of education. The principal local fund in Bengal is the road cess. It is paid by the zemindars and ryots for local roads, and it would be a breach of faith if this special fund contributed by a special section of the community were made applicable to purposes of education. The recommendations made by the Commission cannot be carried out, unless legislation be made to give effect to them. As far as Bengal is concerned, if these recommendations are to be carried out, it will necessitate the imposition of a school cess. When the Education Commission was first appointed, we had a latent suspicion that it might result in additional taxation. Our fear seems to be in a fair way to be realised. We do yet hope that the Government will not burden the people with fresh taxation for education.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY AND THE "DECCAN TIMES."

The Allahabad paper learns from the Deccan that a *cause célèbre* is likely to result from a quarrel between Mr. Seymour Keay and the *Deccan Times*. That paper recently published a letter making serious allegations against Mr. Keay's character. "In particular," the *Pioneer* says, "it was stated that by skilful preparation and manipulation Mr. John Seymour Keay substituted one document for another taken by him from the hand of a native who could not read English, and caused that native, in the belief that he was signing the original document, which had been given to him, to sign the substituted document, whereby the banking firm of Poorun Mull suffered to the extent of many thousand rupees. These were facts, it was added, well known in the bazaars of Hyderabad, but in all probability not to the English investing public. Mr. Keay demanded an apology and the writer's name, threatening legal proceedings in default. The editor refuses to comply, asserting the good faith and accuracy of the correspondent, and also promises to give fuller details of Mr. Keay's career in Hyderabad in a future issue. Some startling disclosures in bazaar financing are anticipated, and considerable excitement prevails, our correspondent says, concerning the pending lawsuit, for which Mr. Keay, it is said, has retained eminent counsel from Bombay."—*Bombay Gazette*.

IS SIMLA RESPONSIBLE FOR LORD RIPON'S FOLLY?

We quote the following remarks from the *Madras Mail* as to the impossibility of a Government, which resides two-thirds of the year on the hills, being in any way able to estimate the true feelings and wants of the people; and we would point out that the very fact of such ignorance should render the Government all the more dependent on the opinions of its officers who spend their lives in the districts, but whose views regarding native jurisdiction are at present being set at nought. The *Mail* says:—

"The gulf between rulers and the ruled in India has been widened since the Supreme Government made Simla its usual home. In former days the Governor General and those around him lived in the plains in the midst of the people whose destinies they were directing. The disadvantages of residence (with a large income) in the plains was compensated for by the acquisition of knowledge of, and sympathy with, the wants of the people. The Governor General, if a wise man, made himself easily accessible to his countrymen and his native fellow-subjects. He had the opportunity of perpetually gauging his own ignorance, and he may have frequently been awed by realisation of the immense responsibility incurred in

governing India on Western principles. Those around him came into daily contact with native as well as European thought, learnt what would be a good or bad thing for the Government to do, and were warned not to be wise in their own conceit. But now all is changed. There is no longer touch between the Viceroy and his *entourage* and the public. The Viceroy comes out a griffin, and remains a 'griff.' The Law Member keeps him in countenance; and the other members of his Executive Council grow out of, or gradually forget, their personal experiences in the plains below, where they lived, and moved, and had their being in what seems to them very distinct days. The Ilbert Bill is an example of the mischief that results from the loss of touch between the Government and the public. It has exposed in a glaring manner the ignorance of the Government, both as to the wants of the natives and as to the opinions of officials. It was a thoroughly unstatesmanlike measure that would never have been dreamt of but for the moral degeneracy that is the outcome of Simla. The proposal of highly remunerated officials, who pusillanimously flee away to Simla, and there remain, to expose their countrymen in the plains to danger in order mainly that the Government should be applauded in England for its Liberal policy, is evidence of a degradation that may well alarm all who are exposed to the pernicious influence of the Himalayan Capua."

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 21, 1883.)

Sir Donald Stewart and staff will leave Calcutta by steamer for Madras on Jan. 6, thence proceeding direct to Bangalore for the camp of exercise. When the manoeuvres are over, His Excellency will visit Secunderabad, and possibly Puna, returning to Calcutta early in February.

A correspondent writes from Belgaum:—"His Excellency the Commander in Chief (General Hardinge) and staff are expected to arrive in Belgaum from the Kanara District on the 20th instant, on a tour of inspection in the Southern Mahratta country. A review of all the troops in garrison will be held about the end of the present week, after which His Excellency proposes visiting Dharwar, Kolhapur, and Kaladghi. General regret is felt here at the approaching departure of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, who leave early next month *en route* to England. During its three years' stay in Belgaum this fine regiment has been universally liked in the station, and has won golden opinions from the natives as well. Both officers and men will be very much missed by all classes. Their splendid band has been a prominent feature of all our social entertainments, and will long be remembered as one of the best that ever visited it."

The detachment of Bengal Sappers told off for the Aka expedition, left Calcutta by train on the evening of Dec. 15. The half battery (Mountain) from Kohat is timed to arrive in Calcutta to-day, and leave to-morrow. Captain Shirres commands the gunners, who are mostly men trained to active service during the Afghan War.

The military headquarters staff of the Eastern Frontier district are being moved to Tezpur or to Balipara. Brigadier General Sale Hill, C.B., Deputy Surgeon General J. J. Clarke, and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General G. A. Way have, it is stated, already proceeded to Tezpur.

Colonel M. G. Clerk has been confirmed in command of Fort Ohuna.

Colonel R. G. Rogers, C.B., formerly of the 20th P.N.I., and at present commanding at Jullundur, succeeds to the station command of Delhi, vacated last week by Colonel M. Hunter.

The following Bombay officers are directed to attend the Bangalore camp of exercise:—Brig. Gen. Gillespie, C.B., commanding the Nussarabad Brigade; Col. H. S. Anderson, 1st Regiment N.I. (Grenadiers); Lieut. Col. H. Hallows, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment; Major G. C. Hogg, Poona Horse; Major G. F. Willoughby, 3rd Light Cavalry; and Capt. A. W. Proudfoot, 9th N.I.

The following postings of Royal Artillery officers have been made:—Major A. H. Murray from Wazirabad to Umballa, to join I Battery, A Brigade; Major M. A. Chaldecott, from Umballa to Wazirabad, to join M Battery, 3rd Brigade; and Lieutenant H. H. Rogers, from Dinapore to Umballa, to join No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division.

Major Teale, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been granted one month's privilege leave.

The following appointments have been made in the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Captain William Innes to be Major Commandant, vice T. Hindmarsh, resigned; Lieutenant Walter Raleigh Haughton to be Captain, vice W. Innes; and Mr. Charles Foster Chadburn to be Lieutenant, vice Haughton.

Captain R. P. Sandeman, 10th Hussars, has been ordered to join the Hythe course, commencing on March 1, 1884.

The following postings have been made:—Captain Purchas, South Lancashire; Captain Strong, Scottish Rifles; Captain Robinson and Lieut. Willmott, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. Fisher, Norfolk; Major Russell and Captain Couper, East Surrey; and Lieut. Moseley, Lincolnshire—all to the 2nd

battalions of their regiments; Captain Haines, Royal Warwickshire, Captain Vance, Leinster, and Lieut. de Berry, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to the 1st battalions.

The following Royal Engineer officers, now in England, have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency:—Captains S. M. Kirke and A. Heathcote, Lieut. W. M. Ellis, W. R. Morton, E. M. B. Newman, and H. M. Chapman.

Captain A. Bannon, 39th Bengal Native Infantry, is about to proceed on furlough out of India for two years.

Captain M. K. Martin, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed second transport officer to the Aka expedition.

Lieutenant E. H. J. Reay, Wiltshire Regiment, has been removed to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

Lieutenant O. E. Wheeler, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, has been appointed paid Attache in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department, *vice* Lieutenant J. M. Grierson, Royal Artillery, who proceeds to England to join the Staff College.

Lieutenant H. F. S. Ramsden, Military Accounts Department, Madras, has been transferred to Calcutta for duty at that station.

Lieutenant St. G. L. Steele, of the same regiment, has been placed in charge of the transport depot at Lucknow, *vice* Lieut. Nedham, who has proceeded to Calcutta.

Lieutenant A. D. Enriquez, 16th N. I., has succeeded Capt. Montanaro as Adjutant of the regiment.

Lieutenants J. G. Hunter and G. S. Ommaney have been appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster of the 10th N.I.

The services of Lieutenant G. E. Bryant, Royal Engineers, have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Broughton, 2nd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment, has joined the Pay Examiner's Office, Bengal, for second portion of his preliminary training for the Army Pay Department.

Surgeon W. Webb, in temporary medical charge of the 2nd Central India Horse and Brigade Surgeon J. Browne will do duty in the Meerut and Allahabad Commands respectively. Surgeon J. Armstrong succeeds to the permanent medical charge of the 25th N. I., *vice* Surgeon Spey deceased.

Dr. Ronald Blaney is gazetted Honorary Surgeon of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The 10th Hussars are under orders to leave Lucknow, *en route* for England, on Jan. 28.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—A correspondent writes from Sitapore, Dec. 10:—We have just seen another melancholy instance of the baneful consequence of allowing soldiers unlimited access to their ammunition. Private Frederick Murray, of the 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment, committed suicide here on Saturday (Dec. 8), under most painful circumstances, during a fit of temporary insanity. He had been very depressed in spirits for some little time past, but his comrades had noticed nothing sufficient to warrant them in reporting his condition to the authorities. He had been on guard the previous night and spent the morning cleaning his accoutrements. It is supposed that he had some bad news from home by the mail which had just arrived, as he was noticed to destroy the letter which he received, but his barrack-room companions, some of whom were present at the time, little expected the terrible tragedy on which he was bent, and suddenly—even before he was discovered to be making the attempt—he placed his rifle to his mouth and blew his brains out. It is not many weeks ago since a comrade of this poor man, while under the influence of drink, attempted his life in a similar manner, and was only saved by a miracle, through the bravery of a non-commissioned officer, who, at the risk of his own life, wrenched the loaded rifle from his hands just in time to prevent the awful deed. Can nothing be done to prevent such a temptation being placed in the way of insanes, hard drinkers, and men of violent tempers? Those in command, if they only had permission, could easily arrange to withdraw ammunition from the men in such a way as not to interfere with its being at hand whenever it was really required.—*Pioneer*.

THE BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—Captain Henry, R.E., deputy assistant quartermaster general, Ceded district, now on special duty at the Bangalore camp of exercise, is up to his ears in work, personally superintending the laying out of the various positions. He is, for the time being, permanently quartered on the scene of operations, and has enough to do with the direction of the large number of lascars who have been set to work, some of them having been indentured for from Nagpore and Hyderabad. About 420 tents have been pitched already, and things are getting into proper form rapidly. The 14th M.N.I., from Dorunda, reached the camp on the morning of the 14th inst., and have by this time relieved the 4th Pioneers, who were temporarily posted there, but have now been directed to return to headquarters on being relieved by the 14th Regiment. Major Begbie, Instructor of Army Signalling, has decided that there are to be eight signalling stations at the camp, and the draft rules for their working have been approved by H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts.—*Madras Times*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1884.

THE ENGLISH DUTY ON INDIAN SILVER PLATE.

PERHAPS a more contemptuous snub has never been administered by one department of the Imperial Government to another, than that administered by Mr. Leonard Courtney, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone and the Lords of the Treasury, to Lord Ripon and the Government of India, in the letter which closes the correspondence (published this week) on the English Duty on Indian Silver Plate. We reproduce elsewhere the *Times'* summary of this correspondence, which has apparently been obtained from India; and it is worthy of note that the Parliamentary paper, issued almost simultaneously from the India Office, which was moved for by Sir George Balfour last May, has been compiled on the principle of "stellar space," invented by Mr. Chamberlain—for it contains none of the racy passages to which we refer.

There is an old proverb to the effect that "when rogues fall out, honest men come by their rights." Of course we only apply the terms of this proverb to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Ripon in the most Parliamentary and Pickwickian sense. The difference of opinion between these two great and shining lights mainly has reference to the character of the import duties on English cotton-goods, recently abolished by Lord Ripon; and to those who, with ourselves, steadfastly opposed that mean policy of clap-trap which sold Indian interests for the Lancashire vote, the letters now published are eminently satisfactory. Lord Ripon having—very justly, as we think—cited the abolition of those cotton duties as an act of grace which gives India the right to demand a *quid pro quo* from England, Mr. Gladstone twits the Indian Government with having abolished the cotton duties merely because they were protective, and therefore loathsome to such staunch Free-traders as Lord Ripon and Major Baring. Here, it must be admitted,

the engineer is hoist with his own petard; for the public were undoubtedly under the impression that this certainly was the cloak under which Lord Ripon's Government concealed its little electioneering dodges. But however this may be, poor Lord Ripon promptly falls into the trap laid for him by the Prime Minister; and a long letter is written from Simla to Lord Kimberley, in which it is proved to demonstration that the Indian cotton duties were anything but protective of Indian industry! At the time of the abolition, we and all the other opponents of the measure—including the majority of the English and the whole of the Native press of India—vainly urged this very contention on the consideration of Lord Ripon and Major Baring. The attitude of the Government of India at that time most certainly deserves the utmost reprobation, now that the truth has been allowed to leak out; still, it seems hardly decent that the castigation should come from Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Courtney, and it must be admitted that the castigation is as severe as it possibly could have been made if it had proceeded from one of Lord Ripon's most hostile critics. There are Mr. Courtney's ultra-sarcastic words, referring to the imprudent confessions of the Indian Government:—"I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request you to inform the Secretary of State for India in Council that my Lords have *read with interest* the remarks by the Government of India on the protective character of the former duties on cotton imported into India. *It would not be seemly for my Lords to controvert the views expressed by the Government of India on the objects of their fiscal arrangements.*" This is delicious.

THE HISTORICAL INTERVIEW BETWEEN LORD KIMBERLEY AND MR. ATKINS.

We reproduce in another column an article from the *Madras Mail*, on the mystery that Lord Kimberley has allowed to gather round the famous interview to which his Lordship invited Mr. Atkins, the Anglo-Indian working-men's delegate. We trust that this article, and several others to the same effect which have appeared in the Anglo-Indian Press, will be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State; and that they will convince his Lordship of the impropriety, not to say the unfairness, of permitting the history of that interview to remain in the unsatisfactory state in which it now is. The historical importance of the interview, and of the message which Lord Kimberley then sent to "the people in India," is evident on the face of it, even on the Secretary of State's own showing; for whether he "laid stress" on the statement or not, it is admitted that *something* was said which implied that the Viceroy's Council could throw out the Ilbert Bill if it chose to do so. The message having been volunteered by Lord Kimberley, the public clearly has a right to know what were its exact terms; and yet his Lordship has hitherto refused to reply to Mr. Atkins's challenge to state what the message really was, and has contented himself with an arbitrary and high-handed contradiction of the strict accuracy of Mr. Atkins's version. The *Madras Mail* well points out that, so far as the public can judge from the facts before it, all the probabilities of accuracy seem to be on Mr. Atkins's side; while the discrepancy between Lord Kimberley's two statements—*first*, that he had "laid no stress" on a phrase, and *secondly*, that he had not used the phrase at all—is one that clearly re-

quires explanation. That explanation the public will be quite ready to accept—just as it is ready to accept Mr. Atkins's version, until that version is shown to be erroneous. There is no such imperious personage in the world as your highly-placed Radical; but on the other hand, there is no community less likely than the Anglo-Indian to be impressed by the theory that the off-hand contradiction of such a highly-placed personage is sufficient to demolish the reputation of a humbler individual, by mere weight of rank or position, and in spite of the evidence of probabilities.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FIRST LETTER—GENERAL REVIEW.

ALTHOUGH the exhibition has been now open for a fortnight, it is still in a state of incompleteness. It is, therefore, too early to attempt to give a fair idea of the exhibits in most of the departments, as in a few weeks many of the courts will assume an entirely different aspect. The unpacking and arrangement of goods are still being briskly carried on in most of the departments, and it is not too much to say that probably another month will elapse before a fair verdict can be given as to the success of Mr. Joubert's undertaking as a representative collection of the industries of the world.

From a financial standpoint it will probably be a success, as the low price of admission has attracted great crowds of natives, who appear to enjoy to the utmost the collection of strange objects offered for their inspection. But though it is from natives that the greater part of admission money will be received, this is merely on account of their numerical superiority, and is not due to any unpopularity of the exhibition amongst Europeans. Indeed, both Anglo-Indians and the large foreign community here express themselves as being greatly pleased with what our American cousins would call the "show."

To compare this exhibition with the celebrated ones of Paris, Vienna, or Philadelphia, would be unfair, though, no doubt, had more time been given, many who are now conspicuous by their absence would have contributed interesting and important exhibits. On the whole, the general opinion here is one of satisfaction that so much has been done in so short a time, and with this opinion everyone who has seen anything of the difficulties which have had to be surmounted, must concur.

It is not difficult to grasp the general arrangements of the exhibits with the aid of a map, which is given away in the "Official Daily Programme." This high-sounding publication consists of the before-mentioned map, the *menu* at the restaurant, and advertisements innumerable. A study of the catalogue is not recommended, it is a model of uselessness, and will reduce the most clear-headed to confusion in about ten minutes. We are, however, promised better things in another edition, and an index, which is sorely needed. At present finding a thing in the catalogue is no aid to finding it in the exhibition; and having found it in the exhibition, it is impossible to find it in the catalogue. The exhibition naturally divides itself into two parts, that in the Museum and the surrounding temporary buildings, and that in the enclosure on the Maidan. They communicate by a foot-bridge over the Chowringhee-road. The former part contains all the European and foreign exhibits, while the latter is devoted to India and the adjacent countries, and to the machinery and iron work.

Crossing the bridge from the Museum into the latter section, and passing under the magnificent carved stone arch from Gwalior, the visitor finds himself in the chief building of the exhibition. It contains the exhibits from all parts of India, and the Calcutta Court, which naturally occupies a considerable space. This building has also side aisles, if we may so describe them, in which are displayed the contributions of neighbouring eastern countries. Here too, we find a collection of instruments, maps and views contributed by the Survey Department, also carriages, thermantidotes, and other things, too numerous to mention here. The Indian courts are wonderfully attractive, and are hung with the many fabrics produced in each province. The building, though only temporary, is in good taste and appropriately decorated.

Passing through this, we come to the small but interesting collection of military objects from Dum Dum and elsewhere, and further on the machinery shed, which is near the side of a tank. This has been utilised by the erection of pumping machinery of various kinds, for driving which there are both steam engines and windmills. There is also a temporary railway of narrow gauge, which will be running in a few days.

Round the outside of the Indian courts is a most interesting collection of native-made models of agricultural and other implements, used in different parts of the country.

Of the other section of the Exhibition it will be sufficient to say that the British and Australian exhibits occupy the largest part of it. A detailed description of the various courts in both sections will be given as they are completed.

(To be continued.)



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 15, 1883.)

- CAMPBELL, Col. A. E., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, in Assam, to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade, vice Col. A. K. Comber.
- PARISH—The services of Mr. C. H. Parish, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
- GODWIN-AUSTIN, Mr. H., officiating extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained leave on medical certificate for one year, from June 7, 1883.
- BROOKES, Mr. O. H., extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, to be extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, vice Mr. F. A. de Roepstorf, deceased.
- PORTMAN, Mr. M. V., officiating extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. Brookes, promoted.
- The following junior chaplains on the Bengal Establishment to be senior chaplains from the dates specified opposite their names :—
- BEASLEY, The Rev. E. M., B.A., Dec. 10, 1883.
- MACCARTHY, The Rev. W., Dec. 20, 1883.
- BROWN-BRUNESSON, The Rev. J., B.A., Dec. 29, 1883.
- HOLDERNESS, Mr. T. W., officiating under secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is confirmed in that appointment from Oct. 1, 1883.
- DURAND, Mr. H. M., C.S.I., C.S., under secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, from Dec. 1, 1883, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. Grant, C.S.I., C.S.
- SMITH, Surg-Major F. A., medical officer, 27th (Punjab) N.I., is appointed to the medical charge of the Gwalior Political Residency, Morar Cantonment Magistracy, and Morar Gaol, in addition to his own duties, from the date of assuming charge, vice surgeon W. A. Mawson.
- The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. H. Beers as Vice-Consul for Portugal, at Calcutta, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.
- BERTRAND—The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Monsieur E. Bertrand as Vice-Consul for France, at Aden, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.
- BROWN, Mr. F. H., Consul-General for Denmark, at Calcutta, has resumed charge of his office.
- HUNTER—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. R. Hunter, as acting consular agent for the United States of America, at Madras, vice Mr. L. Strange.
- HUSKISSON, Lieut. W., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Bolan Road Division to the Sibi Division.
- JEROME, Lieut. H. J. W., R.E., 1st grade, is posted to the Quetta Division.
- BROWNE, Lieut. C. A. R., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Bolan Road Division.
- SCOTT—Pending arrival of Mr. A. Stoddard, executive engineer, 1st grade, Mr. F. W. M. Scott, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been placed in charge of the office of executive engineer, Indore Division, which he received from Mr. R. E. Nelson, executive engineer, 3rd grade, on Nov. 2, 1883.
- TICKELL, Mr. R. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been transferred from the Mhow Division to the Neemuch Division.
- LOWRIE, Mr. A. E., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, attached to Ajmere and Merwara, has passed an examination in Urdu and Hindi by the higher standard.
- ASHTON, Mr. A. F., assistant commissioner, Northern India, Salt Revenue Department, Sambhar, is appointed to be lieutenant in the Rajputana Malwa Volunteers Rifle Corps, from Nov. 26, 1883.
- The following reversions are ordered from Oct. 24, 1883, consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut. Col. E. Swetenha u, superintendent-engineer, class 2, sub pro tem :—
- WESTERN—BROCKMAN—Major J. H. Western, R.E., superintending engineer, class 2, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, class 3, special. Mr. W. D. Brockman, superintending engineer, class 2, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 1st grade.
- BUCKLEY, Mr. R. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed

to officiate as under secretary to the Government of India in the P. W. Department, during the absence on furlough of Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E.

HARRIS—The services of Mr. G. S. T. Harris, executive engineer, 4th grade, British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the foreign department.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W. A., accountant 1st grade, Military Works Department, is promoted to the honorary rank of assistant examiner.

CARTER, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st grade Railway Branch, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, twelve months' furlough on medical certificate, in extension of the one year's furlough, granted to him.

WISEMAN, Mr. W., executor engineer, 3rd grade, is on return from furlough transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the director general of railways.

GAHAN—The services of Mr. H. H. Gahan, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, railway branch, are placed at the disposal of the foreign department, from Sept. 19, 1883.

LUARD, Lieutenant Colonel C. H., R. E., chief engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, railway branch, is attached temporarily to the office of the consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta.

CORRIGAN, Mr. S. A. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the P. W. Dep.

CLAIR, Hon. L. M. St., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Central Provinces, reverted to his substantive rank of assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Nov. 17, 1883.

BARROW—Consequent on the return to duty of Mr. I. S. Hubbard, examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Mr. W. F. Barrow, reverted from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, to deputy examiner, 1st grade, from Dec. 6, 1883.

FURLOUGHS.

HULLAH, Mr. A., an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, from Nov. 23, 1883.

TROWER, Mr. M. R., a superintendent of the 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months, from Dec. 2, 1883.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

DARRAH, Lieut. M. Z., South Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 18th N.I., Nov. 1, 1882.

LOUDON, Lieut. W. C., West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 26th N.I., Nov. 17, 1882.

YOUNG—JAMESON—The undermentioned surgeons appointed to the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at Bombay on Nov. 6, 1883:—J. M. Young and G. Jameson.

MACMULLEN, Lieut. G. R., Punjab Frontier Force, 6th Punjab Infantry, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, vice Major T. F. Bruce appointed wing commander.

BURN, Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. J., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted, on succeeding to the colonel's allowance, to reside out of India.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps—To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors C. A. Bayley, Dec. 11, 1883; W. H. Wilkins, R. H. Palmer, J. Finnis, and C. E. Macaulay, Dec. 12, 1883.

SHELLEY—Bengal Army—To be Colonel—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. M. Shelley, Bengal Infantry, Dec. 14, 1883.

Brevet—To be Colonels—Lieutenant Colonels J. Sconce, Bengal Staff Corps, H. A. Mallock, Bengal Staff Corps, G. L. Warden, Bombay Staff Corps, T. Weldon, Madras Staff Corps, W. P. Dicken, Madras Staff Corps, Dec. 9, 1883; W. Hay, Madras Staff Corps, F. F. Rowcroft, Bengal Staff Corps, H. De Brett, Bengal Staff Corps, T. Obbard, Madras Staff Corps, C. W. Street, Madras Staff Corps, G. S. Stevens, Bombay Staff Corps, W. R. M. Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps, and J. G. Watts, Bombay Staff Corps, Dec. 10, 1883; H. I. Lugard, Madras Staff Corps, R. A. Cole, Madras Staff Corps, and J. K. Clubley, Madras Staff Corps, Dec. 14, 1883.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance from the dates specified:—

COMBER, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) A. K., Bt.S.C., Dec. 12, 1883.

Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) J. Burn, Bt.S.C., Dec. 12, 1883; **Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) W. R. Gordon**, Bt.S.C., Dec. 12, 1883; **Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) F. C. Anderson**, Bt.S.C., Dec. 13, 1883; and **Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) M. Hunter**, Bt.S.C., Dec. 13, 1883.

INNES, Captain W., Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major commandant, vice Major T. Hindmarsh, resigned; **Lieut. W. R. Haughton** to be captain, vice Captain W. Innes; and **Mr. C. F. Chadburn** to be lieutenant, vice Lieut. W. R. Haughton.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—**BANON**, Capt. A. T., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 39th N.I., private affairs, for two years.

HARRIS, Capt. W. O., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 20th N.I., private affairs, for 323 days.

NEWELL, Lieut. W. J., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 11th N.I., private affairs, for one year.

DESVEUX, Lieut. C. H., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 4th N.I., is granted an extension, medical certificate, for 182 days of the furlough granted to him.

BUCKLEY, Honorary Capt. and Deputy Commissary D., Ordnance Department, medical certificate, for one year.

SAXON, S., 2nd class apothecary, medical certificate, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

NORMAN, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Colonel) F. B., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for one month.

INGLIS, Major D. W., General List Infantry, medical certificate, for three months.

MARTIN, Lieut. E. W. F., Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate, for six months.

ROE, Surg. Major W. A. C., medical certificate, for thirty-one days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 6, 1883.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WELLER, Lieut. G. H., 19th Bengal Lancers, Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, dated Nov. 24, 1883.

ATKIN, Lieut. J. B. W., 25th N.I., Loyal North Lancashire Regt., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Nov. 4, 1883.

BOND, Lieut. C. R. A., 30th N.I., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Nov. 16, 1883.

WALKER, Capt. H. C. C., 2-1 Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to England to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on Feb. 1.

O'DOWD—Under instructions from the War Office, staff paymaster (Honorary Major) H. E. O'Dowd, Army Pay Department, is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season.

COOTE—H. E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 8th Hussars, consequent on Paymaster (Honorary Major) E. E. Coote having been directed to proceed to England:—

Major E. E. Lushington, president; Lieut. C. E. Duff and Lieut. E. A. Oldham, members.

FENTON—BRETT—The Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for War has been pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Army Pay Department:—Honorary Capt. M. Fenton, paymaster 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment; Honorary Capt. A. Brett, paymaster 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

BRETT—With reference to the above, Honorary Capt. A. Brett is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season.

STANLEY, Lieut. E. T., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England and report himself to the senior ordnance store officer, Northern District, for duty as deputy assistant commissary general on probation.

NASH, Lieut. W. F., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England during the present season for trooping at the depot.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WILKINSON, Lieut. F., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

DURY, Captain A. W., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 12, 1883.)

RUDDOCK, Mr. E. H., magistrate and collector, Rajshahye, reported his return from furlough on the 1st inst.

VEASEY, Mr. J. C., to act temporarily as magistrate and collector, Burdwan, from date he assumed charge.

METCALFE, Mr. T. C., C.S.I., magistrate and collector, Patna, to be an additional commissioner in the Patna Division, for three months, from date he assumed charge of his office.

VOWELL, Mr. C. H., to act as magistrate and collector, Patna, in the 2nd grade, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I.

PAUL, Mr. A. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24 Pergas, on special duty, returned from leave on 12th ult.

ABBOTT, Mr. L. C., C. S., has been granted by H. M's. Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

KIRKWOOD, Mr. T. M., district and sessions judge, Mymensingh, to act as district and sessions judge, Moorshedabad, during absence of Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge.

MANSON, Mr. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Chittagong, furlough for eight months, from date in February next he may avail himself of it.

DALTON, Mr. G. J. B. T., to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors in Dinagepore.

SNEYD, Mr. J. P., assistant superintendent of police, is posted temporarily to 24-Pergunnas, from date he joined that district.

ULYAT, the Rev. W., Junior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain of the Presidency Gaol, to be Chaplain of Dacca, from date he may join his appointment.

SPEEDY, the Rev. T. B., to be Chaplain of Dum-Dum from 30th ult.

KING, Surgeon Major G., superintendent of the Railway Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, and Government Quinologist, returned to duty on Oct. 23, 1883.

O'DONNELL, Mr. C. J., assistant magistrate and collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

POPE, Mr. R. B., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Nelpamari, Rungpore, is vested with power to try summarily the offences mentioned in sec. 236 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

MACKIE—The Lieut. Governor appoints Mr. A. W. Mackie, officiating and deputy collector, Lohardugga, to be a sub judge.

BOVILL, Surgeon E., made over charge of the Jessore Gaol to Surgeon D. W. D. Comins, Nov. 29, 1883.

PAYNE, Mr. E. W., made over charge of the Alipore and Russa Gaols to Lieut. Col. R. Beadon on Dec. 1, 1883.

FURLONGS.

ROBERTS, the Rev. A. G. A., chaplain of Dacca, furlough for thirteen months, from date he may avail himself of it.

LOCKE, Mr. H. H., principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 15.)

WILSON, Mr. T. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, posted to the Nagpur district, assumed charge of his duties on the 26th idem.

HALLETT, Major H. H., superintendent School of Industry, and Central Gaol, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as judge, small cause court, Jubbulpore, in addition to his own duties.

HENNESSY, Mr. S. H., officiating judge, small cause court, on being relieved by Major Hallett, is posted to the Harda sub-division of the Hoshangabad district.

CAREY, Mr. L. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, Harda, on being relieved by Mr. Hennessy, is transferred to the Jubbulpore district.

THOMPSON, Mr. R. B., executive engineer, 3rd grade, surrendered, and Mr. R. Warder, executive engineer, 4th grade, assumed charge of the Hoshangabad division, on the 7th inst.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. N. D., assistant engineer, was relieved of his duties in the Jubbulpore division, Nov. 19.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Dec. 15.)

LANGFORD, the Rev. R. J., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Home Department, to be Chaplain of Jhansi, with effect from Nov. 15.

The Hon. the Lieut. Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments in the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

VANSITTART—JERMYN—Lieut. H. Vansittart to be captain, vice T. J. Ryves; and Quartermaster-sergeant the Rev. E. Jermyn to be lieutenant, vice H. H. Vansittart.

MOORE, the Rev. C. G., on return from privilege leave, to be additional chaplain of Meerut during the continuance of the camp of exercise.

FISHER, Mr. J. H., C.S., magistrate and collector, on return from furlough, is posted to the Azamgarh district.

SANDERS, Mr. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, on return from special leave, is posted to the Rae Bareilly district.

HIGGINSON, Mr. F. W., on return from deputation to the Gaol Department, is posted to the civil medical charge of Hardui, with effect from Nov. 26, 1883.

RYVES, Local Lieut. T. J., district superintendent of police, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Bahraich district.

IMPEY—With effect from Aug. 8, 1883, vice Mr. W. H. L. Impey, on privilege leave, Mr. J. R. Holt, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate a joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from Aug. 13, 1883, vice Mr. H. E. Bartlett, appointed officiating magistrate and collector, Mr. L. G. Evans, officiating commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. C. D. Steel, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. L. M. Thornton, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from Aug. 16, 1883, the date on which he made over charge of the Ghazipur Judgeship, Mr. T. Redfern, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade, vice Mr. R. C. Hardy, appointed joint magistrate, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

With effect from Aug. 23, 1883, vice Mr. W. F. W. Wells, appointed officiating deputy commissioner, Mr. E. Galbraith, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. J. S. C. Davis, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from Aug. 21, 1883, the date on which Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche received charge of the Banda District, Mr. W. Hoey, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

With effect from 22nd Aug. 1883 the date on which he made over charge of the office of deputy commissioner, Mr. L. G. Evans to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

With effects from 24th Aug. 1883, Mr. H. F. Bartlett, officiating, magistrate and collector to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Messrs. L. G. Evans and L. A. S. Porter, on privilege leave, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioners, 1st grade; Mr. E. Galbraith, officiating assistant commissioners, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from 25th Aug. 1883, the date on which he made over charge of the office of deputy commissioner, Mr. H. B. J. Bateman to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. D. C. Bailie, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

With effect from Aug. 4, 1883, the date on which he made over charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Allahabad, Major T. J. Quin to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd class; Mr. E. P. Finn, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

YOUNG, Mr. R. F., officiating district superintendent of police, Bahraich, to revert to his appointment as assistant district superintendent of police, and to be posted to the Cawnpore district, with effect from Nov. 24, 1883, the date on which he was relieved by Local Lieut. T. J. Ryves.

The undermentioned assistant collectors are transferred temporarily to the Benares district.

Mr. J. Oakeshott, assistant collector, Meerut; Mr. W. G. L. Rice, assistant collector, Aligarh; and Mr. R. H. Brereton, assistant collector, Muttra.

The undermentioned assistant collectors are transferred temporarily to the Gorakhpur district:—

Mr. W. J. Guthrie, assistant collector, Banda; and Mr. A. L. Saunders, assistant collector, Farukhabad.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India permission to return to duty:—

YOUNG—FISHER—CRUICKSHANK—Permitted to return—W. Young, covenanted civil and sessions judge, N.W.P., and Oudh, within the period of his leave; J. H. Fisher, covenanted magistrate and collector, N.W.P., and Oudh, within the period of his leave; and A. W. Cruickshank, covenanted assistant magistrate and collector, N.W.P., and Oudh, within the period of his leave.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India extensions of leave:—

SMITH, V. A., covenanted joint magistrate, 2nd grade, N. W. P., 23 days' furlough.

STEINHELT, Mr. J. M. C., district judge, Banda, is granted furlough for eight months, with effect from March 20.

ADAMS—The Rev. J. W., V. C., Chaplain of Naini Tal, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Dec. 1, 1883.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 6, 1883.)

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed examination in Pushtu:—

By the Higher Standard—Mr. C. E. Biddulph, Bombay U.S., Survey Department, with credit; Mr. R. W. Roberts, assistant engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway; Lieut. C. H. H. Beley, 25th Punjab N.I.; Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, district superintendent of police; Surgeon C. Bamber, Bannu; Mr. H. F. Palin, assistant district superintendent of police; and Capt. E. B. Nixon, district superintendent of police.

By the Lower Standard—Lieut. E. Vansittart, 4th Sikh Regiment; Lieut. W. Marshall, 19th Punjab N.I.; Lieut. A. R. Browning, 4th Punjab Infantry; Lieut. F. B. Mein, 5th Punjab Infantry; Surgeon J. Lewtas, M.B., Queen's Own Corps of Guides; Surgeon O'Dwyer, officiating civil surgeon, Peshawar; Lieut. W. du G. Grey, 4th Punjab Infantry; Lieut. G. R. MacMullen, 6th Punjab Infantry; Lieut. F. O. Anderson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; Lieut. J. A. Brown, 4th Sikh Regiment; Lieut. F. H. Yate, 2nd Punjab Infantry; and Major G. A. Barlow, Manchester Regiment.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. T. G. Walker, Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to officiate as Senior Secretary to the financial commander during the absence on leave of Mr. F. C. Channing, Mr. J. McC Douie, officiating settlement officer, 3rd grade, officiated as settlement officer, 2nd grade, from Sept. 13, to October 27, from which date Mr. J. Wilson, settlement officer, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as settlement officer, 2nd grade.

CARR, Mr. E. S., assistant conservator of forests, returned to duty on Nov. 12, 1883.

LACE, Mr. J. H., assistant conservator of forests, returned to duty on Nov. 12, 1883.

BIRCH—Lieut. Col. F. M., on return from Hissar, resumed charge of the Sialkot District on Nov. 26, 1883, relieving Major J. B. Hutchinson, officiating deputy commissioner, proceeding on furlough.

HENDERSON—Mr. E. P., C.S., barrister-at-law, on return from special leave, resumed charge of the office of Government advocate, Punjab, on Nov. 24, 1883, relieving Mr. H. T. Rivaz.

WATSON, Mr. A., officiating extra assistant commissioner, from the Karnal to the Kohat district, which he joined on Nov. 21, 1883.

MACAULIFFE, Mr. M., deputy commissioner, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Gujerat district, which he joined on Nov. 16, 1883, relieving Mr. G. L. Smith, officiating deputy commissioner, transferred.

MACPHERSON, Capt. A. K., Cantonment magistrate, resumed charge of his duties at Peshawar on Nov. 24, 1883.

FENTON, Mr. M. W., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Lahore district, with effect from Nov. 24, 1883.

WOOD, Major H. M. M., on return from Sirsa, resumed charge of his duties as judicial assistant, Ferozepore, on Dec. 1, 1883, relieving Chiranjit Lal, who reverted to extra assistant commissioner.

MASSY, Capt. C. F., assistant commissioner, is reappointed to officiate as judicial assistant, Jullundur, on the termination of his special duty; Capt. Massey assumed charge on Nov. 30, 1883, relieving Diwan Ram Nath, transferred.

MARTINDALE, Lieut. C. S. de B., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties at Rawalpindi on Dec. 3, 1883.

CLARKE, Mr. R., assistant commissioner is, on return from furlough, posted to the Kohat district, with effect from Nov. 29, 1883.

TUCKER, Mr. H. St. G., officiating deputy commissioner, Kohat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 26 days, with effect from Dec. 3, 1883.

CLARKE, Mr. R., assistant commissioner, Kohat, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district during the absence on leave of Mr. H. St. G. Tucker.

GRANVILLE, Mr. H. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Jullundur provincial division, during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Mr. Harington, executive engineer, or until further orders.

TAYLOR, Mr. J. M., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, having completed a year's service in his present grade, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from Nov. 8, 1883.

The following officiating appointments are made, with the sanction of the Government of India:—

CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) R. B. P. P., second in command, to

officiate as commandant, vice Col. F. H. Jenkins, C.B., a de-de-camp, on furlough.

STEWART, Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) G., commandant of cavalry, to officiate as second in command, vice Col. R. F. P. Campbell.

HUTCHINSON, Major R. C., squadron commander, to officiate as commandant of cavalry, vice Col. G. Stewart.

HAMMOND, Major A. G., V.C., wing commander, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Major R. C. Hutchinson.

BATTYE, Capt. F. D., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major A. G. Hammond, V.C.

ADAMS, Lieut. R. B., wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Capt. F. D. Battye.

The following order is confirmed :—

KAVANAGH—Delhi Garrison Order, dated Dec. 1. 1883, appointing Surg. A. M. Kavanagh, Army Medical Department, to the charge of the Lock Hospital at Delhi, vice Surg. Major J. Kelly, Indian Medical Department, resigned.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 11, 1883.)

WEBSTER, the Hon. E. F., to officiate as chief secretary to Government until further orders, with effect from Dec. 10, 1883.

MACCARTIE, Mr. C. F., to act as principal assistant to the collector, district magistrate, and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam during the employment of Mr. Johnson on other duty, or until further orders.

KNOX, Mr. H. T., to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate of Coimbatore, and to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Nicholson, on leave, or until further orders.

EVANS, Surgeon J. W., acting Zillah surgeon, Salem, to have charge of the Central Gaol at that station during the absence of Mr. W. Goodrich on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MORRISON, the Rev. J. D., acting Scotch chaplain, Bangalore, to do duty also at the Bangalore Camp of Exercise.

MOBERLY, Mr. G. J., superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, to be a lay trustee of the Fort Church at Bellary.

HUTCHINS, Major A. G., deputy assistant quartermaster general, Ceded districts, to be a lay trustee of the Fort Church at Bellary.

WOOD, Lieut. Col. E. A., to be a lay trustee of St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, during the absence of Mr. A. S. Cowdell, in England.

WHITESIDE, Mr. W. S., acting second member of the Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Department during the absence of Mr. Wilson on other duty, or until further orders.

The following transfers are ordered, as a temporary measure with the approval of the Government of India :—

CARLESS, Mr. G. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Kistna Western Division to the Vizagapatam Raipur Railway Survey.

HAIG, Mr. W. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Vizagapatam Raipur Railway Survey to the Kistna Western Division.

The following transfer is ordered :—

VINCENT, Mr. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from the consulting architect division, on relief by Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Morant, R.E.

CORMAC, Sub-Conductor J., sub-engineer, 2nd grade, to be in charge of the current duties of the executive engineer, Bellary Division, in addition to his own duties, with effect from Oct. 13, 1883, during the absence of Mr. K. F. Nordman, executive engineer, on special duty, or until further orders.

The following posting is ordered :—

INGLIS, Mr. J., engineer, 2nd grade, to the Kistna Eastern Division.

The following transfers are ordered :—

LENNON, Conductor R., sub engineer, 1st grade, from the Consulting Architect Division to the Godavari Central Division.

SANDERSON, Conductor J. B., sub engineer, 2nd grade, from Godavari Central Division to the Consulting Architect Division.

MAHONEY—The services of Mr. E. G. Mahoney, overseer, 3rd grade, are dispensed with from date of relief.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer has been granted privilege leave of absence on medical certificate :—

WHITE, Mr. E., district munsif of Vayitri, in the District of South Malabar, for six months, from Nov. 8, 1883.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for twenty-four months, from May 1.

NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., acting sub collector, Coimbatore, privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, from Jan. 1.

WEIR, Mr. C. J., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been granted an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for three months, by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State.

O'FARRELL—The subsidiary leave of Mr. H. O'Farrell, who was granted six months' special leave, is extended by one day.

MILITARY.

HOLLOWAY, Lieut. Col. E. G. V., Staff Corps, wing commander, 16th N.I., is granted leave, medical certificate, to sea for three months.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

TABUTEAU, Major T. R., Madras Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Col., dated Dec. 11, 1883.

OSBORN—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Col. W. Osborn, S.C.

MCGHEE, Major R. J., Staff Corps, wing officer, 27th Regiment N.I., is granted furlough, private affairs, out of India for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Madras, Dec 13, 1883.)

The following Chaplains, who have been deputed by Government to attend the camp of exercise, will be attached to divisions as under :—
1st Division—The Rev. J. F. Browne and the Rev. J. M. Vissac.
2nd Division—The Rev. C. Quenard and the Rev. W. Wace, B.A.
MORRISON—The Rev. J. D., M.A., will be the Presbyterian Chaplain for duty with the force.

HARVEY—It is notified that Lieutenant J. E. Harvey has been transferred from H Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, to D Battery of the same brigade.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

BOWES—D'AETH—Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. W. H. Bowes, 2nd Battalion; and Lieut. L. N. H. D'Aeth, 1st Battalion.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

MARTEN, Lieut. E. T. C. N., 3rd Regiment, L.C., from the 2nd L.C., to be squadron officer sub pro tem, vice McLeod, seconded for service on the staff, and to be graded regimentally next above Lieut. F. L. Jones.

WILLIAMS, Col. D. W., 26th Regiment, N.I., 2nd in command, to be commandant with effect from 4th Dec. 1883, vice Hawks, vacated.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to order the following removal :—

SHORT, Veterinary Surgeon F. J., from Kemptee to Secunderbad, for duty with the 3rd Regiment L.C.

FENTON, Veterinary Surgeon G. H., after attending the camp of exercise, Bangalore, will return to Secunderbad, marching with the I Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery.

RIDDELL, Capt. W. H., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, doing duty at the Depot, Wellington, is directed to rejoin his battalion at Thayetmyo, on duty.

The undermentioned medical officers of the Army Medical Department, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by troopships leaving Bombay on the dates specified opposite their names, and report their arrival to the Director General, Army Medical Department. They will proceed to Deolali and report themselves to the senior medical officer there not less than three clear days before the date of their embarkation for duty on board ship.—Surgeon Major H. Jagoe, M.B., and Surgeon R. T. Beamish, M.D., Jan. 14, 1884; Surgeon Major T. M. Kirkwood and Surgeon A. A. Lyle, Jan. 26, 1884; Surgeon Major J. Wallace and Surgeon J. Pedlow, M.D., Feb. 5, 1884; Surgeon Major R. Waters, M.D., April 2, 1884; and Surgeon H. J. McLaughlin, M.B., April 12, 1884. The posting of Surgeon Lyle is cancelled.

EVANS, Surgeon A. O., doing duty, Eastern District, will report himself for general duty under the orders of the deputy surgeon general, H.M. Forces, Secunderabad.

JENNINGS, Surgeon R., M.D., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Secunderabad, will, on arrival at Bangalore in charge of P 1st Royal Artillery, do duty 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, camp of exercise.

MINTO, Private J., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, assistant armourer of the depot, Wellington, is appointed armourer sergeant, on probation, and posted for duty to the Madras Arsenal, vice N. Hall, invalided to England.

TRAVERS, Private W., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., is appointed assistant armourer at the depot, Wellington, vice Minto, appointed armourer sergeant, on probation, and posted for duty to the Madras Arsenal.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the tests set opposite their respective names :—

Surgeon T. H. Pope, Indian Medical Department, higher standard, Hindustani; Acting Bombardier A. Cockaday, M 2nd Royal Artillery, lower standard, Hindustani; Lieut. F. A. L. Davidson, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, higher standard, Persian; Lieut. J. R. Dyas, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Lower Standard, Hindustani; Gunner Lynch, Royal Horse Artillery, Lower Standard, Hindustani; and Lance Corporal Woolvett, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Lower Standard, Hindustani.

The following order is confirmed :—

FRERE—Oct. 13, 1883, by the General Officer Commanding the Bangalore Division, appointing Capt. W. A. J. Frere, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to officiate as station staff officer, Wellington Depot, vice Major D. M. Potter, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, who vacates on expiration of tenure of appointment.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—
HAWKS, Col. T. S., Staff Corps, for two months from Dec. 5, 1883, or date of departure, Bangalore and Nilgiris, private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

MACDONALD, Lieut. R. P., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for nine months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 20, 1883.)

THYNE, Capt. W. K., having returned from furlough on Nov. 5, 1883, and assumed charge of the office and duties of port officer at Aden on

the 6th idem, the services of Capt. E. H. Ensor, Indian Marine, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India from that date.

SEALY—HUNTER—Capt. C. W. H. Sealy and Major F. M. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first assistant resident at Aden on the 30th ult.

WAPSHARE—KING—Capts. A. Wapshare and J. S. King respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second assistant resident at Aden on the 30th ult.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Hamid Bey as consul general for Turkey at Bombay.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. A. D. acting assistant agent to the Governor Panch Mahals, is invested in the Panch Mahals district with the appellate powers of an assistant judge. Special appeals from his decisions passed upon the decrees and orders of the Munisifs will lie to government.

SCHNEIDER, Mr. J. H. C. on being relieved at Broach, is appointed to act as 2nd grade assistant district superintendent of police, Kaladgi, for the purpose of supervising the Railway Works during the absence of Mr. E. C. Cox on leave, or until further orders.

MONKS, Surgeon C., acting civil surgeon, Aden, is appointed to act as superintendent of Aden Gaol, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgeon Major E. Colson or until further orders.

BEVILLE, Lieut. H. E. W., 3rd assistant collector in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the district of Hyderabad.

KING—SEALY—Capt. J. S. King and Capt. W. H. Sealy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate at Aden on the 30th ult.

CANDY, Mr. E. T., acting judicial commissioner in Sind, is appointed, on being relieved by Mr. Birwood, to do duty as judge and sessions judge at Hyderabad till further orders.

The undermentioned police probationers are appointed to be assistant superintendents of police on probation in whatever district they may be from time to time employed:—Mr. A. J. A. Jardine, police probationer, Belgaum; Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, police probationer, Poona; Mr. R. Mactier, substantive pro tem. police probationer, Thana; Mr. J. M. de H. Larpent, substantive pro tem. police probationer, Dharwar.

HOOGWERF—PATHAK—Messrs. E. H. Hoogwerf and K. B. Pathak respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of head master, Sardars' High School, Belgaum, on the 15th ult.

GODFREY, Major C. W., 1st grade assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, to be substantive pro tem. superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey.

RICHEY, Mr. J. B., C.S., C.S.I., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PORTROUS—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Porteous, C.S., to be first assistant collector, Ahmednagar, continuing to act as collector of Broach until relieved.

HIGGS, Apothecary G., is appointed to the Civil Medical charge at Vingorla during the absence of Apothecary R. Crawford on leave, or until further orders.

WOODHOUSE—FORDYCE—Lieut. Col. C. Woodhouse delivered over, and Capt. A. L. D. Fordyce received, charge of the office of the political agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 10th inst.

JONES—YATES—Messrs. F. C. Jones and F. B. Yates respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Sholapur, on the 5th inst.

THOM—HUMFREY—Mr. R. Thom and Capt. J. Humfrey respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector of Salt Revenue, in charge Northern Frontier, on the 3rd inst.

HUMPHREY—DICKINSON—Capt. J. Humphrey and Mr. J. Dickinson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant collector of Salt Revenue in charge, Northern Frontier, on the 8th inst.

FURLOUGHS.

OLIVER—The Hon. the acting Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has granted to Mr. A. K. Oliver, acting assistant commissioner and taxing master, High Court, privilege leave of absence for three months, from Jan. 7, 1884, or from subsequent date.

YOUNG, Mr. W. E., assistant collector of customs, Bombay, has been allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for three months.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 20, 1883.)

POWELL—The date of removal from the service of Lieut. H. C. Powell, Staff Corps, is, under instructions from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, Oct. 16, 1883.

LODER-SYMONDS—Resignation subject to H.M.'s approval—Capt. F. C. Loder-Symonds, Staff Corps, Nov. 19, 1883.

WAY—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. H. E. C. Way, of the 2nd Battalion E. Y. Regiment, officiating wing officer, 30th Regiment, N.I. (3rd Belooch Regiment), Aug. 25, 1882.

MITCHELL—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. G. W. Mitchell, of the 1st Battalion, W.Y. Regiment, officiating wing officer, 24th N.I., Feb. 27, 1882.

KETTLEWELL—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. E. Kettlewell, of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, officiating wing officer, 22nd N.I., Dec. 18, 1880.

GRIERSON—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six

years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Col., from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Staff Corps, Major J. Grierson, Dec. 12, 1883.

FURLOUGHS.

SOMERSET—The undermentioned officer has been allowed leave to Europe for four months' on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Capt. the Hon. G. F. H. Somerset, Grenadier Guards, Aide de Camp to H. E. the Governor.

ORR—POWELL—The undermentioned commission and warrant officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified:—Capt. W. J. Orr, staff corps, two months' medical certificate; Sub Condr. H. Powell, Commissariat Department, two months' medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

YOUNGE, Lieut. Col. C. W. 3rd N. L. I., in India, from Dec. 12, 1883, to March 11, on private affairs.

COCKELL, Surg. Major P. W., I. M. D., from Dec. 21, 1883, to April 20, on private affairs.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Dec. 14, 1883.)

MARTIN, Surgeon H., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Poona, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following changes affecting R.A. officers in this command have taken place:—

MURPHY, Capt. F. J., 9-1st Scottish Division, has been posted to the Depot, North Irish Division.

SIMPSON, Lieut. J. M., 1-4th, has been promoted captain, and posted to the 9-1st Scottish Division, vice Murphy.

ELLIOT—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Capt. E. H. Elliot, 1-1st, and Capt. E. C. F. Holland, E-3rd.

URQUHART, Lieut. W. A., No. 2 Battery Hyderabad Contingent, has been promoted Capt., and posted to the 5-1st North Irish Division.

The undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to Bangalore for the purpose of attending the camp of exercise. Each officer can take two chargers with him at the public expense:—

Brigadier General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., commanding Nusseerabad Brigade; Col. H. S. Anderson, 1st N.I.; Lieut. Col. H. J. Hallows, 2nd Battalion E. Y. Regiment; Major G. C. Hogg, Poona Horse; Major J. F. Willoughby, 3rd Cavalry, and Capt. A. W. Proudfoot, 9th N.I.

LOW, Capt. P., Scottish Rifles, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been posted.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

FRASER, Deputy Surgeon General D. A. C., M.D., A.M.D., on Dec. 11, 1883.

JONES, Surgeon Major F., in medical charge 10th N.L.I., on Dec. 12, 1883.

INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 3. ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major W. E. Allen, Major W. B. Birch, S.C., Lieut. C. G. M. Fasken, S.C., Major J. B. Hutchinson, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. G. Way, S.C., Major A. McCally, S.C., Col. W. H. G. Palmer, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. De L. R. F. Wooldridge, S.C., Capt. E. V. P. Monteith, S.C., Capt. H. E. Penton, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Hullab, G. R. Irwin (Cov.), H. S. Harrington, G. W. Dodsworth, P. H. Cresswell, G. H. P. Livesay, J. Monro (Cov.), R. W. L. Tooze, J. McGill, J. Cleburne, A. Collings, H. H. Butts, W. Duthoit (Cov.), F. D. Broad, M. N. Trower.

Madras Estab.—H. T. Ross, H. G. Joseph (Cov.)

Bombay Estab.—J. K. Biss.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. P. Picot, S.C., Major A. W. Graham, Inf., Lieut. E. A. Travers, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. F. Badgley, S.C., Major W. H. Meiklejohn, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. O. Foord, S.C., Lieut. Col. A. C. Havelock, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon A. W. F. Street, Capt. R. S. Simpson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Troward (Cov.), W. E. Jackson, C. E. Houseden, W. B. Christie, Dr. G. Thibaut, Capt. A. W. Stiffe, W. Stephen, C. E. B. Critchley, J. B. Short.

Madras Estab.—R. W. Frazer (Cov.), H. J. Stokes (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—A. P. Young.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. N. Arnott, R.E., seven months; Lieut. Bedford M. Allen, eight months; Lieut. P. G. Huggins, S.C., till April 8, 1884.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. Harden, six months; T. W. Bartlett, one month; C. A. R. Browning, four months; R. G. Kennedy, seven months; R. Drake, S.C., six months; H. L. Swinburne, S.C., six months; R. Wall (Cov.), eight months; R. F. Rawpini (Cov.), four months; B. Stainforth, S.C., six months; G. J. Low, four months eleven days.

Bombay Estab.—J. Pellen (Cov.), S.C., six months; W. B. Mulock (Cov.), S.C., one month.

JAN. 4.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of the Viceroy and Governor General of India:—"Lieut. C. R. Burn, 8th Hussars, to be an extra Aide de Camp.

The following appointment has been made to the staff of the Madras Army:—Major D. J. S. M'Leod, Madras Cavalry, to be Deputy Quartermaster General, vice Lieutenant Colonel Ewing.

JAN. 8.

The Queen has approved the undermentioned admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Second Lieut. Henry Thomas King, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, dated Aug. 16, 1880; Lieut. Henry James Albert Rowe, from the Leicestershire Regiment, dated July 10, 1880, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Reginald Lewellyn Bennisson Carter, from the West Yorkshire Regiment, dated Oct. 2, 1880, but to rank from Feb. 5, 1879; Lieut. Henry Parkin, from the York and Lancaster Regiment, dated March 11, 1882, but to rank from Oct. 16, 1880.

The Queen has approved the restoration of the undermentioned officer from the Half-pay List to the Effective List:—

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surg. Major Charles Frederick Ogilvie, M.D.

HOME NEWS.

TRANSFERS.—The India Council notify the sale of Rs. 5,00,000 of bills on Calcutta at 1s. 7½d., of Rs. 8,20,000, in transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7 9-16d., of Rs. 2,50,000 in transfers on Bombay at 1s. 7 9-16d., and of Rs. 1,25,000 in transfers, also on Bombay at 1s. 7 19-32d. per rupee. The total amounts specially allotted is thus Rs. 16,95,000 in addition to Rs. 58,15,000 sold on Wednesday.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Thursday at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. R. W. Crawford presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, thought that they would agree with him that the result of the six months' working had been satisfactory. They had earned a dividend of £1 12s. 6d. per cent. beyond the £2 guaranteed on the deferred annuity capital. This was as compared with a surplus dividend of £1 11s. per cent. in the corresponding period of 1882, and of £1 9s. and £1 7s. per cent. in the same periods of 1881 and 1880 respectively. As regarded the next half-year, they expected that the excess dividend would be 10s. per cent. as against 13s. in the same period of last year. The line had been so circumstanced that they had been enabled to make great profits, but he did not think they could expect to go on increasing the excess dividend; indeed, he thought they would have good ground for satisfaction if they were able to maintain the present rate and do justice to their customers. Their locomotive and rolling stock had been kept in good working order and repair. They had endeavoured to get the locomotives which had been condemned replaced as quickly as possible, but they had obtained only four of a total of 65. With regard to the cost of maintenance of the permanent way, it was more likely to increase than to decrease, some portion of the line having been laid thirty years ago. For this outlay, however, they would be fully compensated. As to the reduction of the third-class fare from 3 to 2½ pence, he was glad to state that the increased number of passengers carried had given them nearly the same amount of receipts as before, with the higher fare. An outcry had been raised respecting their charges for goods, as to which he reminded them that in the last report special attention was called to the low rate at which wheat and seeds were carried by them. This traffic was conveyed a distance of 954 miles at a charge of ¾d. a mile. He defended the company from the remarks of Mr. Pender, M.P., at the late meeting of the Oude and Rohilkund Company as to the limited terminal accommodation given by the company to the Oude Company, and stated that they were now completing works at Howrah which would give them a river frontage of 2,000 ft. This would remove any difficulty on the score complained of. The bridge over the Hughli would be opened in two or three years, and it would then be seen what effect that would have in increasing the traffic, and whether any further accommodation would have to be provided by them. The cost of the projected working at Howrah, was about £100,000. It had been stated that £3,000,000 was about to be expended by some parties on dock accommodation in India. If that were done he feared that shippers would find that they would have to pay increased charges. Sir Macdonald Stephenson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—The directors announce that they are prepared to receive tenders for debenture bonds of the company to the amount of £500,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, principal and interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The debenture bonds, in common with £3,000,000 debenture capital already issued, are a charge upon the undertaking of the company prior to all other stock or shares, but without any priority among the holders. The bonds will be to bearer, and will run for a period of three, five, or seven years, from the 24th January, 1884. Tenders must be made before 12 o'clock

on Wednesday, the 16th inst. The bonds will be allotted to the highest bidders in the order of the prices offered, provided such prices are not below the *minimum* price fixed by the directors, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, which will be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and placed upon the table previously to the opening of the tenders. Should the tenders, at and above such *minimum* price exceed the amount required a *pro rata* distribution of any balance will be made.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 10,40,000, average rate 1s. 7½d. In telegraphic transfers—Calcutta, Rs. 20,75,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; Bombay, Rs. 19,75,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; and Madras, Rs. 3,25,000, average rate 1s. 7½d., or a total of Rs. 54,15,000. Tenders for bills at 1s. 7½d. received in full, and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 7 17-32d. 50 per cent., and above in full. Beyond the above amounts four lakhs of transfers were specially allotted, two on Calcutta and two on Madras, at 1s. 7 9-16d. Between April and Tuesday bills and transfers were sold for Rs. 13,53,14,650, realising £10,978,866.—Yesterday tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills, on Calcutta, Rs. 1,78,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; and Bombay, Rs. 10,10,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; in telegraphic transfers, on Calcutta, Rs. 19,50,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; and Bombay, Rs. 10,10,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; tenders for bills at 1s. 7½d., and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7 17-32d., and above received in full. Later on in the day the Council notified the following special sales:—Rs. 1,25,000 in bills on Bombay at 1s. 7½d.; Rs. 3,00,000 of transfers, also on Bombay, at 1s. 7 17-32d.; Rs. 3,50,000 in transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 7 17-32d.; Rs. 3,50,000 in transfers on Madras, at 1s. 7 17-32d.; Rs. 50,000 in transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 7 9-16d.; and Rs. 1,00,000 in transfers on Bombay, at 1s. 7 9-16d. Altogether the day's allotments amounted to Rs. 54,13,000. Between April 1 and Tuesday night the total sales had reached Rs. 14,29,24,650, and realised £11,598,578.

INDIAN CADETS.—The following Queen's Cadets and Queen's India Cadets have passed a qualifying examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

| Name. | Marks. | Name. | Marks. |
|-------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| QUEEN'S CADETS. | | | |
| Barnett, William Alex. ... | 2,340 | Drummond, Edmund J. ... | 2,113 |
| Jephson, John Noble ... | 1,975 | Oswald, John Henderson ... | 2,094 |
| Griffin, Cecil Pender G. ... | 1,786 | Walker, Chamberlen W. ... | 2,059 |
| QUEEN'S INDIAN CADETS. | | | |
| Watson, Harry Davis ... | 3,888 | Harrison, Thomas Aylett ... | 2,008 |
| Stuart, Donald Forbes ... | 3,296 | Ditmas, Alfred Robertson ... | 1,992 |
| Coles, Colin-Hennessey R. ... | 3,034 | Richardson, Herbert L. ... | 1,896 |
| | | Walton, Herbert ... | 1,866 |
| | | Vincent, William Torrens ... | 1,850 |

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—Jan. 4, at Fosse Bank (West), Camberley, Surrey, the wife of Major D. A. Campbell, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, a son.
FARRER—Dec. 31, at Greenhill, Warley, Yorkshire, the wife of Col. Arthur Farrer, late 2nd Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, a daughter.
GOLDNEY—Jan. 7, at the residence of her father, Henry Wilkins, Esq., The Green, Ealing, W., the wife of Capt. F. C. N. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, a daughter.
VOYLE—Jan. 3, at 2, Castle-square, Temby, the wife of Major F. R. C. Voyle, Bengal Staff Corps, a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

M'CONNEL-BANISTER—Jan. 5, at the Cathedral, Stewart William Houldsworth, son of William M'Donnel, Esq., of Knockdolian, Ayrshire, and of Prestwich, Manchester, to Florence Emma Georgina, youngest daughter of Surg. General G. Banister, F.R.C.S., Retired List Bengal Army.
OAKLEY-COOPER—Jan. 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Kensington, Alfred John Oakley, B.A., Cantab, of Oaklands, West Enfield, only son of John Jeffries Oakley, of 24, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, to Harriet Isabella Cooper, eldest daughter of the late Frederick H. Cooper, C.B., Bengal Civil Service, late Commissioner of the Punjab.

DEATHS.

CATER—Dec. 26, at the Grotto Cottage, Weybridge, Flora Elenor, wife of Lieut. Col. T. Duff Cater, and daughter of the late Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq., formerly Senior Member of the Supreme Council, Bombay.
HAMILTON—Dec. 18, 1883, at St. Catherine's Hall, Blackgang, I.W., Col. Johnston Hamilton, late of the Madras Army, aged 89.
REID—On New Year's Day, at Bankside, Guildford, Alice Georgina, beloved wife of John William Reid, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, and daughter of the late Thomas Onslow, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, aged 40.
WADDELL—Jan. 3, at Hammersmith, Col. Charles Douglas Waddell, late Royal (Madras) Artillery, aged 63.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Dec. 10, at Meerut, the wife of John Anderson, A.V.D., assistant superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, a son.

CONINGHAM—Nov. 29, at Rangoon, the wife of Lieut. Col. W. Coningham, Assistant Adjutant General, a daughter.
 CURRIE—Dec. 18, at Deesa, the wife of Algernon Currie, Major, Bombay Cavalry, a son.
 DAVIDSON—Dec. 30, at Colombo, the wife of W. E. Davidson, Ceylon Civil Service, a son.
 FRODSHAM—Dec. 5, at Dinapore, Bengal, the wife of Capt. Holmes Frodsam, 2nd Battalion East Surrey 70th Regt., a son.
 GAHAN—Dec. 6, at Barackpore, the wife of E. Gahan, a son.
 GILBERT—Dec. 8, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Sergeant Major J. Gilbert, Royal Artillery, a daughter.
 GILCHRIST—Dec. 14, at Bolaram, Deccan, the wife of Captain Gilchrist, 1st Cavalry H. C., a daughter.
 GILL—Dec. 14, at Moradabad, N. W. P., the wife of Rev. J. H. Gill, a son.
 GORDON—Jan. 2, at Madras, the wife of William Gordon, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, a son.
 LYNCH—Dec. 11, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, the wife of Captain J. B. Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, a son.
 MANGAN—Dec. 12, at Victoria-road, Byculla, the wife of W. S. Mangan, a son, stillborn.
 MEDWORTH—Dec. 7, at Dhampur, N. W. P., the wife of E. H. Medworth, O. and R. Railway, a son.
 MINTER—Dec. 17, at Poona, the wife of Lieutenant John Surtees Minter, R.A., a son. (Child only just survived its birth).
 O'CONNELL—Dec. 18, at Esplanade, Bombay, the wife of John O'Connell, Assoc. M. Inst., C.E., a daughter, stillborn.
 OWEN—Dec. 13, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain G. P. Owen, Royal Artillery, a son.
 PARSONS—Dec. 13, at Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon-Major F. Parsons, 2nd B.C., a daughter.
 PILCHER—Nov. 30, at Thayetmyo, British Burma, the wife of R. Hope Pilcher, Indian Civil Service, a daughter.
 SCOTT—Dec. 6, at Cotagherry, the wife of Chas. S. Scott, late H.M.'s Indian Marine, a daughter, prematurely, who only survived a few hours.
 SKINNER—Dec. 6, at Silcoorie, Cachar, the wife of E. F. Skinner, a son.
 SMEATON—Dec. 17, at Mazagon, the wife of James Smeaton, a daughter.
 STEPHEN—Dec. 13, at Ludhiana, the wife of Carr Stephen, a son.
 WARING—Jan. 2, at Craigie Lea, Dimbula, Ceylon, the wife of F. J. Waring, Esq., C.E., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRANVILLE—BAKER—Dec. 10, at Jullunder, Henry Chudleigh Granville, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Punjab, to Margaret Ann, daughter of the late John Baker, C.E., Oude and Rohilkund Railway.
 HAMMICK—SEARLE—Dec. 11, at Madras, Murray Hammick, M.S.C., son of the Rev. Sir St. Vincent L. Hammick, Bart., Vicar of Milton Abbot, to Ada Constance, daughter of Colonel A. T. Searle, M.S.C.
 HARRIS—ELLIOT—Dec. 5, at Rangoon, H. E. George Harris, Executive Engineer, to Caroline, daughter of the late William Elliot, M.D., on the Madras Establishment, and niece of Capt. H. R. Elliot, Commandant, 11th Regiment, N.I.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Dec. 10, at Morar, Guy Herbert Somers, son of Walter and Elmira Allen, aged 5 months and 17 days.
 BELL—Dec. 9, at Mooltan, Major J. Lancaster Bell, R.A., aged 43.
 COLEMAN—Dec. 11, at Royapooram, Madras, Mr. J. G. Coleman, aged 59.
 DECLOSSETS—Dec. 7, from cholera, at his residence, Trikaloor, the wife of Mr. L. de Closets, Local Fund Assistant Engineer, South Ascot District, aged 21 years.
 DOWAGER RANI—Dec. 3, at Bhangra, Oudh, the Dowager Rani, mother of the Raja.
 FINDON—Nov. 19, 1883, at Allahabad, Charlotte Augusta Findon, of Jamalpore, widow of the late John Findon, East Indian Railway.
 GARDEN—Dec. 12, at Nowgong, Central India, Col. W. A. Garden, Commanding 3rd Bengal N.I., aged 52.
 GIFFORD—Dec. 13, at Barwood, Ouchterlony Valley, S.E. Wynaad, John Alcock Gifford.
 GILDER—Oct. 27, on board the sailing ship G. C. Trufant, off the Island of Paragua (Palawan) Manila, Edward Gordon Gilder, Engineer s.s. Luzon, third son of Mr. G. C. Gilder, Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, aged 25.
 JOHNSTON—Dec. 8, at Howrah, James Johnston, Engineer, Ghosery Jute Mills, late of Barrow in Furness, aged 39.
 KENNEDY—At Lallakhall, Jainia, Jamie, son of John and Amy Kennedy, aged 3 years.
 KINGSLEY—Dec. 15, at Cannanore, James William, dearly loved son of Lieut. Colonel Bell Kingsley, Hampshire Regiment, aged 11 months and 12 days.
 MORESBY—Dec. 1, off Karachi, Richard Moresby, Commander of the British India Company's s.s. Goa, son of the late Christopher Moresby, of Frome, aged 42.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 27. H.M.S. Serapis, Bombay.—28. Cacin, Rangoon; Storfursten, Iliolo; Prince Charlie, Calcutta; Ocean, Rangoon; Sebastiano, Akyab; Emerald, Java.—29. Trochrague, Java; Mikado, Iliolo; Gentili, Rangoon; Umtata (s), Port Natal; Beppino R., Bangkok; Inchmarnock, Bassein; City of Bombay, Bimlipatam; Pathan (s), Java; Norma, Calcutta; Regal (s), Java; Juno, Calcutta; Deveron, Java.—30. Strathairly (s), Rangoon; Kairos (s), Sourabaya; Calixene, Calcutta; Fairy, Manila; Vanadis, Samarang.
 BOMBAY.—City of Kinross, Cardiff; Clan Grant (s), London;

Abyssinia (s), Bussorah; Chandernagore (s), Marseilles; Hughenden (s), Middlesborough; Princess Serapis, Bangkok; Suffolk (s), Liverpool; Verona (s), Shanghai; Agra (s), Marmagao; Clan Macdonald, Glasgow; Culna (s), Calcutta; Rajputana (s), Calcutta.—Dec. 17. Pachumba (s), Karachi.—18. Africa (s), London; Almandine (s), Middlesborough; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool; R. Rubattino (s), Genoa.—19. Lombardy (s), Trieste; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—20. Medusa (s), Hong Kong.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 10. Madras (s), Rangoon; Clan Buchanan (s), Liverpool; Madras (s), Singapore; British Monarch, Capetown; Maharani (s), Port Blair; Dilsberg (s), Glasgow.—12. Chyebassa (s), London; Engineer (s), Liverpool.—13. Nausheera (s), London.—14. Maharaja (s), Jeddah; Kangra (s), Bombay; Satara (s), Rangoon; Grecian, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Dec. 11. Tibre (s), Calcutta; Rewa (s), Calcutta.—13. Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Golconda (s), Bombay; C. Macpherson (s), Calcutta.—16. Colaba (s), Moulmein; Kerbelia (s), Calcutta; Clan Ogilvie (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 28. Malwa (s), Colombo and Calcutta; Windermere, Mauritius; Emilia M., Capetown; Bedford (s), Bombay; Harbinger (s), Bombay.—29. Albion (s), Colombo; Erasmo, Singapore; Andrew Jackson, Hong Kong; City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Japan, Port Natal; Vineta, Capetown; India (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; H.M.S. Jumna, Bombay; Florence (s), Karachi.—30. Collina (s), Singapore; Wordsworth (s), Colombo; Kaisow, Hong Kong; Ethel Anne, Port Natal; Laertes (s), Penang.—31. Erin (s), Bombay; Zealand (s), Java; City of Benares, Rangoon; Marinin, Hong Kong; Jacob, Capetown; Irrawaddy (s), Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 14. Inchmornish (s), Dunkirk; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Croma (s), London; Bedouin (s), Dunkirk; Cathay (s), Trieste.—15. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Brindisi (s), China; Singapore (s), Genoa; C. Drummond (s), Liverpool; Eastbourne (s), Port Said; San Joaquin, Calcutta.—16. Australia (s), Marseilles.—18. Lord Tredegar, Mauritius; Othello (s), Hull; Inchgarvie (s), Antwerp; Chilka (s), Rangoon.—19. Arabia (s), Persian Gulf; Malda (s), Calcutta.—20. Avoca (s), Zanzibar; Chandernagore (s), Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 10. Steamer Easington.—11. Bassein, Byculla, and Clan Macpherson.—12. Vesta and Curlew.—13. Tyron, Medina, Shahzada, Pembroke Castle, City of Agra, and Clan Forbes.—15. Clan Ogilvie and Vega.

MADRAS.—Dec. 10. Huzara (s), Bombay.—14. Australia (s), Calcutta.—15. Golconda (s), Calcutta; Clive (s), Rangoon.—16. Rewa (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Lombardy*, Dec. 19.—From Venice: Hon. Mr., Mrs., and Miss Kemball, Major Read, Mr. Pundit Krishnavarma, Mr. Beramjee, Mrs. Mein, Mr. Dick, Mr. MacAlister, Mr. Pollock. From Brindisi: Lieut. Col. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Smallman, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Forsyth, Sir D. Forsyth, Mr. Missohi, Mr. Greenberg, Mr. Lennox, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Greenshields, Mr. Berners, Mr. Vincent, Col. and Mr. Chapman, Sir Chas. Sargent. From London: Mrs. Lamb, two children, and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Kilvert, Professor and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. and Miss Kipling, Miss M. Marshall, Miss O. Marshall, Miss E. Northey, Lieut. Vans Agnew, Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Glendenning, child, and infant, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Merriman, Mr. Dunkerly, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, Mr. Stodhart, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Tullis. From Malta: Rev. Page, Rev. Biscoe. From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Dorabjee, Mrs. Rustomjee, Mrs. Dinshaw, Miss Nanajbhai, Mr. Kaikobad Cowasjee, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Pestonjee, Mr. Darashaw Pestonjee.

AT LONDON.—Per *Ballarat*, Jan. 9.—From Bombay: F. D. Campbell, Esq., Col. Wodehouse, Mr. E. Moreau, Mr. G. F. Bell, Mr. J. H. Lloyd.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Deccan*, Jan. 2.—For Madras: Rev. J. W. Foley, Mr. J. M. Erving. For Ceylon: Mr. J. S. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett. For Bombay: Mr. Best, Mrs. B. Wemyss, Misses Blennerhassett, Capt. Thornton, Lieut. Boileau, Mr. T. Walton, Mr. C. Harrison, Sister Katherine, Mr. G. Nully, Mr. and Mrs. Ashby, Miss Wild, Mr. Hopkins.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Mongolia*, Jan. 3.—For Bombay: Mr. A. Phillipi, Mr. and Mrs. Heriot, Mr. Beekin, Mr. H. Colm and friend. From Brindisi: Mr. J. J. Guise, Mr. D. Reid, Mr. J. Fulford, General and Mrs. Playfair, Mr. A. H. Vaughan, Mr. Hossfeld, Mr. C. E. Hamilton, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Bull, Mr. Morrison, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Talbot. For Port Said: Mr. A. P. Guise.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Verona*, Dec. 21.—For London: Lady Alice FitzGerald and maid, Mr. A. J. L. Payne, Hon. Major and Mrs. Napier and infant, Miss Baylis, Mr. T. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Aga Nazashah, Mr. Charlesworth. For Brindisi: Col. Tweedie. For Aden: Mr. M. Rustomjee Dholu, wife, and child.

Passengers per Clan Line Steamers.
 Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailing Jan. 12, From Liverpool.
 For Bombay: Miss Leila Watkins, Miss Annie Watkins, Miss Delany, Mr. L. A. Watkins, Mr. M. Delany.
 Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailing Jan. 5, From Liverpool.
 For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Dewar, Miss Dewar. Mr. James Hadden, Mr. William McKenzie.
 For Calcutta: Mr. James Veitch, Mr. and Mrs. Hislop.
 Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailed Dec. 9, From Calcutta.
 For London: Mr. and Mrs. Seale, Mr. Anderson.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 17.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 98 7-16 to 99 3/4 |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 102 1/4 to 102 1/2 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — |
| Ten years .. | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 107 1/2 |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up Rs. | Rates |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 750 |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 845 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 640 |
| Agra .. | 5,100 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28 | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12 1/2 | 85 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 795 |
| Frere .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 380 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,140 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 1160 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,300 | 370 |
| Bellary .. | 1,000 | 595 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 595 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 217 1/2 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | 66 |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,350 |
| Dholera Ginning .. | 300 | 205 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,700 |
| French .. | 500 | 625 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 500 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 430 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 660 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,250 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 790 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,000 | 1,250 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 140 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 500 | 525 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 950 |
| Bhownuggur Mills .. | 100 | 41 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 1080 |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 525 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 710 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 1,000 | 860 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 530 |
| Hindustan .. | 7,000 | 1,040 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,260 |
| Khandeish .. | 1,000 | 930 |
| Madras .. | 3,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,150 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 250 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 1,130 |
| Oriental .. | 625 | 720 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 270 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,540 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 800 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New £50 Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 21-13-1 | — |
| Do. New £1 Shares .. | — | — |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. | 100 | 108 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 6,000 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | — |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300 | 345 |
| Treacher and Co. .. | 500 | 1,270 |
| Thacker and Co. .. | 100 | 180 |

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 17.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 4% Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 98 8 to — |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) .. | 100 0 to — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 102 0 to — |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 102 0 to — |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 0 to 100 8 |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8 to 101 0 |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102 0 to 102 4 |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103 0 to 103 4 |
| 6 of 1870 (1880) .. | 107 12 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 108 12 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 108 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|--------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Agra .. | £10 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings .. | 100 | 127 to 128 |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 180 to — |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 132 to — |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 875 to — |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Delhi and London .. | £25 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya .. | 100 | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie .. | 100 | 115 to — |
| National of India .. | £12 1/2 | 90 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 500 | 520 to 525 |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 93 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|--------------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 100 | 34 to 35 |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 10 | £10 104 to — |
| Barnagore Jute .. | £10 | 83 to — |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 1440 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | £100 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 100 | 90 to — |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 | 380 to — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 44 to 45 |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 80 | 94 to — |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 100 | 135 to — |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 100 | 700 to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 100 | 171 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 | 75 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 | 122 to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 | 101 to 102 |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 | 52 to 53 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | £20 | 300 to — |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | £20 | — to — |
| East Indian Railway .. | 250 | 215 to — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 100 | 48 to 49 |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 220 to — |
| Goswary Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 82 to 83 |
| Gouripore .. | 100 | 106 to — |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 500 | 140 to — |
| Howrah Docking .. | 100 | 88 to — |
| Howrah Mills .. | 1000 | 1760 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 50 | 125 to — |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills .. | 100 | 113 to 114 |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 500 | — to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 100 | 150 to — |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 | 88 to 90 |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nasmith's Patent Press .. | 30 | — to — |
| Nanthpore Indigo .. | 100 | 94 to — |
| New Beerhoom Coal .. | 100 | — to — |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. | £10 | 146 to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | 100 | 78 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 | 89 to — |
| Ramkisthore Press .. | 100 | 56 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. | 30 | 78 to — |
| Riverside Press .. | 100 | — to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | 100 | 245 to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. | 100 | 280 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. | 100 | 55 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | 80 to — |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 | 105 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 | 70 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam .. | £20 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) .. | 100 | nominal |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | 45 to 50 |
| Bishnath (Assam) .. | 200 | 240 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 120 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | £10 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Burkholia (Cachar) .. | 100 | 56 to 67 |
| Central Cachar .. | 200 | 140 to 142 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 63 to 64 |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 | 56 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 | 78 to — |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 | 115 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 | 93 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 | 62 to 63 |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 55 to — |
| Giele (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 84 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 | 75 to — |
| Hoolmaure (Assam) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. | 100 | 75 to — |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellapore (Cachar) .. | 250 | 200 to — |
| Jheri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 61 to — |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 | par. |
| Kornafali (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 35 to 36 |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. | 250 | 145 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 | 130 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 220 to — |
| Laktoora (Syhet) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Loobah .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Lower Assam .. | £7 1/2 | 62 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | £10 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 | 80 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 40 to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 dis. |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 30 to — |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | £10 | — to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. | 200 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling) .. | 200 | — to — |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) .. | £10 | 50 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. | 30 | 120 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. | 200 | 100 to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) .. | 85 | 70 to 71 |
| Punkabare (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Puttarea (Syhet) .. | 100 | 55 to — |
| Rajabare (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Sapakat .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. | 56 | par. |
| Seemah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah .. | 100 | 104 to — |
| Singell (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 92 to — |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 97 to — |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendarra (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 80 to 85 |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 121 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. | 95 | 114 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. | 200 | 190 to — |
| Upper Assam .. | £10 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—Dec. 10.

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Four per cents .. | 1 1/4 dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. | 3 1/2 pre to 3 1/2 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 3 1/2 to 3 1/2 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. | 1/2 to 1/2 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand .. | 1s. 7 7-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. .. | 1s. 7 7-16d. | — | — |
| Do. 3 mo. sight .. | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 23-32d. | 1s. 7 1/2d. |
| Do. 4 do. .. | 1s. 7 25-32d. | 1s. 7 25-32d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. .. | 1s. 13-16d. | 1s. 7 31-32d. | 1s. 7 1/2d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 7 31-32d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | — | 1s. 7 1/2d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 7 31-32d. | 1s. 8 1/2d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | — | 1s. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—Jan. 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|--------------------|
| 3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. | 102 1/4 to 102 1/2 |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 .. | 103 1/4 to 104 |
| 4 India Enfranch Paper .. | 79 to 80 |
| 4 1/2 Do. do. 1885 .. | — to — |
| 4 1/2 Do. do. 1893 .. | 8 1/4 to 8 1/2 |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 to 100 1/2 |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. | — to — |
| 4 1/2 Do. .. | 101 to 103 |
| 4 1/2 Mauritius, 1881 .. | 102 to 104 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. .. | 100 to 102 |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government .. | 100 to 102 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 100 | 103 to 105 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. .. | 100 | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 100 | 104 to 106 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. | 100 | 104 to 106 |
| South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. .. | 100 | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 151 to 153 |
| E. Indian, 4 1/2 p.c. Ann. A. 1953 .. | — | 25 to 25 1/2 |
| Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. | — | 24 1/2 to 24 1/2 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% .. | — | 130 to 132 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. .. | all | — to — |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. .. | 100 | 116 to 116 |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. .. | 100 | 110 to 112 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. .. | — | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. .. | 100 | — to — |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| Eastern .. | 10% | 10% to 11 1/2 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. | 100 | — to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. | 100 | 101 to 104 |
| Do. 6 p. c. do. Preference .. | 10 | 13 to 13 1/2 |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China .. | 100 | 113 1/2 to 115 1/2 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 .. | 100 | 108 to 111 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 .. | — | 101 to 104 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 .. | — | 101 to 104 |
| Indo-European .. | 25 | 31 1/2 to 32 1/2 |

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev., &c., 30 mos., Jan. 5, '82.
Acworth, H. A., Bo. Cov., Salt Dpt., Bo., 12m., Oct. 12, '83.
Adams, G., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.
Adams, J. B. D., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 4, '83.
Addis, D. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., Settle., 20 m., Apr. 1, '83.
Alexander, R. D., B.C., N.W.P., Rv. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Sept. 12, '82.
Allen, T. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 12 mos., Dec. 3, '83.
Armstrong, Surg. H., Cent. Prov. Medl., 12m., Apr. 22, '83.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Apr. 23, '83.
Austen, H. G., Andamans Com., 12 months.
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 12 months, May 9, 1883.
Bainbridge, A. J., R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24m., Sept. 29, '82.
Bartlett, I. W., India, P.W.D., 10 months, May 1, 1883.
Bass, J. K., Bengal Com., 12 mos., Nov. 12, 1883.
Beardon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 4, '83.
Becher, A. R., Mysore, P.W.D., 12 months, April 26, '83.
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.
Betham, J. A., Postal Departments, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '83.
Beveridge, H. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 17 mos., April 10, '83.
Black, D., Bombay Dockyard, 18 months, April 21, 1883.
Blaythwait, C. G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen. 22m., Jan. 26, '83.
Bourdillon, J. A., Ben. Cov., 12 months, May 4, 1883.
Boyd, Surg. H. W. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 8, '83.
Butts, H. H., Oudh Com., 4 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Bradshaw, J., Mad. Educl., 26 m., Jan. 22, '82.
Braddon, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 1, '83.
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 17 mos., May 15, '83.
Brett, C. M. W. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 19m., April 6, '83.
Browning, C. A. R., C. Provinces Edcl., 16m., M. 23, '83.
Briggs, J., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '82.
Bristow, G., State Railways, 12 mos., May 2, '83.
Buckle, H. Burma Com., 12 mos., May 12, '83.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 18 mos., May 10, '83.
Cadiz, T. R. G., Telegraph Depart., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '82.
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 24 months, Aug. 21, 1882.
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.), Ben., Rev. & Gen., 19m., Apr. 10, '83.
Casey, J. P., Indian Marine, 9 mos., June 22, '83.
Carswell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Candy, I. R. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 15m., Oct. '83.
Chambers, C., Colaba Observatory, 12 mos., May 15, '83.
Charles, G. G., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '83.
Chisholm, R. F., Madras P.W.D., 18 months, April 27, '83.
Christie, W. B., P.W.D., Bengal, 19 mos., Aug. 20, 1882.
Clark, W. H., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 22, 1883.
Campbell, G. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '83.
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 15 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.
Carson, H., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Oct. 5, '83.
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P. Police, 9 mos., May 20, '83.
Clerke, W., Bombay P.W.D., 12 months, Jan. 26, 1883.
Clebume, J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 30, '83.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Colvin, B. W. C., Bl. Cov., M. Bd. R., N.W.P., 13m., M. 15, '83.
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 months, Apr. 23, '83.
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., April 12, '82.
Constable, E. T., Burma Educational, 6 mos., Nov. 16, '83.
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 28, 1882.
Cresswell, P. H., P.W.D., 12 mos.
Crutchley, C. E. B., Home Dept., 12 mos., April 7, '83.
Crooke, W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., 21m., Mar. 15, '83.
Cumine, A. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 1, '82.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos., May 7, '82.
Daukes, F. C., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. H. D., 14 m., Feb. 1, '83.
Davis, F. W., State Rail., 24 m., June 6, '82.
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 months, April 10, 1883.
Davies, H. N., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 8, 1883.
Davidson, J., J., Rail Dept., 7 mos., Nov. 16, '83.
Deane, Lt. H., B.S.C., Port Blair Police, 16m., Nov. 2, '82.
De Winton, W. B., Mad. P.W.D., 12 m.
De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 19, '83.
Dickson, Dr. W. P., Punjab Gaols, 18 months, May 1, '83.
Donovan, C. (Bl. C. P.), Assam Com., 24 m., June 16, '82.
Drake, R., Opium Dept., 24 mos., March 17, 1882.
Drury, G. M., Bengal Railways, 18 mos., April 7, '83.
Dutt, Money Lall, Bengal Medical, 15 mo., Feb. 1, '83.
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.
Ebdon, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 17, '82.
Ellis, R. H. M., Bengal Forests, 24 months, May 22, '83.
Fahie, J. J., Telegraph Department, 18 mos., Sept. 18, '82.
Fiestmantel, Dr. O., Gt. Palaeontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.
Finucane, M., Ben. Cov. (Bl. Rev. and Gen.), 20m., M. 27, '83.
Ferguson, J. D., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mos., April 5, '83.
Flynn, W. J., India Railways, 6 mos., Oct. 4, '83.
Forsyth, J. H. P., N.W.P., 19 months, Feb. 23, 1883.
Foord, A. M., P.W.D., Mad., 12 mos., Oct. 27, '83.
Foster, W. S., Madras Cov. Revenue, 24 mos., Apr. 2, '82.
Forman, W. S., Bo. Cov., Judicial, 15 mos., July 1, '83.
Fortey, H., Madras Educ., 24 months, May 12, '82.
Fowler, J. T., Mad. Educl., 18 mos., June 7, 1883.
Framji, J. D., Bombay Customs, 12 months, April 13, '83.
Fraser, R. W. (Madras Cov.), 12 months, Feb. 24, 1883.
Frizelle, J. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mos., April 6, '83.
Fry, T. B., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., April 13, '83.
Fuchs, E., Bengal Forests, 18 months, May 15, 1883.
Garbett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, '83.
Garrett, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 mo., April 1, '83.
Garstin, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 1, '83.
Gibson, F. E. (Mad. Cov.), Mad., R. and G., 18m., Jan. 12, 1883.
Giles, E., Bo. Educational, 18 months, May 4, 1883.
Giles, F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13m., Oct. 15, '83.
Goodburn, C., Postal Department, 12 months, Mar. 2, '83.
Goodridge, J. P. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 15 mos., April 18, '83.
Gordon, H. P., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos.
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 16 mos., Aug. 4, 1883.
Gough, G., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 26, '82.
Gour Adher Singh, C. P. Com., 24 months, Aug. 15, 1882.
Gouldsbury, C. E., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Oct. 28, '83.
Greer, W. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 25, '83.
Griffin, Sir Lepel K. C. S. I. (Bl. Cov.), R. C. I., 12m., April 6, '83.
Grose, J., Madras Cov., Revenue, 24 mos., April 25, 1883.
Gun, W. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., May 12, '83.
Guise, R. F., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Nov. 13, 1883.
Hannington, J. C., Mad. Cov., Res. Trav., 15ms., May 1, '83.
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D., 9 mos., June 12, 1883.
Hill, E. H., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 14, 1882.

Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '83.
Hamilton, R. H., Cent. Prov. Police, 15m., May 1, '83.
Hamilton, T. S., (Bo. Cov.), Bo., Rev. & G., 14m., April, '83.
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 18, '82.
Harrington, H. S., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Harrison, J. H. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. & G., 19m., Apr. 7, '83.
Hawkins, C. R. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 14mos., Mar. 28, '83.
Hacket, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 20, '82.
Henderson, G. R., Bombay Mint, 15 mo., April 13, '83.
Henvey, F., (Bengal Cov.), Com. Berar, 18 mos., Mar. 2, '83.
Hewett, Lieut. G. B., Bombay Marine, 24 m., May 16, '82.
Hill, S. A., N.W.P. Educl., 12 mos., May 20, '83.
Hill, T. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 23, '83.
Hogan, H., Ormr-Gent's Dept., 24 m., from May, '82.
Hoernle, O. P. W. D., Bengal, 12 mos., Oct. 30, '83.
Horsley, W. D. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Jan. 6, '83.
Housden C. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 6, '83.
Hullah, A., Tel. Dep., 15 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Irwin, G. R., Bn. Cv., Oudh Com., 6 mos., Nov. 23, '83.
Ismaiy, S., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Com., 22 mos., Apr. 27, '82.
Israel Syud Mahomed, Bl. R. and G., 56 m., April 15, '79.
Imrie, C. W. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.
Jackson, W. E., Indian Marine, 12 mos., May 16, '83.
Jackson, A. M., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., Nov. 1, '82.
Jacob, S. Bl. Cov., Under Sec. Fin. Dpt., 20m., Feb. 23, '83.
Jacomb, H. E. (Bo. Cov.) coltr. of Bombay, 11m., Feb. 6, '83.
Jameson, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '83.
Jeffery, J. E. B. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 14, '82.
Johnston, W., Bengal Forests, 12 months, April 20, '83.
Johnston, J. L. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judl., 19 mos., April 11, '83.
Johnston, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 30, '83.
Joseph, H. G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. and Gen. 12 mos.
Kelly, J. H. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 22, 1883.
Kelly, F. A. L., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.
Kennedy, R. G., P.W.D., 11 months, April 13, 1883.
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 18 mos., April 20, '83.
Kinsman, F., Telegraph Department, 9m., May 1, '83.
Lamb, G. F., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 9, 1883.
Large, P. T. S., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Larken, A. L. P. (Bo. Cov.), 33 mos., July 19, '81.
Larkins, A. B., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., June 21, 1883.
Lea, R., Assam Com., 12 months, April 7, 1883.
Leitner, Dr. G. W., Punjab Education, 24 m., Oct. 1, '82.
Lepage, H. L., Survey Dept., 12 mos., July 24, 1883.
Lely, F. S. P., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24 m., April 7, '82.
Lickie, M. C., Bombay Salt, 12 months, May 29, '83.
Livesay, G. H. P., Assam Police, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '83.
Locke, H. H., Ben. Educational, 24 m., May 20, '82.
Lobb, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 20, '82.
Longhurst, C., Bengal Stationery, 20 mos., Mar. 21, '83.
Long, G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 1 m., May 1, '83.
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 13, '83.
Luttman-Johnson, R. C., Assam Com., 24 ms., May 22, '83.
Lydekker, R., Geological Survey, 20 m., Mar. 2, '82.
Macdonald, S., Bombay Secretariat, 12 mos., Mar. 30, '83.
Marsh, H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 27 m., March 2, '82.
Marindin, C. R. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 24, '83.
Mainwaring, H., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., July 1, '83.
Mangles, A. C., Ben. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.
Marden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 16 mos., May 16, '83.
Martin, W. T., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.
Mathew, G. F., Nizams Railway, 12 mos., May 15, '83.
Mackenzie, Dr. R. M., Assam Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 7, '83.
Mellor, W., Ind. Educl., Lawrence Asylum, 24m., Mar. 2, '83.
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Department, 20m., M. 15, '83.
Melville, M. (Bo. Cov.), Judge, High Court, Bombay.
Mir Mahomed Hossein, N.W.P. Educ., 24 mo., April 10, '82.
McGuire, T., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 20, '83.
McGill, J., Survey Dp., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.
McIver, L. (Mad. Cov.), Mad., Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.
McIvor, Lt. J., B.S.C., Political Dept., 15 ms., May 18, '83.
McCalman, Surg. H., Bo. Medical, 6 mos., Sept. 28, '83.
McCarthy, S. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 12mos., Aug. 27, '83.
M'Watters, G., Mad. Cov., Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 10, 1882.
M'William, Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 32 m., Mar. 1, '82.
Mitchell, A., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 months, May 11, '83.
Monement, W., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 23, '83.
Monro, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 5 mos., Nov. 30, '83.
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 44 months, Oct. 9, '80.
Moore, P. W., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 3, '82.
Moore, H. C., Provs. Forests, 18 mos., May 26, '83.
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 10 mos., April 25, 1883.
Mulock, W. B. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12m., Feb. 16, '83.
Muir, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., 14m., Mar. 1, '83.
McNair, W. W.
New, R. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 22, '83.
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 m., Sept. 24, '82.
Nightingale, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.
Nugent, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 mos., April 14, '82.
O'Callaghan, F. L., C.I.E., State Rails., 15 mos., July 3, '83.
O'Donoghue, W. F., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 m., Apr. 21, '83.
O'Farrell, H. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. and Gen. 6 mos.
O'Kelly, H. M., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 11, '83.
Ovens, J. L., Tel. Depart., 24 m., May 28, '82.
Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 27 months, Dec. 1, 1882.
Paget-Jones, R. D., Indian Mar.
Parker, G. G., A.W.P. Police, 19 months, Dec. 4, 1882.
Pawsey, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 16, '83.
Pechell, E. D., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 14, '83.
Pellow, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.
Pennington, H. F. D. (Ben. Cov.), Oudh Com., 18m., April, '83.
Pette, F. L., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.
Phillips, H. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.
Piercy, W. T., Finl. Dept., 12 months.
Pogson, C. A., Bombay Salt, 18 months, Jan. 12, 1883.
Poller, J., Bo. Cov., Sind Com., 7 mos., July 17, 1883.
Price, P. L. A., Punjab P.W.D., 18 months, Nov. 24, '82.
Proctor Sims, R., 24 mos.
Pratt, W. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 9mos., Sep. 4, 1883.
Ramsay, J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 months, June 19, 1883.
Ramsay, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18m., April 7, '83.
Rampin, F. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 12 m., Apr. 20, '83.
Ralph, J., Bengal Pilot, 18 months, April 7, 1883.
Rawlins, J. F., Pun. Police, 18 mos., May 18, '83.
Reid, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 12 m., Oct., 27, '83.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 18 months, May 11, '83.
Rivett-Carnac, C. J., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '83.
Rivett-Carnac, L. D. G.
Roberts, P. B., B. P.W.D., 21 months, April 20, 1882.
Roberts, C. H., Jhansi Com., 12 mos., June 5, '83.
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 18 months, Jan. 25, 1883.
Ross, H. T., Madras Police, 12 mos., 1883.
Sanderson, G. P., Sup. Dacca Kheddahs, 12 ms., July 1, '82.
Sandys, W. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 m., Apr. 7, '82.

Sandford, J. D. (Bl. Cov.), Mysore Judicial, 18m., Dec. 15, '82.
Sampson, A. B., India, P.W.D., 16 mos., Dec. 4, '82.
Savage, H. B. Col. Bl. Rev. and Gen., 22m., Feb. 18, '83.
Scott, D., Bengal, P.W.D. 15 mos., May 13, '83.
Shakespeare, J., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 10, '83.
Short, J., Sind Postal, 12 months, April 1, 1883.
Shadbolt, E. J., Gen. Ind. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 14, 1883.
Simpson, J. T., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 7, '82.
Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Nov. 9, '83.
Sinclair, W., India, P.W.D., 12 months, April 13, 1883.
Slater, J. S., Bengal Education, 18 months, Feb. 13, '83.
Sladen, J. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '83.
Slater, A. W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., July 12, 1883.
Smith, H. A. F., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '83.
Smith, L. E. R., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., July 1, 1883.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Rev., 48 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Spencer, E. E., Madras Com., 18 months.
Sainforth, B., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., April 1, '83.
Stephen, W., Railway Dept., 12 mos., April 6, '83.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 10 mos., Sept. 25, '83.
Stiffe, Lt. A. W., late Lt. N., Indian Marine, 12mos., April 6, '83.
Stokes, H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 24 mos., Apr. 7, '83.
Stevens, J. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12m., Sep. 6, 1883.
Swinburne, H. L., Postal Dept., 24m., May 28, '82.
Sykes, A., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., May 12, 1883.
Symons, W. A., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Sept. 18, '83.

Taylor, C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '83.
Tawney, C. H., Ben. Educ., 24 mos., March 28, 1882.
Thibaut, Dr. C., N.W.P., Educl., 10 mos., May 15, '83.
Thelsson, F. W., July 1, 1883.
Thomson, E., Madras Educ., 23 months, May 5, '82.
Thorburn, W. M., Madras Cov. Mad. Rev. and Gen., 12m.
Thornton, M. L. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., April 15, '82.
Towers, G. W., L., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '83.
Toose, R. W. L., Gov. of India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 20, 1883.
Traill, J., Madras P.W.D., 24 months, Feb. 4, '83.
Troward, J. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 17 1/2 mos., Mar. 16, '83.
Turnbull, D. N., Punjab Police, 12 months, April 16, '83.
Tupper, C. L., Bl. C. Jun. Sec., Gvt. of Punjab, 5 1/2 m., Oct. 15, '83.

Uawin, A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judl., 12 mos., April 1, '83.
Underwood, W. G., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12m., '83.
Upcott, F. R., State Railways, 15 mos., July 3, '83.

Wall, R. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., Excise and Sps., 12m., Mar. 15, '83.
Wareham, J., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 24, 1883.
Warden, Lt. F., Port Officer, Rangoon, 18 mos., April 6, '83.
Waters, C., Mysore Educational, 12 mos., Oct. 1, 1882.
Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., 9 mos., July 20, 1883.
Webb, W., Feb. 7, '84.
White, E. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., Rev., &c., 23m., Dec. 15, '82.
White, H. F., Central India, P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 20, '83.
Wicks, T. H., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 23, '83.
Wilkinson, J. W., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '83.
Williams, H. B., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 6, '83.
Williams, W., Telegraph Depart., 18 months, Jan. 2, '83.
Williams, F. S. C., Cent. Prov. Com., 24 mos., May 15, '83.
Williams, J. C., B. C. N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 14m., Feb. 15, '83.
Wiltshire, C. P. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24mo., May 1, '82.
Winterbotham, H. M., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen. 12 mos.
Wood, S. C. G., Burma Railways, 18 mos., Mar. 22, '83.
Wood-Mason, J., Calcutta Museum, 18 mos., Sept. 13, '82.
Wright, T. H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 15 mos., Nov. 21, '82.
Wroughton, R. C., Bombay Forests, 15 months, May 15, '83.
Wybrow, G. D., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., July 24, '83.
Wynne, S. H. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 24 months.

Wyatt, A. G.
Young, A. G., Bom. Rev. Survey, 19 m., Aug. 8, '82.
Young, B. H., P.W.D., Mad., 12 mos., Oct. 10, '83.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bagnell, Rev. H. A. (Bo.), 23 months, Feb. 1, 1883.
Baly, Ven. Archdeacon, Joseph (Ben.), 9mos., Feb. 12, '83.
Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., Bengal, 24 mos., March 14, 1882.
Foulkes, Rev. Thos., Madras, 24 months, March 23, 1882.
French, Rt. Rev. T. V. D., Bp. of Lahore, 16 ms., My 17, '83.
Gale, Rev. W. H. (Bengal), 12 months.
Gray, Rev. T. D., Bengal, 24 mos., April 20, '1883.
Hardy, Rev. A. O. (Bengal), 9 months.
Hammond, Rev. B., Bengal, 23 mos.

Huggins, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 months, April 16, 1882.
Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 24 mos., July 25, '82.
Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Bengal, 24 mos.
Lewis, Rev. A. G. (Bo.), 24 months, Jan. 29, 1883.
Lillie, Rev. J. (Ben.), 18 mos., Mar. 10, '83.
Morley, Rev. S., Madras, 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.
Nicholls, Rev. W. W. (Bl.), 24 mos.

Orton, Rev. Fred. (Ben.), 12 mos., Feb. 16, '83.
Rebsch, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 mos., Oct. 1, '82.
Reynell, Rev. G. C., Bombay, 24 mos., Feb. 2, 1882.
Smithwhite, Rev. J., Madras, 24 mos., Mar. 24, 1882.
Streeten, Rev. G. B. (Bombay), 21 mos., April 14, '82.
Tylor, Rev. A. C., Madras, 24 mos., March 23, 1882.
Walsh, Rev. A. O., Bo., 12 months, Feb. 20, '83.
Wyanch, Rev. J. W., Madras, 24 mos., Jan. 18, 1882.

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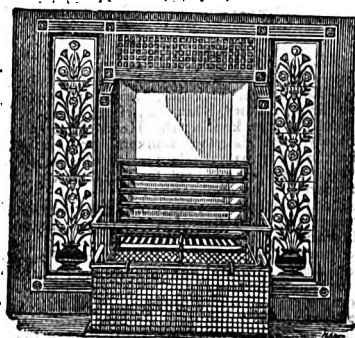
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Dec. 28; Madras and Allahabad, Dec. 26; Calcutta, Dec. 25:

Near to Reuter, Mr. Ilbert is that one of Lord Ripon's friends from whom his Excellency may most devoutly pray to be saved. The bent of Mr. Ilbert's mind is exactly that which is most certain to render him at once despised and disliked in India. Devoted to paradox, never so happy as when defending a preposterous thesis, and showing very considerable skill in these little or academical exercises, Mr. Ilbert brings to the grave discussions of the Viceroy's Council those airs and graces which have doubtless won him renown in many a debating society. Now, there is probably nothing so utterly exasperating to earnest men, immersed in the absorbing study of that highest aim, the welfare of the Empire, than to be irritated by the superficial smartness of thesis-mongers. And after the ten months of the miserable Ilbert Bill controversy, it is difficult to imagine anything more infuriating to the Anglo-Indian public than Mr. Ilbert's speech.

LORD RIPON fell heavily on poor Mr. Thomas with the inevitable text, "Righteousness exalteth a nation." After the Reuter's messages and the other little events of the campaign, it was, of course, an understood thing that this text would have to be trotted out. It will in future be the regulation "gag," *à propos* of Kilmainham Treaties, Reuter taradiddles, *et hoc genus omne*. But that is no consolation for Mr. Thomas, whose speech seems to have been a particularly honest and straightforward one.

A LETTER that appeared in Tuesday's *Times*, from Messrs. Johnson and Springthorpe, opposes the abolition of the English import duty on Indian silver goods—apparently on the ground that the present duty acts as an efficient protection to English manufacturers and workmen. After the lofty sarcasms of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Courtney, directed against the hypocrisy of the Indian Government in the matter of the abolition of the Indian import duties on English cotton goods, the *naïveté* of this confession is really refreshing.

WE trust that Anglo-Indians will give a warm support to the efforts of Mr. Watherston, to obtain fair-play for Indian silver goods in the English market. This is exactly one of those questions which would be happily settled by the establishment of an Imperial Federation between England, India, and the Colonies.

THE serious illness of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal will be a matter of deep anxiety to a very large circle of friends and admirers, both public and private. We trust that the next news received may be of an amendment.

SHOULD Mr. Thompson be compelled to take leave, it may be presumed that the Government of India will abandon for the present all thought of proceeding further with the Bengal Tenancy Bill. And this presumption is greatly strengthened by the announcement of the *Times* correspondent that Mr. Bernard will act as Lieutenant Governor during Mr. Thompson's absence.

THE choice of a successor, whether temporary or permanent, to Mr. Rivers Thompson, lies between Sir Stuart Bayley and Mr. Bernard. Between two officers of such exceptional ability and such high character, it must be difficult for Lord Ripon and Lord Kimberley to

make a selection. But if their choice has fallen on Mr. Bernard—whose solitary weak point is his lack of familiarity with district work in Bengal, his early service having been mainly passed up-country—it may be taken for granted that it is not intended to push through a measure which could hardly be decently mooted, except under the auspices and with the concurrence of a Lieutenant Governor thoroughly acquainted with the detailed condition of every part of the Province.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* thus concludes an article on "Education in the Punjab":—

"Anything done to injure the cause of high education in the country would be a dire misfortune. Well does the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab say that the day of high education and culture in India has only begun to break. 'In the Punjab,' observes his Honour, 'we have scarcely the first streak of a dawn—one University to 22 millions of people, who furnish only 1,081 students. In Germany there are twenty-one Universities to a population of 45,000,000, or one to every 2,150,000. In Scotland the proportion is one to every 93,000. This comparison helps one to realise the abysmal darkness that as yet broods over India and not least over this part of it.' These observations we commend to those who think that the time has come when Government should withdraw its direct support and control of high education in India, leaving the field to private enterprise. The day is far distant when such a step could be taken without any serious detriment to the cause of education in this country."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week ending Dec. 28:—Mr. Baba Gokhale, of Poona; the Rajah of Kolhapore; Mr. J. A. Gifford, of the Ouchterlony Valley, Neigherry Hills; Mr. W. Mc Tweedale, late Invalid Establishment, Bengal Cavalry.

MESSRS. W. NORMAN AND Co. give the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market for the week ending Dec. 25:—

"The sales held on the 20th comprised 11,277 chests, of which 11,217 were sold. Former prices were fully maintained, and the sale generally showed an upward tendency, without any quotable change in prices."

WE take the following report on the Calcutta Indigo Market for the same period, from the same authority:—

"Three public sales have been held since our last issue, at which 3,040 chests were offered, and 2,968 chests sold. By private contract the following small parcels only have been placed:—T. A. M., Bhowalpoore, Jounpore, 28 chests Rs. 225 per F. Md., and H. S. and Co., Doorgapore, Kishnaghur, 18 chests Rs. 275 per F. Md. The demand for fine and finest qualities has again been rather less brisk, and these descriptions may now be quoted fully Rs. 10 per mound below the highest rates ruling a fortnight ago. Middling to good consuming qualities also show a slight decline in value. The demand for Oudes, especially such as are suitable for American orders, has continued good, and they are generally Rs. 5 per mound higher than last week. The total quantity now disposed of is about 97,000 maunds, of which quantity 10,000 maunds are Lower Bengal, 34,500 Tirhoot, &c., 8,500 Benares, and 44,000 maunds from the North-West. The total quantity out of the market at the same date last year was about 81,000 maunds."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ending Dec 19:—

"Rain has fallen generally over the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and Coorg. Slight falls have also occurred in two districts of Assam, but none elsewhere. Harvesting continues in Madras, and the standing crops promise well. In Coorg the ripe paddy has suffered slightly from the unusual rain, which has, however, done good to backward crops. In Bombay cotton is attacked by blight in two districts, but rabi prospects are generally favourable. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the prospects are also favourable, but rain is needed for the rabi in Jaipur and Ulwar. Rabi sowings have been complete in the Punjab, and the crops are looking well, though rain is required. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are fair, but the rabi crops on unirrigated lands stand in need of rain. In the Central Provinces the weather is favourable, and prospects good. Last week's rain in Bengal while benefiting the rabi crops, has been unfavourable to rice, which, except in Eastern Bengal and Orissa, will yield much below the average. The rabi in Behar is reported to be suffer-

ing much from want of rain. In Burma the rice harvest is well advanced, and promises a good yield, though rain and floods have caused some loss in several districts. Late heavy rains have also much injured the crops in the Sylhet district of Assam. The public health is generally fair, but cholera is prevalent in parts of Madras. Prices are high in Bengal, and normal elsewhere."

The following is the Bengal report:—

"No rain fell in any part of the province during the week; the rain of the previous week was very beneficial to the rabi crops, but was somewhat injurious to the rice in places in Eastern Bengal; in Behar the rabi crops are suffering much from want of rain; rain is also still required for these crops in a few other parts of the province; the harvesting of rice is in full progress, and the crop is generally expected to yield from four to eight annas, and in certain localities even less than four annas; in Orissa and Eastern Bengal alone the outturn, as was previously reported, will be a fair one; 'high prices continue to prevail throughout the province in spite of the new rice coming into the market; fever is still prevalent in several districts, but in some it is said to be decreasing."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Jan. 13:—

"The Select Committee on the Ilbert Bill met for the first time yesterday. The sitting was a private one, and nothing has transpired as to what passed. A report will be presented on Friday next; and, as the rules of the Council require that the reports should lie on the table for a week, the Bill cannot be passed before the 25th instant.

"The debates held on the 4th and 7th inst. have been much discussed, Mr. Ilbert's speech, in particular, having been severely criticised. One newspaper terms it a 'dishonest and regrettable speech.' Another says of it:—

"The whole foundation and spirit of the Opposition are totally ignored by Mr. Ilbert: either deliberately, and knowingly, in supreme indifference to the fully expressed wishes of the community, or in ignorance which, if not assumed, is so amazing as to pass all understanding."

"A third, the *Pioneer*, a journal which is generally disposed to take a lenient view of the shortcomings of Government officials, calls it a 'petulant, ungracious, and an angry argument in favour of the principles of the proposed legislation;' and adds:—

"The effects of the whole speech, coupled with the extraordinary incidents which led to a postponement of the debate, cannot be but to rob the concession by which the Government has at last, it may be hoped, re-established the reign of peace, of all its grace and almost its utility. Lord Ripon has been unlucky in many respects; and not the least of his misfortunes is the presence of a legal member, who encourages his vagaries, backs up his obstinate resistance to wise advice, and presents all his mistakes in the most striking light, and the most unattractive garb."

"The main point in the Viceroy's speech was his admission that the terms of the present compromise were suggested by the Government, and not by the Opposition; and that the Government was absolutely bound by them. The angry tone of his concluding remarks, in which he attacked Mr. Thomas, is very generally condemned. Mr. Thomas, replying to Mr. Ilbert's depreciation of national prestige, had asked whether history showed any instance of a nation remaining great, solely by reason of the righteousness of its laws. Thereupon the Viceroy, quoting the text, 'Righteousness exalteth a nation,' rebuked Mr. Thomas in terms which showed that he entirely misapprehended that gentleman's speech. The Commander in Chief's speech calls for only one remark. He stated that no warning from the Indian Council, official or unofficial, had ever reached the Government of India; and as Lord Hartington, when speaking at Accrington, is reported to have said that the Council had warned him on the subject of the probable opposition, the public naturally asks why such warning was not transmitted to India. I need not now allude to more than one other point in the debate. I have only to call attention to the statement of the Lieutenant Governor, that the Bill, as about to be modified, will make very little difference in Bengal, and be practically a dead letter.

"The Lieutenant Governor is still very ill. His malady, which at first puzzled the doctors, is now pronounced to be an internal abscess. On Tuesday last he underwent an operation which gave him great relief; and since then he has been progressing favourably. It is not unlikely, however, that he may be obliged to take a short leave of absence, in which case Mr. Bernard will probably act as Lieutenant Governor.

"General Hill, with two mountain guns and some infantry, has advanced into the Akha country, and joined Major Beresford's advanced column. They hoped to reach the Akha Chief's village on the 6th instant. The march proves to be

more difficult than was expected, owing to the thick jungle, and the numerous ravines which intersect the path. The special correspondent of the *Englishman* states that some cases of cholera have occurred among the force.

"The Lushais on the Cachar frontier are showing some signs of restlessness, and a wing of the 4th Native Infantry has been despatched from Calcutta to protect the district, in case of their becoming aggressive. It is not likely that this restlessness is in any way connected with the Akha troubles, as the two tribes are separated by the whole breadth of the province of Assam.

"The Commander in Chief has left Calcutta for the camp of exercise at Bangalore, where a large force is now assembled for the manoeuvres, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir F. S. Roberts.

"The Government of Bombay has published a long memorandum on the plague among cats, which appeared at Ahmednagar two years ago, and at Siroor last June. The Government seems to think that the plague may have some connection with the cholera, and invites opinions on the subject.

"The Municipality of Amritsar, the centre of the Sikh religion, has applied for an extension of the Compulsory Vaccination Act to that town. Should the prayer be granted, this will be the first application of the Act to the Punjab.

"The curious red glow after sunset, which seems to have attracted much attention in England was very marked throughout India during the months of October, November, and December, and is still occasionally seen.

"Sir Robert Sandeman left Khairpur for Panjour on the 2nd inst., after having composed several important frontier quarrels. The Sirdar Azad Khan, Chief of Khairpur, is accompanying him to Panjour, to meet Meer Mahomed Khan, Heir Apparent of the Khan of Khelat, and to arrange with him certain important matters pending between the two States. Khairpur occupies an important position. It is wedged in between Afghanistan, Persia, and Beloochistan, and its frontiers nearly touch the Helmund River. The late Ameer Shere Ali was a firm friend of Azad Khan, and assisted him with money and arms. The settlement now come to is a satisfactory one, and conducive to British interests.

"The survey party has made good progress, and will be able to add considerably to our knowledge of that portion of the frontier."

The following later telegram is dated Calcutta, Jan. 15:—

"General Hill attacked the Akhas on the 8th inst. At first they showed a determination to oppose the troops, but dispersed rapidly on being brought under artillery fire. Our loss was five men wounded. When the troops advanced up the hill they found a stockade and the Mehdi's village abandoned. One hundred of the Rifles will now advance to the Boora Gams, to negotiate for the surrender of the prisoners. The health of the troops is good, and the weather continues fine. The Viceroy will leave Calcutta for Hyderabad on the 28th inst."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PLUTARCH.*

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN and Co. have just brought out a capital edition of Plutarch's "Lives," translated and illustrated. It is somewhat condensed, and in other ways rendered suitable for young people's reading, and it is attractively got up. We cannot imagine a more useful or more pleasing gift-book for the young; whilst, as a prize, it ought to find its way into every school. The earlier literature of England is full of allusions to the scenes and anecdotes of Plutarch, which was anciently more widely read than any other book in England; and for this reason alone, as well as for its other merits, it is a book that every young student of English should read.

* "Our Young Folks' Plutarch." Edited by ROSALIE KAUFMAN. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, 1884.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR LAURENCE PEEL ON THE INDIAN ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Archdeacon Baly's letter, which appeared in the *Times* a day or two ago, says fully and well all that it is necessary to say in explanation of the relation of Christian churches in India to the Indian Government and people of India. It is not difficult to find any where minds ready to receive the seeds of new doctrines. That which teaches a limited appropriation of State revenues to lay and State purposes only of a strictly temporal nature is in India neology, of which the past history of India shows no sign. It is not my intention, however, to engage in controversy about any political questions, but simply to narrate facts which fell under my own personal observation, when I was

in India. The feeling of reverence entertained in India by natives towards God, though obscured by errors, is deep, and a man of God, in any religion is, in a manner, holy in their eyes. I well remember the proof of this which I had when following, in Calcutta, the remains of Archbishop Carew to the grave. All Calcutta seemed to turn out, to show their respect for that good man. He was a Catholic Prelate. Catholics, Protestants, Armenians, Jews, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindoos, men of many races and many creeds came voluntarily forth, not to see a sight or a grand funeral, for such it was not, but simply to show their sorrow that there was in the world one man of God less; and thus they showed that there is in the world a common faith founded on divine love, underlying all diversities of opinion. I particularly watched the faces of the Hindoos and Mahomedans in that vast assemblage. Their thoughts appeared in their faces and did them honour. Earnestness and tender sorrow were universally visible amongst them. The Padre was a "bahut accha admi," so they thought and so they said. Wherever I have been in the East, wherever I have found one Padre doing his duty earnestly and treating the natives as objects of his solicitude, I have seen the same marks of approval. A Government of which the members, as some might think, neglected all religions alike from philosophical indifference to any but some scheme of human conception, would in the native eye, be simply an institution of the power or powers of evil. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LAURENCE PEEL.

Ventnor, Garden Reach, Jan. 9.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

THE "PIONEER" ON THE TENANCY BILL.

THE deliberations upon the Bengal Tenancy Bill are still proceeding, and it is impossible to say when they will come to an end, as many details are being exhaustively discussed by the Select Committee; but the chances of the Bill being passed during the current legislative session are daily becoming more remote. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has suggested, we understand, the republication of the Bill as amended, and the appointment of a roving Commission to inquire how far its provisions are applicable to the particular circumstances of different localities. The Government certainly cannot be accused of undue haste in this most important matter of land legislation, and the Lieutenant Governor in particular is showing a marked desire to have the question thoroughly thrashed out before the Bill becomes law.

THE "PIONEER" ON COMMUNISTIC GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

QUITE apart from any question of the merits or defects of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the meeting at Calcutta last Saturday must be regarded as an event of no little importance. It is not because it revealed the dislike of the Bengal landholders to the measure, which everyone knew to exist before, and still less for the intrinsic value of the arguments brought forward that the protest is remarkable, but for the singular way in which one speaker after another attributed the legislation of which they were met to complain to the Radical tendencies of the Indian Government. The point was brought up again and again, and in no measured language. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, the chairman, for example, is found saying:—"Unfortunately, the wave of Communism has invaded our shores from the far west, and engulfed some of our highest officials—our lawful guardians. The theory that the land of the country belongs to the people is dominant with them;" and other passages might be quoted from the speech in the same tenor. Rajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, who followed, used very similar language. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor had not approached the subject in the impartial way which they had a right to expect from the responsible guardians of the country. "Unfortunately," he is reported to have said "Radicalism has taken such a strong hold on the minds of our Governors, that it has become almost hopeless to have a fair discussion on the land question, for all arguments which go against their preconceived notions have scarcely any chance of a hearing." And when an English speaker said that the school of reformers now to the fore had for its guiding maxim that the thing which exists cannot be right, and that it was "revelling in a debauch of revolutionary legislation," his words were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

THE "PIONEER" ON LORD RIPON'S BAD LUCK.

"LORD RIPON," adds our correspondent from whom we quote above, "is known to covet a Dukedom, and it is quite on the cards that an offer may be made him to induce his return home." Such an event would, no doubt, be a relief to the country. Those who feel the reverse of rancorous towards the Viceroy in person, and are able to take the true measure of his mistakes, are beginning to understand that besides being a weak Governor he is an unfortunate one. Bad luck is found to be almost as fatal to the ruler as bad management. In this Ilbert Bill affair the Viceroy's initial action was in a great

measure influenced, if not absolutely recommended, by two Lieutenant Governors, one of whom had expressed his views in a misleading fashion, whilst the other has recorded something like a late repentance of his. The Executive Council that should have been the Viceroy's strength has been his weakness. They saw or should have seen the gulf, but failed to restrain his plunge, and are equally powerless to effect his rescue. Lord Ripon has been unfortunate in the "garbled" telegram, in Mr. Stanhope's disingenuous exposition of the official opinions, in Lord Northbrook's premature disclosures at Bristol, in the Secretary of State's ill-judged advances to Mr. Atkins, in the India Council's ungenerous repudiation of a policy they were once not indisposed to father. Last of all, Lord Kimberley, who was Lord Ripon's staunchest ally, has caught the infection of the prevailing discontent and joined the ranks of his accusers. In a word, the members and auxiliaries of the Central Government may be weak or incapable, devious or disloyal, and escape serious censure, whilst on the Viceroy, who is bound to or controlled by them, all its fury is concentrated. It is possible to conceive that a wealthy English nobleman may come to regard a duke's coronet as pleasanter wearing than a Viceregal crown.

LORD KIMBERLEY AND MR. ATKINS.

REFERRING to Mr. Atkins's account of his interview with Lord Kimberley, the *Englishman* says:—"Mr. Atkins obtained from Lord Kimberley a candid declaration of the general principles on which the present Government is proceeding—a declaration which, from its cynical candour, ought to become historical.

This declaration on the part of Lord Kimberley clearly indicates the course of conduct which must be pursued in India with reference to the Ilbert Bill. Whatever may be said or written in reference to possible compromises, either in the direction of option or otherwise, let it never be forgotten that we are in the presence of the enemy of British prestige. It may be necessary to come to terms with the bitter opponent of English interests who worthily represents Mr. Gladstone and the Birmingham Caucus at Government House. It may be wise to make friends, to some extent, of the mammon of unrighteousness whose temple has been set up on the banks of the Hughli. There is, at the present moment, no court of appeal to which we can successfully apply against an unrighteous judgment. The political party, whose mandates are being carried out by Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert are, unfortunately, for the present, paramount. The faction which carried the last general election by preaching the doctrine of peace unto all men (except one's own fellow-countrymen) from Radical dissenting pulpits, has the grasp of Hindustan as well as of Hackney, and it requires an extraordinary amount of moral courage on the part of brave and conscientious men like General Wilson to keep out of reach of the Radical octopus. But do not let us be too anxious to discuss the terms on which we may eventually be compelled to capitulate to the enemy. If the option compromise be proposed, it is for us to see that, before thinking of accepting it, the amended measure is so framed as to give all possible security to the European. Before the English community can dream of assenting to it, they must have it clearly understood, for example, that the right of option is to be expressed in one of the clauses of the Bill itself, and that the freedom of the Englishman, on this head, is not to be left to the tender mercies of the next Radical and anti-English executive which Mr. Schnadhorst and the Birmingham toymakers may choose to send out to Calcutta."

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

ANOTHER EXPOSURE.

THE mail which reached Calcutta on Saturday, brought to Calcutta Mr. F. T. Atkins's first report of his meeting with Lord Kimberley, and it has brought, unfortunately for the Government, another contribution to that large aggregate of discredit which seems to dog Lord Ripon's administrations. If no administration was ever more guilty of crookedness in its policy, certainly no administration was ever so certain to be found out. It was only last week that Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Mackenzie endeavoured to whitewash the Government in the matter of the Roorkee Resolution. Mr. Mackenzie, with that peculiar aptitude for exuberance of language which he possesses in so marked a degree, put no bounds to his indiscretion. He has never stood high as an official of principle in the confidence of the public, but he has been forgiven much on account of his cleverness. He must not, however, repeat the exhibition he made of himself at the Doveton on Saturday week, or people will question his ability for high office and his fitness to be trusted with great interests. We shall this morning compare the statements made by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Gibbs with certain other statements, at least, equally entitled to be heard. Mr. Mackenzie told the students of the Doveton College and the public a very charming tale, a story intended to discredit those dreadful persons, the agitators, and to hold up Lord Ripon's Government as all that a Government should be.

The idea that Government intended deliberately to cut off

the domiciled European youth from professional employ is one of those absurd, reckless falsehoods that too often in the present day run the round of the press. Why, the whole *raison d'être* of the inquiry into the state of European education was the admitted necessity of opening up avenues of honest employment to lads of that class. The intention of Government was to elevate and develop on sounder lines to that end the course of their education. But when it was shown that to eliminate the Entrance Examination altogether would disturb too hastily existing arrangements in Institutions such as yours, the Government at once consented to modify the provisions of the Code, and contented itself with supplementing the Entrance Examination so as to make that alternative standard as equal as possible to the standard the Government itself preferred. I have gone so far into this question of employment that I will venture for a moment even a little further. Notwithstanding repeated refutations in the press, men still go about charging upon the present Government of India what is popularly known as the Roorkee Resolution. That charge is, as Carlyle would say, a long-dead but artfully galvanised lie, beginning now to be putrid, and it is high time some one buried it to avoid those recurring pestilential effects that are becoming now-a-days only too familiar to us. The Resolution was, as every one ought at this stage of the case to know, framed strictly in accordance with reiterated instructions from the Home authorities. I may state further, without committing any breach of official confidence, that the Government has during the past year received several very weighty representations regarding it from ministers of religion and other influential bodies.—representations, the tone and matter of which were such as the Government of India is always glad to listen to. These memorials have been forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State with suggestions and recommendations, which will, it is hoped, if sanctioned, go far to meet the reasonable wishes of the memorialists, and of the class whose interests they so ably advocated. The orders of the Home authorities have not yet reached this country, but I am sanguine that they cannot now be much longer delayed.

Now, reading that passage, it occurs to us that Mr. Mackenzie, as Home Secretary to the Government of India, would have acted much more wisely if he had held his peace, for he had no right to lead the public into a fool's paradise. He ought to have waited before speaking for those communications from England about which he can only be hopeful. Mr. Gibbs, again, thus spoke at the Martinière:—

The Engineering College at Roorkee; this is a subject of very great importance, especially to the parents of the youths now present, and I am, as a Member of the Government, glad of the opportunity to clear away, to some extent, the accusation under which Government is at present supposed to labour. The Resolution, usually called the Roorkee College Order, has, I am aware, very naturally given great umbrage to a very important portion of the European and Eurasian population in this country. My own feelings, and those, I believe, of my colleagues, have been opposed to that measure; but it came to us from home in a way in which it left no alternative than to issue it. Since then, Government has read various memorial strong in reasoning, though temperate in language; and I trust that the result of the reference to the Home Government which we have made will have the effect of altering what at present is not without cause looked on as a great hardship, if not an injustice, by an important and hard-working portion of the community.

Here Mr. Gibbs makes exactly the same reservation as that made by Mr. Mackenzie. They both admit that injustice has been done, that dissatisfaction has been provoked, and they hope everything will come right, and that the Secretary of State will listen to the recommendations of the Government of India. Well, it so happens that Mr. Atkins brought this matter before Lord Kimberley. His Lordship's reply is certainly altogether different from what Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Gibbs would lead the public to expect; but we had better let Mr. Atkins tell the story:—

He must remember there were many thousands of the working classes whose safety would be imperilled if the Bill passed in its present form, and they felt very strongly on the subject. "Oh!" said his Lordship, "there are only about 20,000," but subsequently corrected himself, and said he thought there were 68,000 British-born subjects in the country. He then went on to criticise the English papers in India that are opposed to the Bill, and he said he was ashamed of them. I told him that was no concern of the working classes, which consisted of Anglo-Indians and Indo-Europeans, who considered they had not been, and were not being, fairly treated. His Lordship said: "Those classes want to have too much of their own way; they are aggressive." I told him they were exactly the very reverse; privilege after privilege had been taken away from them and their children, and they were not allowed to compete on equal terms with natives (Asiatics) of the country. They had sent in petition after petition, but no consideration had been given to their appeals. I drew his attention to the memorial, bearing many thousands of signatures, and accompanied by a census of the Anglo-Indians and Indo-Europeans

sent by myself to Lord Northbrook in 1875, which had not, up to this time, received any consideration. His Lordship said: "Yes, that is quite in accordance with the policy of this and every other Government. It is not our intention to allow the children of those classes to compete on equal terms with natives of this country. India is to be governed for the natives only."

Now, here there is so strong a contradiction of the hopefulness expressed by the Home Secretary and the member in charge of the Home Department, that the public may be excused if they go further and seek to discover the author of what Mr. Mackenzie, with characteristic and habitual elegance, describes as "an artfully-galvanised lie!" The phrase is a strong one, and uncommonly well calculated to serve Mr. Mackenzie's purpose of lulling the people's minds into a false security, so as, if possible, to reduce by any means the prevailing agitation. We have then to see who it was that sat this "artfully-galvanised lie" in circulation. Our readers will, of course, at once remember the peculiar terms used in the Roorkee Resolution. That Resolution was published in November, 1882, and republished with a superfluity of telly on Feb. 17, 1883, or fifteen days after the Ilbert Bill had startled all India. What does that Resolution say as to this very singular and very graphically-described lie denounced by Mr. Mackenzie? We shall quote the words of the Resolution which was published in the Calcutta newspaper of Feb. 19 last:—

The Circular of the Home Department, quoted in the preamble in furtherance of the views of Her Majesty's Government, enjoined the reservation of appointments in the Uncovenanted Service generally for natives, but made an exception in favour of certain departments, and amongst others of the Public Works Department.

But the time, according to the Resolution, had arrived when Europeans were to be wholly trodden under foot, and hence the Public Works Department was to be shut against all but natives, and this is how it was to be done:—

Subject to any guarantee that may have been already given, the appointments made to the Engineer Establishment from the Indian Engineering Colleges shall be reserved for persons of pure Asiatic origin who qualify according to the college standard. If, however, a sufficient number of natives do not pass the test, the appointments will be open to European or Eurasian competitors at the same examination.

We are sorry for Mr. Mackenzie, for it is manifest he has accused the Government of India of setting a-foot an "artfully galvanised" taradiddle. We, however, may show him a little more mercy than he deserves. The real author of the falling away of the truth which Mr. Mackenzie has so conscientiously and with such an excess of refinement branded before all India in terms doubtless intended to be scathing, was Major Evelyn Baring. In Major Baring's Financial Statement, delivered on March 8, 1882, at the bottom of paragraph thirty-six, page six, we find the following declaration, which we venture to quote in italics:—

"The admission of Europeans to the general Uncovenanted Service has been forbidden, and they will gradually disappear from its ranks."

Which are the public to believe—Major Baring, the Government of India, and Lord Kimberley, or the hopeful Mr. Mackenzie and the trusting Mr. Gibbs? But, strange to say, Major Baring seems to have repented to some extent of the offence he gave whilst in India, for we find the following in his article in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*:—

"I hope that, for the present at all events, no considerable concessions will be made either to those who would alter the rules in the direction of excluding natives, or to those who would alter them in the sense of their more extended employment. . . . I am not at all prepared to say that the rules under which natives are now admitted in the Government service, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted, are too liberal, but I think that they are quite liberal enough for the present moment. What is now required is that, so far as their essential principles are concerned, they should be left alone, and their operation watched before any further changes are contemplated. I do not think it would, for some years to come at all events, be wise to reduce the European staff in India to a greater extent than it will be reduced under the operation of the existing rules, and I am strongly of opinion that it would be false economy to reduce the pay of European members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

Now it is simply impossible at present, and for many generations, at all events, it will be impossible, to govern India without a European agency. If Europeans are necessary, it is of the highest importance that they should become competent men—that is to say, that they should have good constitutions, that they should be honest, and at least of good average ability. These qualities cannot be obtained unless the Government chooses to pay for them. An Indian career possesses less attraction than is often supposed. The work of administration in India is so difficult that it requires the cream of our schools and colleges to carry it on efficiently. Yet, without underrating the talents of those who now enter the Covenanted Civil Service, it may be doubted whether that service presents

sufficient advantages to attract the best men of the rising generation. It is notorious, moreover, that, in spite of high pay and very interesting work, it is difficult to get competent men in middle life to accept those high appointments which are generally given to men outside the ranks of the Indian services. Further, the economy to be effected by substituting native for European agency is often much overrated. It is impossible to substitute *Uncovenanted* native for *Covenanted* European agency, and, unless this be done, the saving is at most only one-third of the salary enjoyed by the European. I do not, therefore, believe in the possibility at present of effecting any large economies by employing natives in the place of Europeans.

Major Baring, in October 1883, is clearly not the Major Baring of March 1882, and this being so, we may perhaps overlook, or rather dismiss, the attempt of Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Gibbs to obtain for the Government a credit which there is nothing as yet to show that it deserves. But, in conclusion, we would recommend Mr. Mackenzie to imitate the wiser caution of Mr. Gibbs, and not to hurry himself into talking about "artfully galvanised lies."—*Indian Daily News*.

DR. HUNTER'S LETTERS TO THE "TIMES."

WHAT is Mr. Hunter's position? How far is he exempt from the etiquette of the Legislative Council to which he belongs? Why should he go so far a-field as to write letters to the *Times* in support of Lord Ripon's statement on March 9 last, that there was no distinction between a Statutory and a Covenanted Native Civilian? We imagine that there must be some etiquette in these things, and we do not see how, if a Member of the Legislature is precluded from being a controversialist in India he can still be a controversialist in England. And then, according to the *Pioneer*—in a matter of this kind we prefer to quote another's opinion—Dr. Hunter's letters are open to the charge of purposely misleading English people. Strange to say, this is exactly what the *Times* itself says of Dr. Hunter's contributions to a controversy where he ought to have confined his utterance to the Council Chamber. We wonder if Dr. Hunter imagines that he can trade on his literary reputation as a make-weight for his want of Indian experience. He was never very greatly respected in India, and these letters in the *Times* have placed him before the public in the light of a man who, as an official, it would be folly to trust. We wonder if those letters will be regarded as qualifying him for a seat in the Select Committee on the Bill, if, to the public regret and indignation, the measure should ever go before such a Committee.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF SUPPRESSION.

THERE is a passage in the interview which Mr. Atkins had with Lord Kimberley at the India Office, which we think deserves something more than a passing notice. It is as follows:—"I told him (Lord Kimberley) that privilege after privilege had been taken away from them (the Anglo-Indian and Indo-European working classes), and that they and their children were not allowed to compete on equal terms with native Asiatics." His Lordship said "Yes, that is quite in accordance with the policy of this and every other Government. It is not our intention to allow the children of those classes to compete on equal terms with the natives of the country. India is to be governed for natives only." His Lordship said "it was quite right and proper that natives should have the preference." Within the limits at our disposal it is not possible to compress the history of the population of European extraction domiciled in India. It may, however be sufficient to state, that the policy of suppression initiated by the Honourable East India Company as far back as 1780—when men, one of whose parents was an Asiatic, were excluded from the Army, unless as bandmen, drummers, and common soldiers, and when all higher offices were shut against Eurasians as a body—has been adhered to with more or less consistency up to the present. This is probably what Lord Kimberley means when he throws out the hint that a change of Government will bring about no change in the hard lot of European toilers of the working classes in India. We are bound to say, however, that no responsible Minister of the Crown ever since the rule of England in India first began, has ever put this policy of suppression more cruelly more cruelly, and more heartlessly. Whatever political reasons existed towards the close of last century and the beginning of the present when the "adventurer" and the "interloper" were common enough, and were undoubtedly, many of them, troublesome to the servants of the old Company—these have now ceased to be factors of any force, and there is a community of mixed blood scattered all over India, but largest in presidency towns and large stations, English in tastes, habits and language, and at the same time as truly natives of India as any Asiatic. This yearly increasing population is mainly composed of the descendants of men who gave their blood and their lives to build up the empire; and in these latter years the community is being strongly re-inforced by the descendants of railway men, engineers, and planters, who represent the brain, the muscle, and the capital which

have done and is doing so much to develop the resources of the country in a thousand directions. Even, then, accepting the statement that there might have been a time when the suppression of the interloper and the adventurer was desirable, it must be apparent that the stage in the history of India is passed, and that so far from this policy of suppression being persisted in, it is the duty of the Government, alike of India and England, to foster the population which has done and is doing so much for India, and so far from throwing impediments in their way to earn a living, assist them on terms in every way equal to those held out to Asiatics. It seems to us that a great deal of misconception in discussing this topic arises from the use of the term native. The community we speak of is, every whit, as much native as any Asiatic one in India. They have been born here, India is their native land, and it is to India they look and to India alone, as the country in which they are to live, to labour, and to die. They differ from Asiatics in possessing English tastes, habits, aspirations, and language, while at the same time they possess a splendid knowledge of the vernaculars. If this community is not to be allowed to compete with Asiatics on equal terms, if India is to be governed for Asiatics alone, then the Government of India, the great railway and manufacturing firms, and the merchants and contractors are bringing men out to India to spend their lives in the advancement of the best interests of the Empire whose children, should they settle here, as many of them do, must have before them a life of pauperism and loafing, and a wretched death. Pests of society, outcasted by their own Government, they will become a source of weakness to the State, and the foulest blot that ever yet disgraced the escutcheon of England. To deny this community equal rights and privileges of serving India with those of Asiatics is so heartless and so cruel, that we refuse to believe that any honourable body of Englishmen would tolerate the gross injustice for a single day. It seems to us that it is want of knowledge more than want of will which hinder statesmen in England and the Government in India from placing, at least on an equal footing, every native of this empire, whether of European or Asiatic extraction; and it would in our estimation be doing simple justice only to the descendants of the men who have done so much for India in the past, were they granted privileges in excess of those vouchsafed to pure Asiatics. Whatever Lord Kimberley may believe, the deep injustice of his words will not easily be eradicated. By his lightly spoken utterances he has given an impetus to every man of English blood in India to agitate for, at all events, equal justice being done to men of their own blood, who have made India their home, so that the monstrous regulations that would exclude them from the Roorkee engineering establishment, the Forest School of Dehra, and the higher ranks of all the State Departments of India, may be abolished, and so far from this heartless policy of suppression being persisted in, fair and even-handed justice may be meted out to men of all castes and creeds and blood in India.—*Indigo and Tea Planters Gazette*.

CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT.

WE have only escaped from one agitation to plunge into another. Lord Ripon is about to perpetrate a worse blunder than even the Ilbert Bill. He has resolved to immediately disestablish the English Church in India. The news would be incredible had we not received it from such high official authority in Calcutta as precludes the possibility of mistake. To make matters worse, he has resolved to proceed in the teeth of all official opinion. Every member of his Council, except Mr. Ilbert, is, we learn, against the change; while among the additional members of Council Lord Ripon finds his only supporter in Dr. W. W. Hunter. The opposition in the India Office is equally strong, and has already found vent in that savage attack upon Lord Ripon's change of faith at a mature period of life, which must have seemed inexplicable to the readers of the *Times* when it appeared, but which is sufficiently comprehensible now that we see it was simply meant as a note of warning. The opposition Lord Ripon will encounter from men who are supposed to be his own advisers will be warmly shared by the whole Anglo-Indian community, and the conflict, we may be assured, will be much more embittered at home. He has, however, we are informed, the hearty support of the Cabinet, and with that he can of course carry this or any other radical measure—if he be strong enough. Fortunately, he is not strong. The fate of the Ilbert Bill shows the utter folly and futility of pyrotechnical legislation. What the Empire needed when Lord Ripon came here was a period of rest. Instead of that we have been treated to one sensation after another. Nothing has been accomplished except to set the different communities by the ears, and to leave them all equally exasperated and dissatisfied. Under another Viceroy, and in the natural course of events, which might have been said in favour of reducing the Church Establishment in India, and the proposal would certainly have been well received by large bodies of Protestants. No time was, however, so inopportune as the present, and no Viceroy of all who have ever come to India so unfitted for the task as Lord Ripon. As a pervert from the Church of his fathers, he should have been the last man here to have undertaken the destruction of

the English Established Church in India during his brief period of office. In this case it is impossible to disassociate the man from the deed. The Ilbert Bill divided the Queen's Indian subjects into Europeans and natives. The Disestablishment Bill will divide them again into Protestants and Roman Catholics.

The whole expenditure on the Established Church in India is, according to Mr. Baxter, the Apostle of Disestablishment, only three hundred thousand pounds per annum. The changes Lord Ripon proposes to introduce, while ruining the prestige of the Church, will only reduce that expenditure by some seventy thousand pounds. They will include the abolition of the bishops' salaries after the present incumbents retire, and will be calculated to place the Church on the same footing as the other denominational bodies. The saving is so paltry that it need scarcely be considered. If it be insisted upon as a matter of "principle," the principle must logically be carried further. In the Presidency of Bombay alone more than four times the amount of this seventy thousand pounds to be saved throughout all India is given in grants to different native religious bodies. The whole contribution to the English Church is nothing as compared to the immense endowments which the State contributes to the Hindu and Mahomedan religions. It is idle to talk, as Mr. Baxter talks, of the unjust way in which Episcopalians are paid out of State funds raised from Hindoos and Mahomedans. The native priests are paid in precisely the same manner, and it should be the business of the opponents of the forthcoming Disestablishment Bill to maintain that they must stand on the same footing. But if it is understood that the abolition of the Church involved as a matter of principle the resumption of the temple allowances now paid by Government to Hindoos and Mahomedans, the mere suggestion would create widespread alarm. Lord Ripon will thus not only divide the English speaking communities into Protestants and Roman Catholics, but before the soreness about the Ilbert Bill has been healed, he will create a new and more embittered feeling between the European and native communities.

The Statute of William and Mary, which provided for the institution of chaplaincies, ordered the chaplains "to learn Portuguese and teach the Gentoos." For many years education was mainly in their hands. The Society for the Education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay, for instance, was started by the Church in 1815, was transformed into the Board of Education in 1840, and organised the complete system of education that in 1855 was taken under the management of the State. Here their education duties virtually ceased. But since then the European population in the mofussil has been enormously increased and widely scattered. The military garrisons will, of course, retain their chaplains in any case. But in spite of the party represented by Lord Ripon, a large civil establishment of Englishmen must be maintained for a long time to come to take part in the civil administration of the country. Englishmen, wherever they happen to be in India, will require clerical aid, not only for religious services, but on special and inevitable occasions of joy and sorrow. The clergy are wanted not only in the pulpit, but at the font, the altar, and the graveside. Even non-official Englishmen in the mofussil might well expect to find such timely assistance provided by a Government which in India undertakes so many paternal duties. In wealthy centres like Bombay and Calcutta there is, perhaps, no great reason why the merchants, lawyers, and bankers should not pay for their clergy as they pay for their doctors; and directly or indirectly most of them do so. This at the best would be an argument for the redistribution of the chaplains in districts where they are still needed. But in this Presidency, with the exception of Bombay, we know of no station where the civil population are given a chaplain unless troops happen to be quartered there, and we can see nothing in the present state of things to call for a change that will inevitably lead to an outburst of the bitterest political, religious, and national feeling. It is lamentable, indeed, that such a change should be attempted by such a Viceroy, in the teeth of all that his advisers can tell him. He has lived since he came to India like a recluse. At Simla he was not only remote from the real world of India, but he spent all his time within the four walls of his garden. On reaching Calcutta he met with such a rude awakening as has borne fruit in good season. Since then he has scarcely ever left his compound. There he sees no one but obsequious officials, and councillors who may differ, but with the utmost deference. It is impossible that under such circumstances any Governor General can understand the circumstances and the people around him. To most men, the fact that of all his Council, one only—and he the latest from England—can be found to agree with a change that will again upset the country and defer progress, would at least suggest the necessity of reticence or postponement. If, in spite of the unanimous feeling of his own advisers, Lord Ripon should insist upon persevering with the disestablishment of a Church from which he has seceded, we shall be reluctantly compelled to agree with the *Times* that he has handed his private judgment over to a priest, and that

the trouble and excitement in which he will involve all India is as nothing to the approbation of Father Ker.—*Times of India*.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION:—THE MARBLE DAIS. —MODERN MARBLE WORK.

I FIND that in the notes of the opening ceremony and description of the central quadrangle, I did injustice to a very enterprising exhibitor, Mr. A. Silbiger, of Vienna. This gentleman it was who erected the marble dais. Messrs. Lazarus supplied the canopy and general upholstery. The marble structure is a fine example of modern work, and the marble itself is exceedingly handsome. These are all Austrian marbles, and are found within a circuit of seven or eight miles. The dais is approached by stairs which are of white marble, flanked by a balustrading of red. The newels are handsomely proportioned. The floor of the upper space is of mosaic tiles, made of a conglomerate of marble and cement, faced and polished, and cut to pattern. It is said to be very durable, and may be made from the chip at the quarries in any quantity, and exported to any distance. Some of the marbles used in the work are called "trout-speckled," and they bear very much the markings of a trout. Others have a very handsome shade of green lying in cloud-like masses. Amongst other colours, I noticed a very pretty effect obtained in some of the enrichments by leaving a wreath or a conventional flower, carved in relief, unpolished. The contrast of the dull surface of the wreath or flower with the polished mass of marble around it is very effective. At the back of the dais is a blank doorway set in a semi-circular-headed frame. The jambs of this doorway are handsomely inlaid with coloured marbles in the form of a wreath. Mr. Silbiger has other work in the shape of inlaying tables of marbles, handsomely veined and inlaid. At the foot of the steps are two handsome pillars of marble of the classic order. These marbles are said to weather well in the most severe climates. A fountain in Salzburg, made of this description of marble, is known to be 260 years old. The frost is severe every year, but the material is uninjured. I note this dais as a good example of modern work, executed very much with the aid of machinery—a contrast to the artistic work of the stone and marble workers of Gwalior and Agra. The two should be compared or contrasted by all who would see the broad gulf which separates artistic from mechanical work. At the same time it is due to Mr. Silbiger and modern workers in marble to say that the contrast of price is entirely in their favour, notwithstanding the cheap rate at which the Indian art-workman labours.—*Times of India*

THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

THE chapter on collegiate education is full of interesting details. In Madras, between 1854 and 1871, there were five Government Colleges, with an attendance at the later date of 288 students. The non-Government Colleges were seven, with 151 students. Two of the Government Colleges and the Free Church Mission Institution taught up to the B.A. standard. Between 1872 and 1881 there were ten Government and fourteen non-Government Colleges, of which latter twelve received grants-in-aid. The number of students in the twenty-four Colleges had risen from 439 in 1872 to 1,521 in 1881; and during the ten years, 1,624 candidates had passed the F.A., 726 the B.A., and 17 the M.A. examinations of the Madras University. In Bombay at the incorporation of the University two Colleges only, both maintained by Government, were affiliated. A year later their number was increased by the addition of the Free General Assembly's Institution, and in 1869 St. Xavier's College came on to the list. In the four years from 1861 to 1864 the average of students who each year passed the F.A., B.A., and M.A. examinations was respectively fourteen, seven, and one. The corresponding averages for the years 1865 to 1870 were thirty-one, fifteen, and four, and for the years 1871 to 1881, sixty-three, thirty, three. At the latter date the Colleges were six in number, of which two were maintained by Missionary bodies. Four of these Colleges were of the first grade, two of the second. Omitting institutions for professional or special training, Bengal had in 1854-55 six Government Colleges, with 192 students, and eight non-Government Colleges, the number of whose students is not stated. Eight years later there were fifteen Colleges, of which the seven maintained by Government had in them 570 students. From 1862-63 to 1870-71, the number of Government Colleges increased from seven to eleven, five non-Government Colleges received grants-in-aid, and there were three unaided Colleges. At the end of the next decade the Government Colleges were twelve in number, with 1,260 students; while the five aided and three unaided Colleges had together almost precisely the same total. Of the Government Colleges, seven were of the first grade, and five, including the College classes of the Bethune Female School, of the second. By the transfer of the Delhi District to the Punjab at the close of the Mutiny, the North Western Provinces lost one of their most successful Colleges. The remaining three continued to prosper, and between 1862 and 1871 they passed ninety-six candidates at the

F.A., twenty-six at the B.A., and five at the M.A., examinations of the Calcutta University. Besides the Government Colleges, there were also in the North Western Provinces and Oudh five aided Colleges, from which during the same period twenty-four candidates had been successful at the F.A. examination, and three at the B.A. Between 1872 and 1881 the Government and aided Colleges varied from six to ten; in the first of these years there were nine, in the last eight. The total number of students at the end of the period was 339, and during the ten years the successful candidates at the University examinations were—in the F.A. 365, in the B.A. 130, in the M.A. thirty-four. The Delhi College, which had been closed after the Mutiny, was revived by the Punjab Government in 1864, when a second college was established at Lahore; an aided College was also maintained at the former place by the American Mission from 1865 to 1868. In 1877 the College classes at Delhi were closed, in order that the staff of the Government College at Lahore might be strengthened without an increase of expenditure. Previous to its abolition the Delhi College had passed sixty-one candidates at the F.A., eighteen at the B.A., and four at the M.A. examinations. The average number of students on the rolls in its last year was thirty-seven. During the eighteen years of its existence, the Lahore College had passed eighty-four candidates at the F.A. examination, twenty-five at the B.A., and seven at the M.A. Its students in 1882 numbered 103. Reference to the constitution of the Punjab Oriental College has already been made, and a fuller description will be found later on. Shortly after the abolition of the Delhi College an effort was made to resuscitate it on the basis of an aided College. Some sixty thousand rupees were promised, but the Lieutenant Governor considered this sum quite insufficient, and was, moreover, unwilling to recognise annual subscriptions as a stable source of income. Under these circumstances, the Cambridge Mission, which was preparing to form a College class for students connected with the Mission, offered to establish an aided College for the benefit of the public at large. This offer was accepted by Government, and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,400, together with a special grant of Rs. 2,000 for scientific apparatus, was sanctioned for the first year. In the Central Provinces there is only one Government College, which is situated at Jabalpur, and which, though affiliated up to the B.A. standard, has not as yet sent up candidates for that examination. Students, therefore, wishing to proceed to the B.A. or M.A. degree have hitherto joined one or other of the Colleges in the North Western Provinces. The high school at Ajmir was in 1868 raised to the status of a College, which since that time has sent up candidates to the F.A. examination of the Calcutta University, and also, of late years, to the High Proficiency examination of the Punjab University. Besides the above there are the Oriental College at Lahore and the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. The following Colleges owe their existence to the enlightened liberality of Native Princes and Chiefs:—The Haiderabad College, maintained by His Highness the Nizam; the Mysore and Bangalore Colleges, and the Shimoga High School, maintained by the Mysore Government; the Trevandram College, maintained by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore; the Vizianagram College, maintained by His Highness the Maharaja; the Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, maintained by His Highness the Zamorin Maharaja Bahadur; the High School, Cochin, maintained by the Cochin Government; the College at Pudukkotta, maintained by the Maharaja; the Rajaram College, maintained by the Kolhapur State; the Baroda College, maintained by His Highness the Gaekwar; the Kathiwar Rajkumar College at Raikot; the Burwan College, maintained by the Maharaja; the Jaipur College, maintained by His Highness the Maharaja; the Sehore High School, maintained by Her Highness the Begum of Bopal and the neighbouring Chiefs; the Patiala College, maintained by His Highness the Maharaja; the Rajkumar College in Bundelkhand, maintained by the Chiefs of that territory; and the Residency College at Indore. Most of these are in Native States, and do not appear in our statistical Tables; but they deserve mention here as a striking proof that educational progress is not confined to British India.

Among other things the Commission recommend the extension of Collegiate education in the Province of Sind and at Ahmedabad in Bombay, at Bhagulpore in Bengal, and at Jabalpur in the Central Provinces. So far so good. We accept the condition on which grant-in-aid to Colleges should be given, but the present uncertainty as to the proportion of grant-in-aid to the means of a College is calculated to lead to jobbery. A fixed scale would be better. We are glad to observe that the Commission recommend that all the Colleges, Government or aided, should make provision for more than one of the alternative courses laid down by the Universities. It is because the Colleges generally, whether in the Mofussil or in the capital, do not make due provision for the science course; their students are put to great disadvantage in studying that course. We hope this grievance will be now redressed. We observe that the Commission have recommended that the Local Governments be

invited to consider the advisability of establishing a scholarships for distinguished graduates, to enable them to proceed to Europe for the purpose of practically studying some branch of mechanical industry. This recommendation suggests a query as to whether means should not be provided in India for technical and industrial education. The Commission have not discussed the merits of the University systems of education, which regulate the whole scheme of collegiate education in the country. We are aware that this subject was excluded from the scope of the inquiry of the Education Commission, but the edifice will not be complete if the University systems be not placed on a healthier basis than they now are. There is a general complaint that the University systems have cramped the growth of liberal education, and the subject deserves a thorough inquiry.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH AND INDIAN PRESS ON THE ILBERT DIFFICULTY.

THE *Hindoo Patriot*, in an article headed "Peace with Dishonour," writes:—"What a triumph for the Anglo-Indian community! What a humiliation for the Government! We could hardly believe our eyes when we first read the announcement. If the Government could stoop to such a surrender, why did they not withdraw the Bill altogether? One of the objects of the Ilbert Bill was the furtherance of administrative convenience. How splendidly will administrative convenience be now promoted; every petty case must go before a jury." In conclusion, the native community are urged to unite and protest.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* regards the collapse of the Defence Association as affording a satisfactory hope of settlement by reasonable men. The compromise as described by the Association leaves the Bill tolerably harmless, but the extension of the jury system will seriously impede the course of legislation. Possibly some way of working it may be found in committee, but the Viceroy had much better withdraw the Bill altogether.

The *Madras Mail* says:—"We are at last afforded the gratification of announcing a settlement by the Government of India of the Ilbert Bill question, which should at once allay the well-grounded alarm and pacify the widespread indignation to which that most ill-considered measure gave birth. The Government emerges from the conflict with seriously impaired prestige. It commenced by gratuitously throwing down the gauntlet to Europeans, and at the same time it pandered without the least excuse, to the demand for 'liberty' and 'equality' that a few fussy Bengalees saw fit to raise. Its mistake was immediately pointed out by officials and non-officials in every part of the country, but it chose to let the irritation go on and increase, instead of taking the manly step of admitting its mistake. It was supported only too cordially by Her Majesty's Government collectively, and by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Kimberley, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Hartington individually. Those Ministers seemed to wish to go out of their way to increase the resentment of their countrymen in the far east. A few courteous words from Mr. Gladstone would have acted like oil on troubled water; but they were not spoken. A few considerate sentences from Lord Kimberley would have encouraged the hope that the Government would relent; but they were denied. And for the last eight months Lord Ripon has observed a dogged silence, and his Government has been the subject of press criticisms in England such as were never supplied to any one of its predecessors. But let us hope that all's well that ends well. The Government now perceives that, in the words of a London critic, on one side are 'all who are in actual contact with the facts, all the men who have to work the machinery of Government, and who by their capital, industry, and intelligence are transforming Indian society, and developing Indian resources.' On the other side are 'persons with beautiful theories about the equality of man or the educational value of local Government: men who think it a proof of moral superiority to traduce and malign their countrymen who are the real makers of the Empire.' The Government has now surrendered the mischievous 'principle' of the Bill for which it has fought with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. No native but a district judge or a district magistrate is to exercise criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. As the Defence Association regards this as a 'completely satisfactory settlement of the vital question at issue,' we may safely assume that Statutory Civilians will not be allowed this extent of jurisdiction. . . . The Government had to choose between conceding a worthless privilege to a few native functionaries, and of yielding to the consensus of European opinion against the Bill. It has preferred to sacrifice its own character with natives for consistency rather than to fly in the face of so unmistakable an expression of public judgment. The practical admission that it was misled comes late, but better by far a late admission of, than an obstinate persistence in, error."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on Saturday, says:—"There is a wonderful feeling of relief through-

out that busy society which has its being in Calcutta; the tension which had existed for so many months between the Government and the non-official European community has suddenly ceased. The connecting cord has not, however, been strained to the breaking point. The relief has come from the strain upon it being relaxed just when a few more tugs at either end might have had deplorable results. The controversy over the Ilbert Bill may almost be reckoned as a thing of the past, for Government and the Opposition have come to an understanding which promises a fair basis for such future action as is still necessary before the ghost of the late fierce feud can be laid. This is not the place to enter into a critical disquisition upon the merits of the concordat which has been concluded, and I will therefore content myself with an explanation of some of the causes which have led up to the result now publicly announced. When all the members of the Government had assembled in Calcutta, there was naturally much serious discussion over the *impasse* which seemed threatening, and various proposals were, I believe, made with a view to effect a settlement of what has become a public danger and a private nuisance. Moderate counsels prevailed, and it was tacitly decided that efforts should be made to effect some arrangement with the Opposition which would satisfy all reasonable men. The financial member stood in the enviable position of being the only member of the Executive Council, whose hands were free. As the latest appointed councillor he had not become involved in the meshes of the net of political controversy which enveloped his colleagues, and he brought no prejudices to bear upon the subject-matter involved in dispute. To Sir Auckland Colvin accordingly was entrusted—informally, it is true—the task of finding upon what basis an arrangement was possible, and how expeditiously it could be carried out. The Hon. G. H. P. Evans, a non-official member of the Legislative Council, whose views were well known both in and out of Council, was thereafter in frequent consultation with Sir Auckland Colvin, touch being kept with the Opposition on the one hand and with the Government on the other. The result was a scheme to extend the right of trial by jury in the direction which the telegraph has already made you acquainted with, and the matter in dispute soon reduced itself to comparatively small limits. The Finance Minister, considering this further modification as one that offered the best solution of the question, and learning from Mr. Evans that it would be acceptable to the Opposition, pressed it with characteristic emphasis and energy upon his colleagues in Council. The modification was accepted, and the Secretary of State being graciously pleased to express his approval, the concordat was drawn up, and yesterday evening a meeting of fifteen of the Council of the Defence Association formally accepted the agreement, the details of which you are in possession of. The rumour of a possible settlement was at first discredited by those outside the pale of the Defence Council; but now the truth is known, and I am inclined to think it is hailed with almost general satisfaction by those who have found themselves 'in opposition.' It is too soon to calculate upon the effect which the arrangement will produce alike upon English and Indian opinion; but the relief from tension, as I have said, is very great, and we really feel that a solution of our difficulties has at last been given."

The *Indian Spectator* says:—"However much we may condemn this European agitation against the Ilbert Bill, we cannot help congratulating the opponents on the result of their perseverance. They have wrenched concession after concession from the executive during the past few months, and finally they are assured that European criminals under trial may have fresh privileges to save their *amour propre*, and in fact, to proclaim their superiority of race! There seems to be no one to put in a word for the native magistrate or the native criminal. The native of India has no feelings. He is bound to put up with any reflection on his race, or he will be denounced as disloyal. Well, whatever his loss, the native has, no doubt, learnt a lesson. He has known the nature and value of organised opposition. We only pray that the experience may not prove in his case what the first taste of blood does to the young tiger. For our part we will not repine so long as the principle of the measure holds good. If this Christmas 'concordat,' which we are extremely doubtful about, restores peace to the land, and opens a happy new year for Christians and non-Christians alike, far be it from us to oppose it."

At a meeting held on Saturday at the Town Hall, Rangoon, the following resolutions were passed:—"That the meeting receives with much pleasure the intelligence that an arrangement has been arrived at between the Government of India and the Council of the Defence Association, whereby the rights and the liberties of Europeans will be secured in India for all time. That this happy result is mainly due to the persistent efforts of the Defence Association and their supporters, and that this meeting, while expressing their heartfelt gratitude to the Council of the Association, wishes also to record a special vote of thanks to Mr. Atkins, whose labours in England for upholding his countrymen's rights have been crowned with

success." Much cheering took place for the Queen and old England, and the freedom of England. The meeting separated with a cheer for Mr. Atkins. About 200 people were present.

The following is a translation of the opinions expressed by the Bombay vernacular press on the concordat:—

"The *Rast Gofar* says that the Englishmen have at length met with success. Their perseverance and continued agitation have melted the heart of our magnanimous Viceroy. The Bill in its proposed form wears an entirely new aspect. Its withdrawal would have been construed into a defeat of the Government, and the proposed change may, therefore, be a dodge to accomplish their object. But, on the other hand, the English community have been granted rights which they perhaps never dreamed of, and the Government have thus indirectly given them a cause to gloat over the success. After quoting the telegram of the Defence Association, giving the details of the concordat, the *Rast Gofar* goes on to repeat that the present arrangement will give more rights to Europeans than they ever demanded. The right of demanding a trial by jury will simply create new race distinctions. The trial of an Englishman by members of his own community ordinarily means in this country his acquittal. In seventy-five cases out of a hundred Englishmen tried by a jury formed of the members of their own nationality are acquitted. To ask a native magistrate to empanel a European jury for the trial of an Englishman is simply vexatious. The *Rast Gofar* accordingly entirely condemns the new arrangement, which is literally a 'compromise.' The original Bill has not only been whittled away, but its principle has also been affected. No one expected that a man in the position of the Viceroy who is known for his determination of character, would be so pliant. The previous compromises agreed to by the Government were disappointing, but the last are still more disappointing. It would be better if the Bill was withdrawn than passed in its altered form. The natives did not stoutly fight for their rights, but contented themselves with forwarding a few petitions to Government; and this is how they are recompensed for their peaceful behaviour. They have never abused the Viceroy, but reposing all trust in him have praised and extolled him, and this is the result. Those who gave themselves up to agitation, held out threats of riots and mutinies, and insulted the representative of the Crown, have alone been rewarded."

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 28, 1883.)

The Lieutenant General commanding has issued a division order to the troops at Lucknow, saying that he is commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to convey to the troops composing the Lucknow garrison His Royal Highness's marked approval of the steadiness and fine appearance they presented on parade, as well as of the various guards of honour and escorts furnished during His Royal Highness's stay. His Royal Highness further expressed his gratification at having had an opportunity of seeing the Lucknow Volunteer Corps; and desired that his thanks might be conveyed to the officers and members of the corps for the way in which they turned out.

Col. Sir Charles M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Quartermaster-General, is gazetted to a good-service pension. The following is the official record of Col. (local Major-General) MacGregor's war services:—

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58-59.—Actions of Narnaul, Gangri, Pattiala, and Mainpuri; siege and capture of Lucknow; operations in Oudh; actions of Barra, Nawabganj, Dariabad, and Bhamorighat (wounded); passage of the Gogra; actions of Vaziragaon, Machligaon, Kamdakot, Maharajpore (wounded), Serwaghat (wounded), and Pachgaon. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 31st January, 1859. Medal with clasp. China War, 1860.—Action of Sinho (twice wounded); surrender of Pekin. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 4th November, 1860. Medal with clasp. Brevet of Major. Bhootan Campaign, 1864-66.—Actions of Dalimkot (wounded), Chamorchi, Bala (wounded), and Nagola. Mentioned in despatches, Medal with clasp. Brevet of Lieutenant Colonel. Abyssinian Expedition, 1867-68.—Action of Aragi; capture of Magdala. Despatches, *London Gazette*, June 30, 1868. Medal. Afghan War, 1878-79-80.—Operations in the Bazaar and Jellalabad Valleys; action of Charasiah; capture of Kabul; operations round Kabul; recovery of guns near Kila Kasi. In command of 3rd Infantry Brigade, on the march from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar, and in the battle of September 1. In command of the Murree Field Force in the operations against the Murrees. Despatches, *London Gazette*, Nov. 7, 1879, Jan. 1, May 4, and Dec. 3, 1880. Medal with three clasps and Bronze Star; C.B., K.C.B.

Brigadier General Gillespie, C.B., does not go to the Bangalore camp of exercise, being in command of the Bikaner Field Force; and the name of Lieut. Scallon, 23rd N.I., is substituted for his in the list of Bombay officers under orders to be present.

Sir F. Roberts, accompanied by his Military Secretary,

Colonel Pretymann, and Lieutenant Chamberlain, A.D.C., left Madras on Friday for Ootacamund.

Colonel A. W. Montagu, Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, Bengal, intends proceeding shortly on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Colonel W. R. Martin, Commanding 38th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, is about to proceed on furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Collins resigns his appointment of Commandant of the Murree Depot, and assumes command of the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, on Colonel Ralston proceeding on leave to England.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Toker, 18th N.I., has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, as a temporary measure.

Major J. Keith officiates as D.A.G., R.A., pending the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Minto Elliot; and Captain R. H. S. Baker, R.A., officiates for Major Keith as D.A.A.G., R.A.

Major Tyacke, North Staffordshire Regiment, has been granted twelve months' sick leave to Europe.

Major Grierson, Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

Major J. F. S. Mackenzie, Deputy Accountant General, Military Department, has been posted to Madras for duty on being relieved of his duties of his present appointment by his successor.

Major J. Keith officiates as D.A.A.G., R.A., pending the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Minto Elliot; and Captain R. H. S. Baker, R.A., officiates for Major Keith as D.A.A.G., R.A.

Captain the Hon. G. H. F. Somerset, Aide De Camp to H.E. Sir James Fergusson, has been granted leave to Europe for four months.

Captain F. J. W. Eustace, R.A., has been appointed A.D.C. on the personal staff of His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart.

Captain A. Brett, Paymaster 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, has been transferred to the 10th Hussars, and will embark with the regiment for England, relieving Capt. Montgomery, who has been transferred to the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captain W. S. D. Lizardet, 1st Battalion, and Captain J. G. Anderson, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

The left wing of the 16th Regiment N.I., will leave Poona by rail on the 26th December for Baroda in relief of the head-quarter wing of the 26th Regiment N.I., which will proceed by rail to Bombay for embarkation in the Ozarwitch on the 29th instant for Kurrachee, whence the regiment will move by rail to Quetta District.

The troops to embark for England in the troop ship leaving Bombay on the 17th January next are L-1 R.A., from Secunderabad (at present halted at Poona), and the time-expired men from the Allahabad, Oudh, Meerut, Sirhind, Lahore, and Rawul Pindi divisions, and Kohilkund, Gwalior, Saugor, and Peshawur districts.

The two squadrons of 2nd Horse now in the Quetta district were to leave Sibi on the 15th inst. for Jacobabad, by route march. They were expected to arrive at their destination on the 18th inst.

The Government of India have decided that the baggage mules of all mountain batteries, both British and native, shall no longer form part of the battery establishment as hitherto, but shall belong to the transport department.

There is some reason to believe, the *Pioneer* says, that another military reform suggested by the Government of India has been recently vetoed on reference to England. "The Indian Government, we understand recommended that appointments to the Staff Corps should be made in future direct from Sandhurst; but the home authorities, in this, as in larger matters, refused their consent. The refusal seems to be the more strange as the chief defects of the present system fall undeniably upon the British corps which furnish recruits for the Staff Corps; while the Indian Army reaps all the advantage of getting its officers ready-made and trained in the unapproachably good school of a British regiment."

A parade of all the troops forming the camp of exercise at Meer Meer, took place on Friday for inspection by Lieutenant General Hume, G.B., commanding the Lahore Division.

The following officers of the Army Veterinary Department will proceed to England on completion of a tour of Indian service:—First-class Veterinary Surgeons J. Skoulding, F. Blomley, A. R. Queripel, and J. Burton; Veterinary Surgeons G. F. Davis, S. Gillespie, A. O. Webb, and A. Bostock. The following veterinary surgeons will relieve the above officers:—First-class Veterinary Surgeons O. Ewing, J. W. Evans, J. Matthews, and E. H. Hazleton; Veterinary Surgeons L. J. Blenkinsop, R. W. Raymond, T. Pottinger, and J. T. Twiss.

The 4th (King's Own) Regiment arrived at Poona by route march from Bombay on Dec. 22.

A revised edition of the regulations for the discharge of soldiers of the British forces serving in India has been prepared

in the office of the Adjutant General for India for general guidance. Alterations or additions which may become necessary will be promulgated in standing orders.

A rifle match has been arranged between the British Burmah Volunteers and the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles; distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven shots at each distance. The match will be shot off in January.

The 5th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry marched from Jhansi on Dec. 10, en route for Gorakhpore, under the command of Colonel E. Venour, and will arrive at the latter station on the 20th inst., where it will be quartered.

The Peshawur Ordnance Depot has been closed. The Ordnance establishments and stores have been transferred to Rawal Pindi.

Captain A. S. Cowdell, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, has been granted leave out of India for seven months.

Captain W. Montgomery, Paymaster 10th Hussars, has been transferred to the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; and Captain Brett, Paymaster, 1st Durham Light Infantry, Allahabad, will proceed home with the 10th Hussars.

Lieutenant W. J. Newell, 11th Bengal Native Infantry, intends proceeding on furlough to Europe about the end of January.

The following postings have been made:—Captain S. Apthorp, and Lieutenant J. C. Sutherland, Border Regiment; Lieutenant J. A. H. Walford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant A. K. Huddart, Leinster Regiment—to the 1st battalions of their regiments. Lieutenant A. H. Thomas, East Surrey Regiment, and Captain G. H. Owens, and Lieutenant S. Mitchell, Border Regiment, to the second battalions.

Surgeon Major E. Odierne, 20th Punjab Native Infantry, proceeds to Europe shortly on sick leave.

The following transfers of medical officers have been ordered:—Surgeon Majors J. Reddick from Ferozepore to Landour; R. E. Carew from Benares to Darjeeling; J. Davis from Jhansi to Kasauli; G. H. Lloyd from Bareilly to Juteh; J. Hoystead from Moradabad to Murree; and F. W. Wade from Meerut to Dalhousie.

Surgeon Major J. Temple, V.C., Army Medical Department, has been appointed Secretary to the Surgeon General Her Majesty's Forces, in succession to Deputy Surgeon General R. Wolseley, vacated on promotion.

Surgeon Major J. Kelly, 15th Ludhiana Sikh is about to proceed to Europe on sick leave.

The services of Surgeons J. Armstrong, J. M. Young, and G. Jamieson have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

The Government of India have decided that the baggage mules of mountain batteries, British and native, shall belong to the Transport Department, as in the case of the batteries of Punjab Frontier Force, the baggage mules of which are already borne on the rolls of the Transport Department. They are no longer to form part of the battery establishments. The number of mules per battery have been fixed at 76 and 48 for a British and native battery, respectively.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, from Bombay, and the head-quarter wing of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, from Ahmednuggur, will arrive at Poona on the morning of the 22nd instant. The 19th Regiment N.I., from Malegaon, en route to Deesa, will arrive at Poona on the 29th instant. The Rifle Brigade will resume its march for Belgaum on the 27th inst. in relief of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

It has been ruled that military officers of the Public Works Department are exempt from payment of municipal taxes on horses maintained for the performance of their duties, which come within the scope of the term "military duty."

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—A correspondent writes:—"Consequent on the promotion of Captain Baddeley, R.A., Commandant, No. 1 Field Battery, to a majority, he has vacated and proceeded to England. Major Baddeley, R.A., has made over charge of his battery to Lieutenant Urquhart, R.A., Bolaram. The headquarters of the 6th Infantry, which were temporarily located during the Monsoon at Linga Soogoor, have removed to Raichore. Major Hamilton, having returned from furlough, assumes command of the 2nd Cavalry, vice Lieutenant Colonel Bell, who is absent on two years' furlough. Captain Preudfoot, second in command, 2nd Infantry, Billichpur, having proceeded on general leave, Lieutenant E. W. St. G. Welchman, Wing Officer and Adjutant, is appointed pro tem., and Lieutenant Hunt, Officiating Adjutant. Lieutenant Urquhart, R.A., has been appointed Commandant of No. 1. Field Battery."

The *Pioneer* says:—"The presidential army system, like many other time-honoured abuses seems destined to flourish for an indefinite period. Some four months ago the Indian Government fired a parting shot at it in the form of a despatch in which all the objections raised by the India Office to the recommendations of the Reorganisation Commission were once more demolished. But the shot was only fired in despair. The fate of the reforming scheme had already been practically decided, and now, we are told on good authority it has been formally abandoned."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1884.

THE INDIAN ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

WE desire to draw the particular attention of all our readers to the admirable letter with which we have been favoured by Sir Laurence Peel, which appears in another column. We are sure that every one who has lived in India in friendship and sympathy with the people of the land, will heartily endorse all that Sir Laurence says with regard to the attitude of the native mind towards "a man of God." In this journal we have frequently dwelt on the tolerant character of the Indian (and especially of the Hindoo) mind, and its readiness to acknowledge and respect all that is comely and of good report in every religion of the world. At the time when Mr. Gladstone was endeavouring, for the relief of Mr. Bradlaugh, to expunge the name of God from the official proceedings of the House of Commons, it was pointed out with great justice by Sir Stafford Northcote that such public and official impiety would cause pain, not only to Her Majesty's Christian subjects, but also to myriads of devout Hindoos and Mussulmans; and when the report of that speech reached India, its statement was confirmed by certainly more than one of the vernacular papers of the day, and was contradicted by none.

It may, therefore, confidently be declared that no thoughtful or liberal-minded native would have ever thought of objecting to the small expenditure of the Government on the spiritual needs of its Christian servants, but for the mean and jealous incentives of such mischief-makers as Mr. Baxter, M.P. It is not the wealthy merchants or planters who will be effected by the withdrawal, which Lord Ripon is said to contemplate, of the means of grace; for these classes invariably support their own clergymen. The sufferers will be the soldiers, the railway employes, and the working class of the Christian

population generally; and whilst it is quite clear that they have a claim on the Government which hardly the most perverted mind will deny, it is equally plain that the wide-spread demoralisation of this class would be an evil to the country far worse than the petty charge now incurred for the provision of spiritual ministrations.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE London Committee formed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill will meet early next week, to take measures for the presentation of a memorial to the Secretary of State, and to take counsel together as to other ways of urging on the Indian Government the advisability of withdrawing the Bill. Mr. C. T. Buckland, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and formerly Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, who has consented to preside over the deliberations of the committee, brings to the discussion probably a wider and more practical knowledge of the subject than is possessed by any other living man; for there is hardly any part of Bengal with which Mr. Buckland has not become familiar, during his long and distinguished career, either as a District Magistrate or as a Commissioner of Division.

We presume that the efforts of the London Committee will be mainly directed to the twofold task of enlightening public opinion in England on the merits of the question, and of endeavouring to obtain from the Secretary of State some check on the Viceroy's precipitate action. But surely it may be hoped that the movement may have some direct influence on the action of the Government of India itself. Until recently, that Government was largely guided by the opinions of those officers, its "eyes and ears," who had borne the burden and heat of the day in Indian administrative work; and any expression of public opinion was received, not merely with respect, but actually with gratitude and approbation. In these degenerate times, any expression of opinion, adverse to the preconceived notions of the inner circle of the Government, seems to be received with annoyance and suspicion; and appears to have the unfortunate effect of "setting up the backs" of Mr. Ilbert and Lord Ripon. But with the disappearance of the controversy that has most bitterly exercised the celestial minds, that which has raged round the Ilbert Bill, we may fairly hope that more moderate counsels may prevail in regard to a question to which neither the Viceroy nor the law member can in any wise be held to be personally committed.

A correspondent writes to an up-country paper:—"At his annual inspection of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers on the 15th inst., Major General Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., was apprised of claims on account of the depreciation of the value of the rupee by some of the men of the battalion, who pointed out to the Major General that whereas the present value of the rupee was 1s. 7½d., this year it was charged to them as pay for 1s. 10½d., and that each rank, from private upwards, was receiving seven weeks' pay a year less than at home or anywhere else in the British Empire out of India. Sir Charles was pleased to forward the complaints to the Commander in Chief, and to call the attention of His Excellency to them, and those of a similar nature made last year, when the value of the rupee was 1s. 8d. The result is to be communicated to the men."

The head-quarter wing of the 7th Regiment N.I., under command of Lieut. Colonel Adam, will arrive at Bombay from Quetta on the 27th instant. From Bombay the regiment moves by rail to Poona. After the manoeuvres there, it will proceed to Ahmednagar.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 22, 1883.)

HUNTER—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to reappoint the Hon. W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an additional member of the council of the Governor General for the purpose of making laws and regulations, with effect from the 24th inst.

It is hereby notified for general information that the deputy commissioners of Salt Revenue, Madras Presidency, will take rank in the 3rd class of the supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the covenant civil service.

Under section 9 of the Cantonments Act, 1880, as extended to the cantonment of Baroda, in Foreign Department Notification, No. 38 I.J., dated Jan. 27, 1881, the Governor General in Council is pleased to vest the administration of the police in the cantonment of Baroda in the officer holding for the time being the appointment of cantonment magistrate at Baroda.

RAVENSHAW, Lieut. C. W., is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as second assistant to the agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from Nov. 2, 1883.

BARTHOLOMEUSZ—The services of Surg. M. L. Bartholomeusz, lately agency surgeon at Zambiar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

BIEDERMANN—With the sanction of H. M.'s Government the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. L. Biedermann as Consul for Belgium at Rangoon.

RIDDELL, Major R. V., R.E., is appointed to be mint master, Calcutta, with effect from Jan. 10, 1884, or later date.

COWAN, Major S. H., S.C., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India, having returned from furlough on Dec. 11, 1883, the following reversion will take place, with effect from the same date:—

TALBOT, Lieut. the Hon. M. G., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

The following promotions are made, with effect from Oct. 29, 1883, in consequence of Mr. G. B. Scott, surveyor, 1st grade, having been placed on the seconded list, with effect from the same date:—

KEELAN, Mr. H. E. T., surveyor 2nd grade, to be surveyor 1st grade, **LITTLEWOOD**, Mr. H. R., surveyor 3rd grade, to be surveyor 2nd grade.

HANLEY, Mr. H. T., surveyor 4th grade to be surveyor 3rd grade.

The following promotions are made with effect from Nov. 1, 1883, the date on which Mr. C. W. Campbell, surveyor 1st grade, retired, and Mr. E. P. S. Hill, assistant surveyor 2nd grade, was placed on the seconded list:—

COWLEY, Mr. P. A. G., surveyor 2nd grade, to be surveyor 1st grade.

WILSON, Mr. W. A., surveyor 3rd grade, to be surveyor 2nd grade.

POCOCK, Mr. L. J., surveyor 4th grade, to be surveyor 3rd grade.

CONNOR, Mr. E. J., officiating surveyor 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

BOND, Mr. J., assistant surveyor 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor 4th grade.

CAMPBELL, Mr. D., assistant surveyor 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor 2nd grade.

WYATT—The following temporary promotion is made with effect from Nov. 7, 1883, vice Mr. A. G. Wyatt, surveyor 3rd grade, who proceeded on furlough on the same date.

POTTER, Mr. C. D., assistant surveyor 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor, 4th grade.

The following promotion is made with effect from Nov. 13, 1883, vice Mr. F. E. Warde, assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, dismissed with effect from the same date:—

BERKELEY, Mr. L. F., assistant surveyor 3rd grade, to be assistant surveyor 2nd grade.

The following promotion is made with effect from Nov. 24, 1883, the date on which Mr. A. Bryson, assistant surveyor 2nd grade, resigned:—

TATE, Mr. G. P., assistant surveyor 3rd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 2nd grade.

ATLAY, The Venerable B. T., Archdeacon of Calcutta, resumed charge of the chaplaincy of the general hospital from the Rev. W. Uiyat on Nov. 27, on return from privilege leave.

WISEMAN, Mr. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the office of the director general of railways.

SOUTHAN, Mr. J., sub-engineer 1st grade, is promoted to the rank of honorary assistant engineer, with effect from May 22, 1883.

DICKIE, Lieut. J. E., R.E., assistant engineer 1st grade, officiated as executive engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, from Oct. 13 to 17, 1883, inclusive.

HOSKYN, Lieut. C. R., R.E., deputy examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of the examiner, guaranteed railway accounts,

Calcutta, to that of the examiner, guaranteed railway accounts, Bombay.

MARSH, Mr. K. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, ceased to belong to the Public Works Department, with effect from Oct. 20, 1883.

SELBY, Capt. H. O., R.E., is confirmed in the appointment of deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, with the rank of executive engineer, 4th grade, vice Capt. H. Pilkington, R.E.

PRICE, Mr. W. H., Traffic Department, Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway, is promoted from the Candidate Class to class 4 of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884.

BOUGHEY, Major G. F. O., R.E., manager class 1, grade 3, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted temporarily to class 1, grade 2, with effect from Oct. 1, 1883.

FURLONGS.

HARINGTON, Mr. H. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, has been granted thirteen days' subsidiary leave and one year's furlough to England, with effect from Nov. 9, 1883.

MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., M.C.S., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, and assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from Dec. 22, 1883, or the subsequent date.

MILITARY.

H. E. the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MUIR, Capt. C. W., Bengal S.C., officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Major G. C. Jackson, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Dec. 13, 1883.

TRISCOTT, Lieut. C. P. Triscott, R.A., second subaltern, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to be commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class.

SUTHERLAND, Brigade Surg. P.W.P., officiating deputy surgeon general, to be a deputy surgeon general, vice Deput Surg. Gen. S. C. Townsend, C.B., whose tour of service has expired, dated Dec. 18, 1883.

ETESON, Brigade Surg. A. M.D., to be a deputy surgeon general, vice Deputy Surg. Gen. W. B. Beaton, M.D., whose tour of service has expired, dated Dec. 20, 1883.

KELLIE, Surg. G. J., 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, medical officer, 1st Infantry, to be medical officer, vice Brigade Surg. G. A. Burr, M.D., deceased, but to continue to officiate as medical officer, 3rd Cavalry, until the return from furlough to Europe of Surg. Major C. E. McVittie.

MALLINS, Surg. C., 1st Infantry, M.B., medical officer, vice Surgeon G. J. Kellie, appointed to the 4th Cavalry, but to continue to officiate as medical officer, 4th Cavalry, until relieved by Surgeon Kellie.

GREANY, Surg. H., 4th Infantry, M.D., officiating medical officer, to be medical officer, vice Surgeon C. Mallins.

The following promotions are made, in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Lieut. Col.—Major A.L.E.H. Holmes, Dec. 15, 1883; Major H. R. Spearman, Dec. 18, 1883; Major J. D. Macpherson, Dec. 19, 1883; and Major W. H. Unwin, Dec. 20, 1883.

BIRD—To be Captain—Lieut. W. J. B. Bird, Dec. 15, 1883.

TOTTENHAM—Brevet—To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. H. L. A. Tottenham, Bengal S.C., Dec. 20, 1883.

MCLEOD—**WYER**—Store Sergeants H. McLeod and J. F. D. Dwyer to be sub conductors, on probation, with effect from Nov. 1 and 7, 1883, respectively, vice sub conductors G. J. Stokes and H. W. Warrington, seconded.

WATSON, Brigade Surgeon W., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—

MACGREGOR, Col. (Local Major General) Sir C. M., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps.

HILL—From Aug. 29, 1883, in the room of Col. (Brig. Gen.) R. S. Hill, C.B., Bengal Infantry, succeeded to the Col's allowance.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furloughs out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

MORRIS, Lieut. Col. K., cavalry, squadron commander 1st Bengal Cavalry (p. a.), for one year and 273 days.

BUCKLEY, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary D., Ordnance Department (m. c.), for one year.

SAXON, 2nd Class Apothecary S. (m. c.), for one year.

BLACK, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) S., Bengal S.C., is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

WALLACE, Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) W. J. A. J., R.E., (m. c.), for 183 days.

STUART, Major W. T., Bengal S.C. (m. c.), for 62 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 14, 1883.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

WELLS, Lieut. G. C., 1st Battalion, Durham L.I., having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Capt. C. Fulton, dated Nov. 6, 1883.

MURRAY, Major A. H., Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Wazirabad to Umballa, and join L Battery A Brigade, to which he has been appointed.

CHALDCOTT, Major M. A., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Wazirabad, and join M Battery 3rd Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

PURCHAS—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. J. R. P. Purchas, South Lancashire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

ROGERS, Lieut. H. H., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Dinapore to Umballa, and join No. 7 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division, to which he has been transferred.

MITCHELL—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. T. Mitchell, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, recently promoted from the 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, is directed to proceed to Ceylon, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

BOEHMER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. F. C. Boehmer, Bedfordshire Regiment, recently promoted from the 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 17, 1883.*)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

ARMSTRONG, Surgeon J., 25th N.I., to the permanent charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major H. W. Spry, deceased.

ATKINSON, Lieut. F. G., Staff Corps, 13th Bengal Lancers, has passed the higher standard in Hindustani.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani, Dec. 3, 1883:—

HELYAR, Lieut. M. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Lieut. A. W. S. Wingate, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Surgeon H. J. Peard, Army Medical Department.

FURLONGS.

KENYON-SANLEY—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. F. G. Kenyon-Sanley, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is extended to Feb. 13, 1884.

CAMPBELL—The four months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. Col. Sir J. W. Campbell, Bart., Royal Artillery, is extended to Feb. 28, 1884.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—
JONES, Lieut. A. E., 23rd Pioneers (Staff Corps), to Simla, on private affairs, from Jan. 1 to June 15, 1884.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 19, 1883.*)

JONES, Mr. S. S., assistant magistrate and collector, Deoghur, Sonthal Pergas, is to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, from 27th ult.

ANDERSON, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Bankoora, reported his return from furlough on 28th ult.

KEAN, Mr. H. F. J., to be a magistrate and collector of 1st grade, and is posted to Monghyr, from date he received charge of his office.

LIVESAY, Mr. J. J., magistrate and collector, Bogra, acted in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors from Aug. 28 to Nov. 2, last, 1883, both days inclusive. Mr. Livesay to act in 1st grade of magistrate and collectors, from Nov. 22 last, 1883.

CURRIE, Mr. G. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Pooree, to act in 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, from 22nd ult.

ALLEN—The Lieut. Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon. T. T. Allen of his seat in the Council of the Lieut. Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations.

QUINNAN, the Rev. A. W. R., chaplain of Dum-Dum, to officiate as chaplain of Darjeeling, during absence of Rev. J. Stephenson, from 8th inst.

MARTIN, Mr. J. A., professor, Presidency College, furlough for one year, from date he may avail himself of it.

TROKTON, Brigade Surgeon J. H., officiating civil surgeon, Monghyr, to be a member of the district school committee of Monghyr, vice Baboo Okhil Churn, Mullick, deceased.

SHERRIS, Mr. L. P., assistant magistrate and collector, to be a commissioner of the Patna Municipality, vice Nawab Syud Wiliyat Ali Khan, C.I.E., resigned.

GUPTA—The Lieutenant Governor approves the election by the commissioners of the Cuttack Municipality of Mr. K. G. Gupta, joint officiating magistrate and deputy collector, to be their vice-chairman, vice Mr. A. J. Fraser, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, resigned.

WALKER, Mr. R. C., to be a member of the district road committee of Purneah.

HENDERSON, Mr. R. S., to be a member of the district road committee of Dacca.

SHREEFF, Mr. J. R., to be a member of the branch road committee of Jhenida, in Jessore.

MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector to be vice-chairman of the district road committee, of Rungpore, vice Dr. K. D. Ghose, transferred.

BELL, Mr. H., is transferred from the Dacca and Mymensingh to the Tirhoot State Railway, and is appointed as engineer in chief, Tirhoot Railway Extensions, Construction Section.

ENGLEDUE, Major W. J., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, reported his return from furlough granted on 12th inst., and is appointed as engineer-in-chief, Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway.

Consequent on the promotion of Mr. A. L. Home to be a conservator of forests, 3rd grade, from April 24, 1883, and the departure on furlough, May 23, 1883, of Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, deputy conservator of forests, the following changes and promotions are made in the Bengal Assam list of officers in the Forest Department:—

MANN, Mr. A. J., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, Assam, and officiating in the 3rd grade, to be deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, from April 24, 1883.

MANSON, Mr. F. B., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade,

Bengal, and officiating deputy conservator, 4th grade, to be deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, from April 24, 1883.

ELLIS, Mr. R. H. M., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Bengal, to be deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, from May 23, 1883.

GRANT, Mr. A. R., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, Bengal, to officiate in the 3rd grade of deputy conservators, from May 23, 1883.

D'ARCY, Mr. W. E., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, Punjab (transferred temporarily to Bengal), to officiate in the 4th grade of deputy conservators, from September 1, 1883.

FURLONGS.

COWLEY, Mr. F. W. R., district and sessions judge, Purneah, furlough for twenty-three months, from date in March or April next he may avail himself of it.

BADCOCK, Mr. F. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergha furlough for thirteen months, from Jan. 5, next or subsequent date.

LLOYD, Mr. E. T., assistant magistrate and collector, Dacca, special leave for six months, from Feb. 1, 1884, or subsequent date.

DEY, Mr. G. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, furlough for twelve months, from Nov. 9, 1883.

MONRO, Mr. J., commissioner, Presidency division, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 30th ult.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette, Dec. 20, 1883.*)

FOX, Mr. B. A., extra assisting commissioner, is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Amritsar district, which he joined on Dec. 12, 1883.

CONOLLY, Major E. R., judicial assistant, is, on his return from furlough, appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner and posted to the Bannu district; Major Conolly assumed charge of his duties at Bannu on Dec. 10, relieving Mr. M. L. Dames.

The undermentioned officers have been passed by the central committee of examination:—

By the higher standard—**Narain Das**, M.A., officiating extra assistant commissioner, with credit; **Mr. W. H. Merk**, assistant commissioner; **Lieut. R. C. S. Macausland**, officiating cantonment magistrate; **Mr. A. E. Hurry**, assistant commissioner; **Mr. H. E. A. Wakefield**, officiating extra assistant commissioner; **Mr. W. E. Browne**, extra assistant commissioner.

By the lower standard—**Lieut. H. S. P. Davis**, assistant commissioner; **Mr. A. Watson**, officiating extra assistant commissioner; **Captain D. E. Gouldsbury**, officiating cantonment magistrate; **Bhowani Das**, M.A., officiating extra assistant commissioner.

The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to confirm **Lieut. R. C. S. Macausland** in his appointment as cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, from Oct. 19, 1883, vice **Lieut. P. G. Kerans**, deceased.

Lieut. Col. E. G. G. Hastings, C.B., deputy commissioner, returned from Peshawur and resumed charge of the Hazara District on the afternoon of Dec. 13, 1883, relieving **Major T. J. C. Plowden**, C.I.E., officiating deputy commissioner, transferred.

FAIRWEATHER—Appointment—**Brigade Surgeon J. Fairweather**, on being relieved of his duties of officiating sanitary commissioner, Punjab, resumed charge of the Dharamsala Civil Surgeoncy on Nov. 14, 1883, relieving **Honorary Surgeon-Major J. R. Deane**.

DEANE, Honorary Surgeon-Major J. R., in return from Dharamsala, resumed charge of his duties as Civil Surgeon, Gujrat, on Nov. 26, 1883, relieving **Surgeon T. R. Mulroney**, transferred.

MAYNE, Mr. A. G., assistant district superintendent of police, was retransferred from the Amritsar to the Lahore district on Nov. 3, 1883.

STEWART, Lieut. J. M., Gloucestershire Regt., (attached to 1st Sikh Infantry on probation for the B. S. C.), is granted leave from Dec. 20, 1883, to June 19, 1884, to visit Rawalpindi and study the native languages.

The following order is confirmed:—

WATTS—Dera Ghazi Khan Station Order, dated Nov. 10, 1883, consequent on the departure of **Lieut. M. H. S. Grover**, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, station staff officer, appointing **Major J. B. Watts**, 5th Punjab Cavalry, station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, from the 11th idem, there being no qualified officer available for the duties of station staff officer alone.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 22, 1883.*)

MCMINN, Mr. C. W., C.S., and **Lieut. Col. H. I. Lagard** and **W. Vertue**, officiating deputy commissioners, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class will respectively revert to deputy commissioners, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class, with effect from the 12th ult.

FLOWDEN—**TAWNEY**—**Lieut. Col. C. H. Plowden** and **Mr. J. W. Tawney**, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner 2nd and 3rd class, will respectively revert to deputy commissioners 3rd and 4th class, with effect from the 16th idem.

The undermentioned officers and officials serving in the Central Provinces have passed the prescribed departmental examination:—

MORRIS—In civil, criminal and revenue law and procedure—**Lieut. J. G. Morris**, Saugor.

BARCLAY—In civil law and procedure—**Mr. A. Barclay**, clerk in the chief commissioners office; **Mr. L. S. Carey**, C.S., assistant commissioner, and **Mr. P. Greaney**, extra assistant commissioner.

FOX-STRAWWAYS—In Criminal Law and Procedure—**Mr. W. M. Fox-Strawways**, C.S., assistant commissioner, **Mr. W. Bagley**, inspector of police; **Mr. W. Pasley**.

CAREY—In Revenue Law and Procedure—**Mr. L. S. Carey**, C.S., assistant commissioner; **Mr. J. D. McGuire**, inspector of police, Jubbulpore.

ORR—By the Police Standard—**Mr. A. W. Orr**, officiating district superintendent of police.

ANTHONY—Vernacular Language—In Hindi—**Mr. H. B. Anthony**, assistant conservator of forests; **Mr. H. T. Skipton**, assistant district superintendent of police; **Mr. W. Bagley**, inspector of police.

ORR, Mr. A. W., officiating district superintendent of police, availed

himself on the 14th current of the one month's privilege leave granted to him, making over charge of the Chhindwara District Police to M. Inspector Wood.

LOCK, Brigade Surgeon J. H., M.D., appointed to officiate as deputy surgeon general, Central Provinces, assumed charge of his duties from officiating deputy surgeon general W. Watson, M.D., on the 17th instant.

WHITTALL, Mr. R. H. C., deputy conservator of forests, on return from special duty, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 18th ult., from which date he has been temporarily attached to the Direction Division.

OSBARD, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, transferred to the Hoshungabad District, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties on the 18th idem.

Consequent on the return from special duty of Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, deputy conservator of forests, the following changes in acting appointments are made with effect from Nov. 18, 1883.

RIND—KING—Messrs. L. A. W. Rind and W. King, officiating deputy conservators of forests, 3rd and 4th grade, will revert to their respective substantive appointments of deputy conservator 4th grade, and assistant conservator, 1st grade.

WHITTALL, Mr. R. H. C., deputy conservator of forests, attached to the Direction Division, is transferred to the Chanda Forests Division, on special duty.

HALLMATT, Mr. H. H., superintendent, School of Industry, Jubbulpore, appointed to officiate as judge, Small Causes Court, Jubbulpore, assumed charge of his duties from Mr. S. H. Hennessy, on the 19th idem.

THOMPSON, Mr. R. B., executive engineer, 3rd grade, assumed charge of the Kanhan Division, from Mr. E. Penny, assistant engineer, on the 18th instant.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Dec. 8, 1883.)

HARTNELL, Mr. H. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class in the Hanthawaddy district.

HAWES, Mr. R. B., district superintendent of police, made over charge of the police of the Tavoy district to Mr. W. J. Porter, district superintendent of police, Nov. 19, 1883.

WARD—From Nov. 16, 1883, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. T. H. Aplin, Mr. H. B. Ward, assistant conservator, 1st grade, officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, reverts to his substantive rank.

HARTNELL, Mr. H. S., C.S., is appointed to be an assistant conservator, 4th grade, and is posted to the headquarters of the Hanthawaddy district.

At the Departmental examination held in Akyab, Nov. 5 and 6, the following candidates passed in Burmese by the standards mentioned:—

CLONEY—Higher standard—Mr. E. P. Cloney, head master, Government School, Sandoway.

Lower standard—Mr. J. Donnan, assistant engineer; Mr. J. F. Hodgson, second master, Normal School, Akyab; and Mr. C. Mealin, third master, Normal School, Akyab.

HARRIS, Mr. G. S. T., executive engineer, 4th grade made over, and Capt. R. O. Lloyd, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, received charge of the Rangoon Division on the 4th inst.

HARRIS—The services of Mr. G. S. T. Harris, executive engineer, 4th grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Public Works Department, for employment as engineer to the Rewah State, with effect from this date.

WARDE—JONES, Mr. G. E. made over, and Mr. H. McDonald received, charge of the office of registrar of the court of the judicial commissioner, British Burma, on the 29th inst.

FURLOUGHS.

MACKAY—Furlough to Europe for two years is granted to Mr. D. L. M. Mackay, C.S. assistant commissioner.

VILLA, Mr. J. E. G., registrar of the special court of British Burma, has been granted sixty days privilege leave, from Oct. 24, 1883.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 22, 1883.)

SMITH, Mr. V. A., C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Basti, to be a settlement officer of the 3rd grade, from Dec. 15, 1883.

SIMMONDS, Surgeon W. A., 12th Bengal Cavalry, to hold civil medical charge of Jhansi, in addition to his military duties, from Dec. 1, 1883.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. S., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to the Moradabad district.

READE, Mr. G. E., assistant commissioner, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Kumaun district.

FOX, Mr. F. W., C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is posted to the Etah district as assistant magistrate and collector.

REDFERN—From Sept. 18, 1883, vice Mr. F. Lincoln, on privilege leave, Mr. T. R. Redfern, C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as district judge, 3rd grade.

PORTER—From Sept. 8, 1883, vice Mr. H. G. Pearse, C.S., appointed officiating magistrate, Mr. L. A. S. Porter, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

GALBRAITH—From Sept. 12, 1883, vice Major F. Barrow, appointed officiating deputy commissioner, Mr. E. Galbraith, C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

CONYBEARE—From Sept. 17, 1883, the date on which he returned from leave, Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

MACLEOD—From Sept. 17, 1883, vice Mr. H. B. Jones-Bateman, C.S., appointed officiating city magistrate, Mr. R. H. Macleod, C.S.,

officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

EVANS—From Sept. 18, 1883, vice Mr. T. R. Redfern, C.S., appointed officiating judge, Mr. L. G. Evans, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

HEWETT, Mr. J. P., C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

PEARSE—From Sept. 28, 1883, Mr. H. G. Pearse, C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

GRAY—From Sept. 29, 1883, the date on which he returned from leave, Mr. P. Gray, C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

QUIN—From Sept. 1, 1883, vice Mr. J. V. Sturt, on privilege leave, Major T. J. Quin, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade, and Mr. E. P. Finn, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

PEARSE—From Sept. 8, 1883, the date on which Mr. E. Rose proceeded on leave, Mr. H. G. Pearse, C.S., officiating joint magistrate 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

ROBINSON—From Sept. 15, 1883, vice Mr. J. Kennedy, on privilege leave, Mr. A. Robinson, C.S., official magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade, Mr. T. R. Wyer, C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

LA TOUCHE—From Sept. 23, 1883, vice Mr. J. Quinn, on privilege leave Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, C.S., officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade, and Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

ALEXANDER—From Sept. 27, 1883, vice Mr. H. C. Barstow, on privilege leave, Mr. E. B. Alexander, C.S., officiating judge of the Court of Small Causes, Allahabad, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

PEARSE—From Sept. 28, 1883, the date on which Mr. E. Rose returned from leave, Mr. H. G. Pearse, C.S., officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

BUTTS—From Sept. 12, 1883, vice Mr. H. S. Boys, on privilege leave, Mr. H. H. Butt, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. C. Chapman, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; and Major F. Barrow, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

GRIGG—From Sept. 17, 1883, vice Major H. W. Hastings, on privilege leave, Major E. E. Grigg, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; and Major N. M. T. Horsford, City magistrate, Lucknow, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

GARDEN, Brigade Surgeon A., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Ghazipur to Saharanpur.

MORIARTY, Surg., M.B., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Sultanpur to Ghazipur.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. S., C.S., who has been attached to the North-West Provinces and Oudh, to be an assistant collector of the 2nd class.

HAWKINS, Mr. R. W. L., assistant engineer, is on return from leave on medical certificate posted to the Allahgarh Division, Ganges Canal.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY THE H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 20, 1883.)

LLOYD, Capt. A. R., Bedfordshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment into which he has been promoted.

VANDERZEE, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, will do general duty at Bangalore on being relieved from his officiating appointments in the 24th N.I.

MAHON, Lieut. R. H., Royal Artillery, having been posted to No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, that officer is directed to proceed to join that battery.

NEWMAN, Capt. A. A., No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, has been appointed adjutant of the 5th (Militia) Brigade, North Irish Division, with effect from Nov. 7, 1883, and that he should be struck off the Royal Artillery in India.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

RITHERDON, Lieut. R. A., 1st Regiment N.I., wing officer and officiating adjutant, in the latter appointment.

BENNETT, Lieut. E. H., 2nd Regiment N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment to be wing officer (on probation), vice Orchard promoted.

BOULDERSON, Major, 12th Regiment N.I., wing officer 15th Regiment N.I., to officiate as wing commander from Jan. 5, 1884.

ANDREWS, Surgeon Major C. A., on expiry of leave, will report himself for general duty under the orders of the Deputy Surgeons General, H.M.'s Force, Madras.

The following order is confirmed Dec. 8, 1883:—

STEWART—By the General Officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Col. C. Stewart 34th (P.W.D.) Light Cavalry, to command the garrison at Kamptee, vice Brigadier General W. K. Ellis, A.C.D., proceeding on inspection duty to Hoshungabad.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 21, 1883.)

DAVIDSON—**BARLOW**—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted Messrs. R. Davidson and R. W. Barlow to return to duty within period of their leave.

CORNISH—H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S., C.I.E., surgeon general with the Government of Madras, to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations.

BARBONA, Mr. T., superintendent of Sea Customs, Cochin, to be in charge of the Port Officer's office, with effect from the date Mr. Graham availed himself of sick leave.

WYNCH—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the Rev. J. W. Wynch, a senior chaplain, to return to duty.

BROUGHTON, Mr. J. H., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, Anantapur District, is promoted to the 1st grade of assistant conservator, with effect from Sept. 22, 1883.

FURLOUGHS.

CARMICHAEL, The Hon. Mr., furlough for one year, six months, and twenty-three days, from Dec. 10, 1883.

FIDDIAN, Mr. J. P., acting head assistant collector, Kistna, furlough for one year, and nine months, from March 1 next.

Mr. T. M. Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A., to be probationer for Ms. C.S.

DAVIDSON—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. R. Davidson, C. S., an extension of furlough for six weeks.

MILITARY.

HAMMOND—The Right Hon. the Governor has been pleased to appoint first-class veterinary surgeon J. Hammond, British veterinary department, to the veterinary charge of H.E.'s Body Guard, vice Western, retired, dated August 8, 1883.

COX—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. H. V. Cox, King's Own Borderers, wing officer, 21st Regiment N.I., Aug. 25, 1882.

PRITCHARD—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Madras Staff Corps—Major H. G. Pritchard, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Col., dated Dec. 12, 1883.

Indian Medical Department—To be Brigade Surgeons—Surgeon Major C. T. Eves, vice Brigade surgeon G. A. Burn, deceased, dated July 23, 1883, Surgeon Major D. W. Trimmell, vice Brigade Surgeon H. King, retired, dated Aug. 16, 1883, Surgeon Major C. A. Andrews, vice Brigade Surgeon D. C. McAllum, deceased, dated Aug. 29, 1883.

SPENCER—**GLEN**—The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department, vice Captain and Deputy Commissary Hennessy, transferred to the Pension Establishment, dated Sept. 16, 1882:—Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary N. Spencer to be deputy commissary, and Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Glen, to be assistant commissary.

HOLLINGWORTH, Sergeant H., of the Public Works Department, is promoted to the rank of sub-conductor, vice Taylor, transferred to the Pension Establishment, dated Aug. 21, 1883.

MCALISTER—The following transfer is made by the superintending engineer, 4th circle:—Sergeant R. W. McAlister, supervisor, 1st grade, from North Arcot Division to Coimbatore Division.

DAVENPORT—The Commissary General has granted accumulated privilege leave of absence to Sub-Conductor C. Davenport for ninety days, from date of departure.

FURLOUGHS.

MCCOSH—Privilege leave of absence for two months and eight days has been granted to Mr. J. McCosh, inspector of police, Nellore district.

EGAN—Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. G. T. Egan, superintendent of police, Jeypore district, with effect from Jan. 15.

SMITHERS, Col. O. F., Staff Corps, commandant 14th Regiment N.I., is granted furlough (medical certificate) out of India for one year and seven days.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 27, 1883.)

WARDEN, Mr. F. H., is reappointed to act as fourth assistant political agent, Kathiawar, from the date on which he took charge of the appointment.

FITZGERALD—**WALLER**—Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald and Lieut. Colonel W. F. Waller respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of joint administrator of Sangli on the 19th inst.

WATSON, Mr. D., is appointed to be superintendent of the common gaol of Bombay for the civil side only.

EATON, Surgeon I. B., I. M. D., took charge of the office of secretary to the Kirkee cantonment committee on the 10th inst.

HAMILTON, Mr. W. R., Huzar deputy collector and magistrate, 1st class, Ahmednagar is appointed, in place of the collector of the district, to take part with the sessions judge of Ahmednagar in the preparation and making of the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors or as assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Ahmednagar and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

ATKINS—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. D. C. Atkins, C.S., to be forest settlement officer for the Kalyan,

Bassein, Mahim and Dahanu Talukas of the Thana District, and Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S., to be forest settlement officer for the remaining Talukas of the same district, for the purposes set forth in sec. 4 clause (C), and secs. 28 and 34 of the said Act.

H.E. the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the collector of Thana to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said forest settlement officers.

LEE-WARNER—The services of Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

BARKER—The services of Surgeon Major F. C. Barker, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government in the Military Department.

BARKER, Surgeon Major F. C., M.D., officiating medical officer, 21st Regiment, N.I., is appointed to perform the duties of Presidency surgeon, 2nd district, and marine surgeon, in addition to his own, during the absence of Surgeon Major E. H. R. Langley.

HARD—License to solemnise marriages is given to the Rev. C. P. Hard, pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church, Bombay.

SALMON, Major W. A., assistant political agent, Janjira, delivered over charge of his office to the political agent, Mr. Keyser, on Dec. 13, 1883.

YOUNG—**ALMOND**, Messrs. W. E. Young and W. Almond, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector of customs in charge Prince's Dock Custom House, Bombay, on the 14th inst.

MCIVER, Mr. J. A., [acting assistant superintendent, revenue survey, Southern Maratha Country, proceeded on the examination leave granted to him on the 29th ult., and returned to duty on the 11th inst.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Assistant Apothecaries—D. B. Fonseca, from Station Hospital, Baroda, to Station Hospital, Purandhar; A. L. Mecado, from Station Hospital, Purandhar, to general duty, Mhow Circle.

FURLOUGHS.

PORTEOUS, Mr. W. C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the date of his being relieved at Broach by Mr. Borradaile.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 27, 1883.)

POWELL—Sub. Condr. H., commissariat department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

BARKER—The services of Surg. Major F. C. Barker, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C-in-C.

FIELD—G.I.P.R. Volunteer Corps—The following appointment is made:—To be honorary surgeon—Dr. J. W. Field.

JACOB—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant colonel from Dec. 20, 1883, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Staff Corps—Major H. B. Jacob.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Dec. 21, 1883.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PRICE, Major R. L., 17th N.I., S.C., officiating second in command, 20th N.I., to officiate as second in command during the time Col. Watts officiates as commandant, or until further orders.

PRIOR—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. A. W. Prior, North Staffordshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been removed.

SCALLEN—From the list of officers to attend the camp of exercise at Bangalore, exchange the name of Brigadier General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., commanding Nusseerabad Brigade, and insert Lieut. I. Scallen, 23rd N.L.I.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

TYACKE, Major R. H., North Staffordshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, for twelve months, medical certificate (until for duty with troops).

MAYNE—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Capt. M. Mayne, S.C., commandant H.E. the Governor's Body Guard.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

FAGAN, Major J. G., General List, 2nd squadron commander, 2nd Bo. Lancers.

RYVES—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major C. M. Ryves, General List, Infantry wing commander, 2nd (Grenadier) N.I.

INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. G. Delamaine, S.C., Col. Thomas Lamb, S.C., Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. W. R. Murphy, Lieut. Col. G. S. Hills, R.E., Lieut. Col. H. M. B. Burlton, S.C., Major F. W. Macmullen, (Cov.), Lieut. Col. T. W. Hogg, S.C., Major W. H. Wilkins, S.C., Lieut. J. M. Carpendale, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. J. Howes, Inf., Major R. E. Cox, Inf.
Bombay Estab.—Major R. J. Macartney, R.E., Capt. H. C. Hogg, S.C.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. T. Shone, R.E., five months; Capt. G. S. Eyre, S.C., 182 days; Lieut. R. R. N. Sturt, S.C., six months; Major C. S. Beauchamp, R.E., six months.
Madras Estab.—Col. R. A. Walters, S.C., three months.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. M. Monteith, S.C., six months.

JAN. 15.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Major William Atkins, of the Bengal Army; Major William Thom Stuart, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Major Oswald Mosley Bradshaw, of the Madras Staff Corps; Deputy Surgeon General Stephen Chapman Townsend, C.B., of the Bengal Army; Deputy Surgeon General William Burns Beaton, M.D., of the Bengal Army; Brigade Surgeon James Rawlinson Jackson, M.D., of the Bengal Army; Brigade Surgeon Alfred Sanderson, M.D., of the Madras Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Major William Atkins, of the Bengal Army; Major William Thom Stuart, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Major Oswald Mosley Bradshaw, of the Madras Staff Corps.

MAIL NEWS.

An agreement has been come to between the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Defence Association and Government, by which the Ilbert Bill question will be settled. The agreement accords to every European British subject the right of being tried by a jury, the majority of whom shall consist of his countrymen. Native district magistrates and sessions judges are the only classes of native officials who are to have the power of trying European British subjects.

This agreement is deemed a satisfactory settlement of the question at issue by the Defence Association, and all further agitation on their part will cease.

The Anglo-Indian Press generally express satisfaction at the settlement of the question, but fears are expressed that the jury system will prove unworkable in some districts.

The native press mostly denounce the compromise in strong terms, and urge that it would be better to withdraw the bill altogether than to extend the jury system as proposed. Some of the papers in Bombay at first bitterly attacked Lord Ripon, but on receipt of explanations from Calcutta their tone was considerably modified.

It was at first intended to organise a grand native demonstration against the compromise, but this project has since been abandoned, and the leaders of native opinion in Bombay have decided to await the course of events.

Friday, the 4th of January, is the day fixed for the further consideration of the Ilbert Bill in the Viceroy's Council. As already stated, after a debate the Bill will be submitted to the care of a select committee.

The expeditionary force despatched against the Akas crossed the Assam frontier on Dec. 17. Overtures have been made by the raiders with the view to a settlement of the difficulty, but it is believed that these were made simply with a view to gaining time.

The troops advancing on Bikaner had reached on Dec. 18 a place called Parbatsar. There is small prospect of any armed resistance, several of the rebellious Thakurs having already given in their submission to the political agent.

It is announced that Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, ex M.P. for Derby, will visit India shortly with the view of ascertaining whether it is practicable to establish an export trade with Europe of any kinds of Indian sea fish.

A statistical conference is being held in Calcutta, under the auspices of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, all the directors of agriculture in the various provinces being assembled to consider the Secretary of State's request for fuller information on agricultural subjects.

The Ameer of Cabul is reported to be negotiating for the possession of Bajour.

The Persian Envoy has left Kandahar on his way back to Persia.

The Hon. R. P. Bruce, M.P. for Fife, and Mr. Buchanan, member for Edinburgh, who have been staying at Government House as guests of the Viceroy, are about to leave Calcutta on a visit to Burma.

The Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces returned to Allahabad on Dec. 20.

It is stated that Sir Robert Stuart, Chief Justice of the High Court of the North-West Provinces, will retire on his pension in March next.

The Hon. W. W. Hunter has been appointed an additional member of the Viceregal Council.

The Bengal Government do not apprehend that it will be necessary to adopt special measures for the relief of scarcity in the province, owing to the partial failure of the crops.

On Friday night, Dec. 21, a large meeting of natives was held at Madras to protest against the passing of the Madras

Municipal Bill, now awaiting the Viceroy's sanction. A memorial stating the views of the meeting was adopted, and will be sent to the Viceroy.

The Hon. D. F. Carmichael, the retiring senior member of the Madras Legislative Council, left Madras for England on Dec. 21.

A collision occurred between two goods trains on the B. B. & C. I. Railway near Surat on Sunday morning, Dec. 23. The driver of one of the trains was killed, and the fireman of the train was severely injured.

The young Rajah of Kolhapore, who has for some years past been suffering from insanity, died on Tuesday, Dec. 25, from the effects of a fall which he had during a struggle with his keeper.

The Nizam of Hyderabad arrived in Calcutta on Saturday morning, Dec. 22.

The Calcutta Exhibition continues to be well attended by the natives.

Sir Douglas Forsyth's visit to India is said to be entirely connected with railways, and primarily with the West of India Portuguese and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies, of which he is chairman.

HOME NEWS.

ACCIDENT TO THE INDUS.—A telegram received through Reuter's agency from Malta states that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Indus grounded in the harbour there on Sunday night, but has since been floated. She received no injury.

INDIAN REMITTANCES.—On Saturday the Indian Council sold remittances for as much as Rs. 21,00,000. Five lakhs were in bills on Bombay, 2½ being taken at 1s. 7½d. and 2½ at 1s. 7 17-32d. per rupee. Of the other sixteen lakhs, which were in transfers, 8½ were allotted on Calcutta at 1s. 7 9-16d., five more on the same Presidency at 1s. 7 19-32d., and 2½ on Bombay at 1s. 7 9-16d. This very large allotment of Council drafts for a Saturday, above all other days, shows the existence of a very strong demand for remittances, due to the advance in the value of money in India.—On Monday the demand for drafts continued very strong, as many as 18 lakhs of telegraphic transfers having been sold. Fifteen were disposed of at 1s. 7 19-32d., and three at 1s. 7½d. per rupee, the whole being for Calcutta. The recent large sales of bills and "t. t. s." have been effected at prices well over the average rate of 1s. 7½d., on which the Budget estimate was based. The Council hope to sell over twenty crores, to yield £16,300,000. According to Messrs. Page and Gwyther the average rate up to January 11 was 1s. 7 48d., the average during the corresponding period of 1882-3 being 1s. 7 9d.—On Tuesday transfer rates advanced to 1s. 7 19-32d. in Calcutta, and 1s. 7½d. in Bombay, and the market for bar silver being without any available supplies, was firm. Some parcels were wanted for India, but scarcely any business was done, and the nearest price at the close was quoted at from 50 13-16d. to 50½d. per ounce. China exchange rates were unaltered. Rupee Paper was dull, and closed at 78½ to 78¾ for the Four and 81½ to 81¾ for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents.

INDIAN PRINCES.—His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has received from the President of the French Republic the decoration and the letter patent of appointment as Officier de l'Instruction Publique. The Nawab Nazim, of Moorshedabad has been laid up with paralysis and is under the medical treatment of Dr. Shircore, civil surgeon of Moorshedabad. His Highness has also Hakim Golam Nobi Khan, of Calcutta.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—We are informed that a committee is to be appointed in the middle of next month for the purpose of inquiring into the whole question of railways and other public works in India.

At a meeting of the Beaconsfield Junior Conservative Association at Portsmouth a few days ago a vote of thanks was passed and ordered to be conveyed to Mr. Charles Marvin for the services he had rendered the public by his works on Central Asia.

INDO-CHINESE PROFESSORSHIP AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The subject of the appointment of a professorship of the languages of South Eastern Asia having been for some time under consideration by the Senate of University College, London, it was yesterday decided to appoint M. Terrien de la Couprie to be the first occupant of the chair. The special study which the new professor has made of the comparative relationship of Chinese and the Indo-Chinese group of languages will add considerable importance to his lectures upon the languages and literature of those nations now so prominent in the Franco-Chinese question. M. De la Couprie has for some time been prominent as the advocate of a new, and at first sight startling, theory of the origin of Chinese writing and literature, a partial exposition of when he put forward in his recent learned and lengthy study of the "Ti-King," the oldest book of the Chinese, published in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. In this work, and in his monograph on the origin of Chinese civilisation,

he has endeavoured to establish a connection between the early Chinese Bak tribes, or Hundred Families, and the Akkadian tribes of Babylonia. This theory has received the support of some of the leading students of Assyriology, and also of Professor Douglas, who, in conjunction with M. De la Couprie, will publish a complete translation with notes and commentary of the "Ti-King."

OBITUARY.—Mr. Charles John Wilkinson, Recorder of Rangoon, whose death was announced on the 12th inst., was son of the late Captain J. J. Wilkinson, of the Royal Navy. He was educated privately, and subsequently at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself. After being called to the Bar in November, 1859, he proceeded to India, and practised there with much success, but after some time abandoned the profession of the advocate for various appointments under Government, including the Acting Administrator Generalship of Bengal, the Judgeship of the Chief Court Lahore, and the Recordership of Rangoon. The last-named office required of its occupant no unusual physical and mental powers, and Mr. Wilkinson threw himself heart and soul into the conscientious discharge of its duties. Here, however, ten years' hard work in an unfriendly climate, with but scanty repose, undermined his constitution, and, after finally acting as a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, he returned to this country during the long vacation (for the second time in twenty-one years). On his way out, in October, the recorder was seized by his last illness, and came back, only to die on New Year's Day. Mr. Wilkinson strove hard to obtain from the executive the necessary powers for creating a High Court at Rangoon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson say there has been rather more steadiness in the markets this week, with prices somewhat firmer. The public sales of coffee have included a fair assortment of colour Plantation Ceylon, which realised full to higher rates for the fine and bold qualities. To-day, several parcels East Indian of the last crop only partly sold at barely the previous value. Brazil continues firm and in demand, although quotations are 20s. to 22s. above those of January of last year. Receipts of Rio at the shipping ports since July 1 have fallen off to the extent of about 800,000 bags, and the total exports rather more. Santos returns differ slightly from the previous years. The stock of coffee in the chief ports of Europe is still 20 per cent. over the large stock of last year at the same time. Cocoa has met a steady inquiry at about late rates. The estimate of the European beet-sugar production is again raised, and now stands at 2,135,000 tons, a supply exceeding that of any previous season, and the increase is chiefly in Germany. Last week's advance has therefore been lost. A large business is reported in refined, and the Clyde market is dearer. The leading French makers have made further sales of fine loaves for delivery here at the depressed prices already referred to. Raw sugar continues slow. A cargo of St. Lucia sold for Liverpool at the very low price of 16s. 3d. per cwt. Crystallised Demerara is taken readily by the trade at prices. There are no reported sales in new crop Burmah rice. Common grades of China tea support the recent improvement, and the market generally is firm. The rather large quantity of Indian at public sales has met with a good demand at full prices. White pepper has further advanced, and black Singapore is held for higher rates. Zanzibar cloves have sold at 56d. to 58d. per lb. above the lowest rates current last week, owing to speculative operations. Sago and tapioca have met with more inquiry.

COFFEE.—The Plantation Ceylon in public sale, comprising 182 casks, forty-seven barrels and bags, included fine marks, which were again dearer, the advance upon these during the week being about 2s. Good middling to hold, 83s. 6d., to 96s.; and fine bold, 101s. 6d. to 105s.; greyish middling, 76s. 6d. to 78s. 472 casks 861 bags East India were chiefly bought in, a few lots good to fine Coorg selling at 85s. to 98s. 6d.

COTTON.—The market is steady, with a moderate general inquiry. The sales amount to about 1,600 bales, including Tinnivelly, at 4 13-16d., to 4 15-16d.; Western 4 1/4d.; Northern, 4 3/4d.; Forward delivery, American, February-March, 5 63-64d., for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—Nearly 20,000 packages have been brought to market, and disposed of at prices comparing favourably with last week's rates, demand being especially good for low-priced leafy and broken sorts, of which supplies are somewhat short.

COTTON.—There has been a steady market at firm prices. The sales amount to about 1,500 bales, including Tinnivelly at 4 13-16d. to 4 15-16d.; Northern 4 1/4d. For arrival, Tinnivelly, October-November, Cape, 4 13-16d. for good firm. Forward delivery, February-March, 5 63-64d.; March-April, 6 3-64d., for middling l.m.c.

SATURDAY EVENING.

TEA.—From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's fortnightly report:—Indian sales were resumed on the 3rd inst., since when 27,944 packages have been brought to auction, a large proportion of which consisted of common to medium grades from 8d. to 1s. 2d., and have sold readily at firm prices. Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs are in very good inquiry at improved rates, the better liquoring sorts especially being briskly competed for. Pekoes show alteration, lowest grades being slightly firmer, medium to fine rather slow of sale at about previous prices. Broken Pekoes have sold with irregularity, and in some instances rather dearer. Finest Pekoes and Broken Pekoes are scarce, really fine liquoring sorts commanding extreme rates. Ceylon.—Offerings have comprised 762 packages which sold readily, with brisk competition, being, with but few exceptions, teas of characteristic thickness and flavour. The following are some of the prices realised:—Kaw—Broken Pekoe, 1s. 11 1/2d.; Pekoes, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7 1/2d.; Souchong,

1s. 1 1/2d. to 1s. 3 1/2d.; broken tea, 8 1/2d. to 10 1/2d. Dolosbage, Windsor Forest—Broken Pekoe, 2s. 3d.; Pekoes, 1s. 9 1/2d.; Souchong 1s. 4 3/4d.; broken tea, 1s. 2d. Avoca—Broken Pekoe, 2s. 4d.; Pekoes, 1s. 9d.; Souchong, 1s. 5d.; broken tea, 1s. 5 1/4d.—Kandoloya—Broken Pekoe, 2s. 3 1/2d.; Pekoes, 1s. 8d.; Souchong, 1s. 2 3/4d. broken tea, 1s.

MONDAY EVENING.

COTTON.—There has been a good demand, with a considerable business, doing at full prices and an occasional advance. The sales since Friday amount to about 6,000 bales, including Tinnivelly at 4 7/8d. to 4 15-16d.; Western at 3 3/4d. to 3 13-16d.; Northern at 4 7/8d.; Bengal at 3 7/8d. to 4 1/2d.; Scinds at 3 3/4d.; Salem at 4 3/4d., and saw-grinned Dhawar at 4 1/4d., per lb. For arrival, Tinnivelly, October-February, Cape and Suez, 4 13-16d. to 4 7/8d., for goods fair, 4 15-16d. to 5d., for fully good fair. Forward delivery American, February-May, 6 1-64d. to 6 10-64d., for middling l.m.c.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—To-day's sales were again large, comprising 22,377 packages all "without reserve." With occasional exceptions the prices realised were steady. Some breaks of first crop Ningchow Congous sold from 9 3/4d. to 11d. per lb., and several parcels of new make Congous in boxes from 8d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

COFFEE.—The small quantity of Plantation Ceylon at auction, 121 casks 26 barrels and bags, chiefly fine marks, realised full prices at 87s. 6d. to 98s.; bold, 103s. to 106s.; other grades from 76s. to 84s.; small, 63s. to 65s.

COTTON.—Less business passing, but prices of East Indian descriptions fully maintained.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FREWEN—Jan. 9, at 11, Calverley-park, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of S. Frewen, 16th (Queen's) Lancers, a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

MILLER—RAM—Jan. 8, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Surgeon General J. R. Miller, M.D., late H.M. Bombay Army, to Frances Anne Jane, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Canon and the Lady Jane Ram.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM-TOLER—Jan. 5, Francis Peter Lawrence Graham-Toler, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, fourth and youngest son of the Hon. Olway Fortescue Toler, of Dunrow Abbey, King's County, aged 31.

GREIG—Jan. 7, at 5, Lansdowne Mansions, Brighton, Alfreda Charlotte Greig, eldest daughter of the late James Greig, of Calcutta and London.

JAQUES—Jan. 6, at Java Lodge, Hayling Island, Hants, Eliza, the widow of Capt. Jaques, H.E.I.C.S., aged 73.

SAUNDERS—Jan. 6, at his residence, 2, Tarradale-villas, Jersey, Ambrose Edward Saunders, Lieutenant Colonel late Bombay Army, aged 68.

WETHERALL—Jan. 11, at Dover, Major General P. J. P. Wetherall, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 55.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Dec. 9, at Egmore, the wife of the Rev. A. Alexander, a son.

ANDERSON—Dec. 18, at Rugby, the wife of Captain W. R. I. Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

BARBOUR—Dec. 29, 1883, at Simla, the wife of David Barbour, Esq., a son.

BEATTS—Dec. 17, at Dum-Dum, the wife of M. T. Beatts, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, a son.

BOILEAU—Dec. 18, at Shahjehanpur, the wife of Capt. L. M. Boileau, 6th Regiment B.L.I., a daughter.

BREDIN—Dec. 18, at Madras, the wife of Major A. Bredin, 22nd Regiment, a daughter.

BRUNTON—Dec. 15, at Madras, the wife of George Brunton, M. Inst. C.E., a son.

CANDY—Dec. 15, at Hyderabad, Sindh, the wife of E. T. Candy, C.S., a son.

CROYDON—Dec. 20, at Benares, the wife of Assistant Apothecary W. Croydon, S.M.D., a son.

DENING—Nov. 19, 1883, at Peshawur, Punjab, Beatrice, wife of Capt. Lewis Dening, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

FRASER—Dec. 12, 1883, at Lizziepore, Kurseong, Bengal, the wife of Lachlan M. Fraser, a son.

GENTRY—Dec. 9, at Patiala, the wife of C. Gentry, Supervisor, P.W.D. a son.

MCKENZIE—Dec. 9, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. Scott-McKenzie, Municipal Engineer and Secretary, a daughter.

MARCAR—Dec. 16, at Adoni, the wife of Mr. Edward S. Marcar, Inspector of Police, Adoni, a son.

O'CONNELL—Dec. 12, at Mysore, the wife of Mr. T. J. O'Connell, Head Inspector of Police, a son.

RIDLEY—Dec. 10, at Mooltan, the wife of Capt. Ridley, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, a daughter.

SKINNER—Dec. 6, 1883, at Silcoorie, Cachar, the wife of E. F. Skinner, a son.

SMITH—Jan. 10, at Sunnyside, Mooltan, the wife of Capt. E. D. Newham Smith, 1st Sind Horse, a daughter.

SMYTH—Dec. 18, at Morar, the wife of Surg. Major F. A. Smyth, 27th Regiment, P.N.I., a son.

TAIT—Dec. 22, at Baroda, the wife of Thos. S. Tait, Principal, Baroda College, twin daughters.

THOMAS—Dec. 24, at Neemuch, the wife of Captain H. Dacres Thomas, 1st Bombay Lancers, a daughter.

TOYNBEE—Dec. 9, at Comilla, the wife of George Toynbee, B.C.S., a son.

WALSHE—Dec. 26, at Fort, Bombay, the wife of James Franklin Walshe, Telegraph Master H.E. the Governor's Office, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AITKEN—BLAKE—Dec. 22, at the Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade, Bombay, by the Rev. R. Jeffrey, assisted by the Rev. J. Fordyce of Simla, Edward Hamilton Aitken, Salt Department, to Isabella Mary, third daughter of the late Rev. J. C. Blake, Pifkaithly, Perthshire.

ALLIES—MURRAY—Dec. 18, at Calcutta, Alfred E. Allies, of Nahore (Darjeeling District) to Florence McIver, daughter of Kenneth Murray, of Simla and Darjeeling.

BUYERS—STUART—Jan. 9, at 30, Ferryhill-place, Aberdeen, Charles B. Buyers, Shanghai, to Isabella Rennie, second daughter of the late Captain George Stuart.

HAMMICK—SEARLE—Dec. 11, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Warlow, Murray Hammick, Madras Civil Service, son of the Rev. Sir St. Vincent Hammick, Bart., vicar of Milton Abbott, Tavistock, to Ada Constance, daughter of Colonel Arthur T. Searle, Madras Staff Corps.

MERSH—BAILEY—At Nagpore, Charles George Mersh, to Louisa Beatrice, second daughter of Mr. W. J. Bailey.

O'GRADY—DILLON—Dec. 17, at Multan, by the Rev. A. M. Wilson, Joseph O'Grady, I.V.S.R., to Clemence Dillon.

YOUNG—INGLE—Dec. 17, at Karwar, by the Rev. Mr. Midwintur, Frederick Beaumont Young, Esq., S.M.C., Revenue Survey, third son of the late Captain J. W. Young, C.B.I.N., to Emma, eldest daughter of H. Ingle, Esq., Deputy Collector, Karwar.

DEATHS.

DOOLEY—Dec. 17, 1883, at Mukatsar, Ferozepur District, Michael Stanislaus Dooley, executive engineer, aged 38.

ELLIOT—Dec. 21, at Madras, Dora Mabel, daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Edward H. Elliot, aged 8 years and 7 months.

HALL—Jan. 12, at Cawnpore, Major John Greive Hall, Royal Engineers, aged 41.

HARWARD—Dec. 16, 1883, at Fort William, Calcutta, Henry Irvine, infant son of Capt. H. B. Harward, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, aged 6 months.

JENKINS—Dec. 11, 1883, at Mean Mer, Félicité Mary, the wife of Assistant Apothecary C. G. Stanley Jenkins, Sub-Medical Department, aged 23 years and 8 months.

KINGSLEY—Dec. 15, 1883, at Cannanore, Madras, James William Bell, the dearly loved son of Lieut. Col. W. H. Bell Kingsley, Hampshire Regt., aged 11 months and 12 days.

MCAIR—Dec. 12, 1883, at Allahabad, Rosa Barbara, the wife of John McNair, of the E.I. Railway.

MILLER—Dec. 21, 1883, at No. 3, Grant-road, Margaret, the wife of Mr. J. Miller, Inspector, Customs Preventive Service, aged 34.

MORTON—Dec. 11, at Lucknow, Susan Katherine, wife of Lieut. Colonel G. de C. Morton, and second daughter of the late Major R. F. Grindall, H.E.I.C.S.

NETSCHER—Dec. 8, at St. Thomas' Mount, Adelaide Louisa, the wife of Senior Apothecary M. Netscher.

NICHOLSON—At Calcutta, Mary Nicholson, the beloved daughter of Surgeon Major F. C. Nicholson, aged 2 years, 9 months, and 23 days.

PEREIRA—Dec. 14, at Madras, Mr. V. V. Pereira, late Clerk of Messrs. Binny and Co., aged 65.

PRAHBOO—Dec. 20, of apoplexy, at his residence, Kalbadevi-road, Jayker Gunganun Kristnaje Prahbo, aged 24.

SEMONS—Dec. 18, 1883, at Mussoorie, Willie, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Simons, aged 5 years and 9 months.

STEEL—Dec. 22, 1883, at Mount Abu, Margery Skelton, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Steel, R.E., aged 1 year and 6 months.

TAPSELL—Dec. 18, 1883, at Ghazeeabad, Maria Tapsell, widow of the late Thomas Tapsell, of Delhi, aged 72.

THORNTON—Dec. 20, 1883, at Calcutta, Henry Albert, eldest surviving son of Joseph Thornton, formerly of Southgate, Middlesex, aged 40.

TWEEDALE—Dec. 12, at Dehra Dun, William Hutton Tweedale, Invalid Establishment, late Bengal Cavalry, aged 81.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 5. *Ajiers* (s), Bombay; Cornuvia, Bimlipatam; Ocean, Rangoon; Maria Magdalena, Manila.—6. *Clydebank*, Rangoon; Fleetwood, Java; Eurydice, Java; Papa Olivari, Rangoon; Janet Ferguson, Cocanada; Cambodia (s), Shanghai; Ifafa, Cocanada.—7. *Stentor* (s), Shanghai; Tynedale, Cochin; Northampton, Gopaulpore; Allahabad, Calcutta; City of Venice (s), Bombay; Inchrhona (s), Bombay; Cambay, Rangoon.—8. *Victoria* (s), Bombay; Glenavon, Calcutta; Lillian, Bimlipatam; Grantully Castle (s), Capetown; Ballarat (s), Australia; Argosy Gopaulpore; Marcelito, Rangoon; Bianca, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 21. *Burmah* (s), Bussorah; Mount Tebor (s), Cardiff; Scindia (s), Karachi; F. Gool Hydro-e, Paunben.—22. *Java* (s), Mozambique; Titania (s), Trieste; J. Carl, Cheribon; Annie, Bangkok.—24. *Euphrates* (s), Karachi.—25. *Huzara* (s), Calcutta; Sumatra (s), Hong Kong; Aretta (s), Colombo.—26. *Bhowruggur* (s), Bhowruggur; Assam (s), London.—7. *Clan Murray* (s), Liverpool; I.G. Dagmar (s), Karachi; I.G. Czawitch, Karachi; Saverlake, Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 16. *Canterbury* (s), Liverpool; Cheribon (s), Marseilles.—27. *Calcutta* (s), Rangoon; Purulia (s), Moulmein.—18. *Auswadia* (s), London; The Bruce (s), Liverpool; Thomas Bell,

Liverpool.—20. *Vorwaarts* (s), Trieste; Chupra (s), Colombo; Killan, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Dec. 18. *C. Macgregor* (s), Liverpool; M. M. Dutch (s), Singapore.—23. *Scindia* (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 3. *Sirsa* (s), Batavia; Loch Ramnoch (s), Bombay; Baron Ardrossan (s), Galle; Donai (s), Singapore; Daisy Morris (s), Bombay; Harrogate (s), Colombo.—4. *Indeflexible* (s), Bombay; Isla de Cebu (s), Manila; Avocet (s), Capetown; Roumania (s), Bombay; Glengarry, Calcutta.—5. *Hallamshire* (s), Calcutta; Hypatia (s), Aden; Liscard (s), Singapore; Honanwar, Hong Kong; Mozart (s), Bombay.—6. *Khandalla* (s), Karachi; Oraco, Bombay.—7. *Reading* (s), Calcutta; Salamanca, Calcutta; Ganges (s), Madras.—8. *City of Calcutta* (s), Calcutta; Prinz Albrecht (s), Bombay; Nyanza (s), Point de Galle.—9. *Scotland* (s), Capetown; Morna, Calcutta; Patroclus (s), Penang.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 21. *Verona* (s), London; Bhowruggur (s), Bhowruggur.—22. *Pachamba* (s), Karachi; Geelong (s), China.—23. *Merka* (s), Zanzibar.—24. *St. Margaret*, Rangoon; Ary Passad, Dlu; F. Issilamo, Mozambique; Cascapeda (s), Liverpool; Kt. St. Patrick (s), Dunkirk.—25. *Culna* (s), Karachi.—26. *Britannia* (s), Liverpool; Agra (s), London; Rajputana (s), Calcutta; Burma (s), Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 16. *Steamers Madras and Chanda*.—17. *Clan Lamont*, Bassein, Peshawar, and Scindia.—18. *Satara*.—19. *Curlew*, Tyrene, and Medina.—20. *Adjutant and Arratoon* Apar.

MADRAS.—Dec. 17. *Karbela* (s), Bombay.—18. *M. M. Dutch* (s), Singapore.—19. *Himalaya* (s), Rangoon.—22. *Chindwara* (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Assam*, Dec. 21.—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. W. Thompson, Mrs. E. T. Fox, Commander and Mrs. Orme Webb, Mr. English, Mr. and Mrs. C. Denham, Mrs. and Miss Gibb, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mr. R. W. Pearce, Dr. Barton, Mrs. H. Cook, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mrs. Bell Martin, Mrs. Bolton, Mr. P. Bolton, jun., Mr. N. P. Cama, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joynes, Major Beckett, Mr. C. C. Chalmers, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. A. Forbes, Miss Oakley, Mr. Abdool Kassoum, Mr. Fraser. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kelly, Mr. S. Cordes, Mr. W. Trevelyan, Mr. and Mrs. Marchetti, Capt. Anderson, Mr. Lee Warner, Hon. T. Prinsep, Mr. Richey, Miss Bland, Mr. P. P. Yair, Mr. G. T. Watson, Mr. A. Arthur, Mr. H. B. Hooper, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cobb and child, Mr. T. Converse, Col. Goodfellow, Mr. Pope, Dr. Money Lal Dutt, Mr. F. Campbell, Mr. Tollemache, Mr. Pitchin. From Venice: Mr. Oppert, Mr. J. B. White, Mr. Percy, two Misses Piercy, Mr. T. G. Young, Mr. G. Walters, Major General Cooper. From Suez: Col. Cherry.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Bokhara*, Jan. 13.—From Bombay: Capt. Wetherall and servant, Col. M. F. Sandwith, Miss Martindale, Mr. A. H. F. Martindale, Mr. Goodwin, Hon. E. C. Buck, Lieut. J. M. Grierson, Capt. W. O. Harris, Mr. G. S. Hayes, Mr. H. Maberley.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Clyde*, Jan. 9.—For Bombay: Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Major and Mrs. F. Currie, Mrs. and Miss Hughes and children, Mr. B. R. B. Christie, Mrs. Nickells and two daughters, Miss Keith, Mrs. H. J. Adie, Mr. Mackonochie, Mrs. Le Mesurier, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Allen, Surgeon A. E. R. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Mrs. Drysdale, Mrs. Dane, Mr. B. H. Jones, Mrs. Hogg's children, Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, Mr. Kinsey, Mr. W. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mackenzie.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Verona*, Dec. 21.—For London: Mr. and Miss Mackenzie. For Aden: Miss Nowrojee.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Bokhara*, Dec. 28.—For London: Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Miss Martindale, Capt. W. O. Harris, Mr. Iltafali, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lewis, Mr. Frank Goodwin, Lieut. J. M. Grierson, Mr. J. Moberley. For Brindisi: Mr. G. S. Hayes. For Marseilles: Hon. E. C. Buck. For Suez: Col. W. F. Sandwith.

Passengers per Clan Line Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailing Jan. 12, From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mrs. Long, Capt. in Marshall, Mr. H. S. Elworthy, Miss Laura Watkin, Miss Annie Watkins, Miss Delany, Mr. L. A. Watkins, Master M. Delany, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Stevens.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailing Jan. 12, From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Dewar, Miss Dewar, Mr. James Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie.

For Port Said: Mr. D. Dickson.

For Calcutta: Mr. James Veitch, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hislop.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailed Dec. 9, From Calcutta.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Seale, Mr. B. R. Davies, Master Anderson, Captain McClintock, two children, and nurse.

The G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, numbering about 300, will be assembled in Poona early in January for about ten days' manoeuvres and field firing with the troops quartered in, and passing through, Poona and Kirkee. The force available for this miniature camp of exercise will consist of B Battery D Brigade R.H.A., C Battery 2nd Brigade, R.A., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, detachment Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, Poona Horse, Sappers and Miners, headquarter wing 7th Regiment N.I., 8th N.I., 14th N.I., 19th N.I., and 28th N.I.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Four per Cent. | Rs. 97½ | to 98 |
| Four-and-a-half per Cent. | 102 | to 102½ |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan | — | — |
| Ten years | — | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 107½ | — |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up | Rates |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| INDIAN BANKS | Rs. | |
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 750 |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 845 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 640 |
| Agra | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28 | 700 |
| National of India | 12½ | 85 |
| Oriental | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba | 700 | 795 |
| Frere | 150 | — |
| Mazagon | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 380 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton | 2,850 | 1,140 |
| Albert Ginning | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi | 1,100 | 1180 |
| Apollo (small shares) | 2,200 | 370 |
| Bellar | 1,000 | 593 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning | 500 | 595 |
| New Indian | 125 | 217½ |
| Broach Cotton Ginning | 250 | 66 |
| Carwar | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba | 1,880 | 1,350 |
| Dhollera Ginning | 300 | 205 |
| East India | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort | 8,500 | 2,700 |
| French | 500 | 625 |
| Sind | 750 | 500 |
| Mofussil | 400 | 430 |
| Prince of Wales | 500 | 660 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,100 | 1,210 |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart | 400 | 790 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad | 1,000 | 1,150 |
| Anglo-Indian | 100 | 140 |
| Alfred Manufacturing | 500 | 525 |
| Alliance Spinning | 700 | 950 |
| Bhowmuggur Mills | 100 | 40 |
| Bombay United | 1,000 | 1080 |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 1,000 | 570 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. | 500 | 710 |
| Coorla Mills | 1,000 | 860 |
| D. Spinning | 2,000 | 530 |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | 1,040 |
| Hyderabad Spinning | 1,000 | 1,260 |
| Khandeish | 1,000 | 930 |
| Madras | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 3,150 |
| Manchester Spinning | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning | 250 | 250 |
| National Spinning | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,000 | 1100 |
| Oriental | 625 | 720 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 500 | 270 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Sholapore Mills | 1,000 | 1,540 |
| Victoria Mills | 1,000 | 800 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock | 218-30 | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. | 21-11-1 | — |
| Do. New £1 Shares | — | — |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing | 100 | 108 |
| Bombay Burma Trading | 1,500 | 6,000 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship | — | 10 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300 | 345 |
| Treacher and Co. | 500 | 1,270 |
| Thacker and Co. | 100 | 180 |

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| % Promissory Notes | Rs. 98 | to 100 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) | 100 | to 100 |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off | — | — |
| 4% of 1878-9 (1893) | 102 | to 100 |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) | 102 | to 100 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) | Pd. off | — |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|----------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 100 | to 100 8 |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 100 | to 100 0 |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 100 | to 102 4 |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 103 | to 103 4 |
| 6 of 1877 (1889) | 107 | to 12 |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) | 108 | to 12 |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) | 106 | to 0 |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra | £10 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings | 100 | 127 to 128 |
| Allahabad | 100 | 180 to — |
| Alliance of Simla | 100 | 132 to — |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 875 to — |
| Do. of Upper India | 100 | 130 to — |
| Delhi and London | £25 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya | 100 | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie | 100 | 115 to — |
| National of India | £12½ | 90 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation | 500 | 530 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100 | 93 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute | 200 | 35 to 36 |
| Bally Paper Mills | 100 | 104 to — |
| Barnagore Jute | £10 | 83 to — |
| Bengal Coal | 1000 | 1440 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills | £100 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Bonded Warehouse | 445 | 380 to — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills | 100 | 47 to — |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills | 80 | 95 to — |
| Burrakur Coal | 100 | 135 to — |
| Calcutta Docking | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | 150 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. | 85 | 75 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100 | 123 to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press | 100 | 109 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway | 100 | 101 to 102 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | 52 to 53 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | £20 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway | £20 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal | 250 | 215 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory | 100 | 48 to — |
| Goosery Cotton Mills | 200 | 220 to — |
| Gouripore | 100 | 83 to — |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 106 to — |
| Howrah Docking | 500 | 140 to — |
| Howrah Mills | 100 | 88 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation | 1000 | 1770 to — |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping | 100 | 113 to 114 |
| Merchants' Steam Tug | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery | 100 | 150 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery | 100 | 90 to — |
| Nanmyth's Patent Press | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nanthore Indigo | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerboom Coal | 100 | 95 to — |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway | £10 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association | 100 | 60 to — |
| Riverside Press | 90 | 78 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas | 100 | 255 to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. | 100 | 280 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail | — | — to — |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing | 100 | 57 to — |
| Strand Bank Press | 100 | 78 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | 105 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphere Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcutipore (Cachar) | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam | £20 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) | 100 | nominal |
| Bengal (Cachar) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Do. contributory | 80 | 45 to 50 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) | 200 | 240 to — |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 120 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) | £10 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Burkholla (Cachar) | 100 | 56 to 67 |
| Central Cachar | 200 | 140 to 142 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Chota Nagpore | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) | 100 | 78 to — |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling | 100 | 115 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) | 100 | 30 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) | 90 | 50 to — |
| Dehra Doon | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) | 100 | 98 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) | 100 | 62 to — |
| Eastern Cachar | 100 | 70 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 45 to — |
| Giel'e (Darjiling) | 100 | 84 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) | 100 | 10 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) | 100 | 75 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) | 100 | 75 to — |
| Indian Terai | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellapore (Cachar) | 250 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 61 to — |
| Kangra Valley | 100 | par. |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) | 100 | 52 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) | 100 | 35 to 36 |
| Kurseong and Darjiling | 250 | 145 to — |
| Do. contributory | 200 | 130 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) | 100 | 270 to — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) | 100 | 100 to — |
| Loobah | 100 | 145 to — |
| Lower Assam | £7½ | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) | £10 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) | 100 | 80 to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 40 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 30 to — |
| Moran (Assam) | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) | 100 | 30 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) | £10 | — to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) | 200 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) | 200 | — to — |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) | £10 | 50 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) | 30 | 120 to — |
| Nutwanpore (Cachar) | 200 | — to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) | 85 | 70 to 71 |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) | 100 | 55 to — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar | 56 | par. |
| Seemah | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah | 100 | 104 to — |
| Singel (Darjiling) | 100 | 92 to — |
| Soom (Darjiling) | 100 | 97 to — |
| Springside (Darjiling) | 100 | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendaree (Darjiling) | 100 | 80 to 85 |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) | 100 | 121 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) | 95 | 114 to — |
| Tukwar (Darjiling) | 100 | 190 to — |
| Upper Assam | £10 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—Dec. 17.

| | | |
|---|----|---------------|
| Four per cents | 1½ | dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 | 3½ | pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) | 3½ | to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) | ½ | to ½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) | — | to do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | — | to do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares | 28 | to 29 do. |

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|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
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| Do. Tele. | 1s. 7 19-32d. | 1s. 7 19-32d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. 3 mo. sight | 1s. 7 11-32d. | 1s. 7 11-32d. | 1s. 7 11-32d. |
| Do. 6 do. | 1s. 7 13-32d. | 1s. 7 13-32d. | 1s. 7 13-32d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight | — | 1s. 8d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | 1s. 8d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight | — | 1s. 8d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | 1s. 8d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |

LONDON.—Jan. 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|---|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 | 102½ to 102½ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 | 103½ to 104½ |
| 4 India Enforced Paper | 78½ to 79½ |
| 4½ Do. do. 1885 | — to — |
| 4½ Do. do. 1893 | 81½ to 82 |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 1884, £1,000 & £500 | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 | — to — |
| 4½ Do. | 101 to 103 |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 | 102 to 104 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. | 100 to 102 |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government | 100 to 102 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. | 100 | 103 to 105 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. | 100 | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. | 100 | 104 to 106 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. cent. | 100 | 104 to 106 |
| South Indian, 4½ p. cent. | 100 | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|--|-----|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 151 to 153 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953 | — | 25 to 25½ |
| Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4) | — | 24½ to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% | — | 131 to 133 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. | all | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 100 | 110 to 118 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, 4½ p. c. | 100 | 110 to 112 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, 5 p. c. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar. 5 p. cent. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | — | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. | 100 | — to — |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|
| Agra | 10 | 10 to | 10½ |
| Delhi and London | 25 | — to | — |
| Chartered of India, A., and C. | all | 23½ to | 24½ |
| Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. | 25 | 17 to | 18 |
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|---------------------------|---------------|--------|
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| 6 Edward W. D. Baird | Cavalry | 4,807 |
| 6 Henry Nugent Head | University | |
| | candidate | 5,331 |
| 8 E. S. Douglas Penant | Cavalry | 4,434 |
| 8 Alfred Robinson Dittmas | Queen's India | |
| | Cadet | 5,992 |
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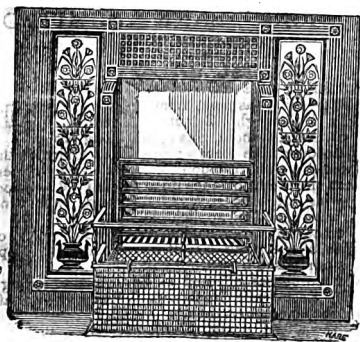
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Jan. 4; Madras and Allahabad, Jan. 2; Calcutta, Jan. 1.

Tax Select Committee on the Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill—no longer the *Libert Bill*—has reported unanimously; and the text of the amendments has been telegraphed in outline by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. The Bill, in its present form, contains nothing that can possibly be objected to by any Anglo-Indian—and so far, so good.

Lord Ripon's Government must, we supposed, be credited with so much prudence as to have ascertained that the new arrangements are workable without an amount of administrative inconvenience that will be absolutely intolerable.

It will not, however, be easy for Lord Ripon to meet the native demand—which was formulated at the public meeting in Calcutta last week—for the extension of trial by jury to natives.

The demand must surely have been foreseen, as it is a perfectly natural and reasonable one. How much better would it have been if Lord Ripon had elected frankly to accept the "Option" clause—giving to Europeans the option of being tried by a European magistrate, and to natives the option of being tried by a native magistrate.

We trust that the resolutions passed at yesterday's meeting of the London Committee formed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill, will warn the Government of India to desist from this insidious attack on the Permanent Settlement. We give the text of the resolutions in another column, and shall revert to their consideration next week. It will be seen that the objections taken to the Bill refer to its injurious action against the interests of the actual cultivators of the soil, as well as to its confiscation of the property of the zemindars.

We are glad to observe that Sir Henry Ricketts has given the weight of his vast experience, and of his great reputation as the first living authority on Bengal revenue questions, against this pernicious Bill.

The interesting occasion of the centenary of the Bengal Asiatic Society—Sir William Jones's Society, and the parent of the Royal Asiatic Society—has been worthily marked by a banquet, and the election of some European savants as honorary members. Professor Monier Williams, who is already an honorary LL.D. of the University of Calcutta, is appropriately included.

The Viceroy's trip to Hyderabad ought to be instructive as well as interesting, and it is well that the concordat has enabled His Excellency to pay this compliment to the first Feudatory of the Empire.

Our readers will rejoice with us to hear of the improved health of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Mr. Thompson can be ill-spared just now; and it will be a fortunate thing for the province if a short sea-voyage prove sufficient to set him all right again.

We trust that the excitement of the past year in India has not prevented due preparation for the adequate representation of the Empire at the forthcoming International Health Exhibition at South Kensington. Much that is interesting and valuable, in the departments of Food, Dress, Dwellings, and Education, ought to be shown from India; and we would draw the especial

attention of all our readers to the notice of the "Indian" sub-committee, which we give in another column.

The *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week previous to the departure of the mail:—Mr. Keekabhoy Purbhoodas, editor of the *Guzerat Mitra*; H.H., the Maharajah of Bettia; Major G. Comber Retired List; Mr. T. Martin, C.E., M.I.C.E.; Raja Promothonath Roy, of Digapathia.

With respect to the Freight Market, the following is made up by the *Englishman* to Dec. 31:—

"We have now two weeks' business to report upon, but owing to the Christmas holidays, there has been almost none transacted. What was done has been restricted to steamers on the London berth, sailing vessels having been almost entirely neglected. The market may be said to close very quiet at the quotations given both by Cape and Canal. Only three ships have been fixed during the week, one for Havre, one for New York, and one from two Coast Ports for Mauritius. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 40,511 tons."

The Indigo Market is thus reported upon by Messrs. Moran and Co.:—

"Owing to the intervention of the usual Christmas holidays, only two public sales have been held since our last issue. The catalogues comprised 2,150 chests, of which 2,020 chests found buyers. The demand for good and fine Indigos has continued to be somewhat slack, but the market for these and for good consuming qualities closes rather firmer. There is little change to notice in the value of ordinary and middling kinds, but prices are slightly in favour of buyers."

We take the following on the same subject from Messrs. J. Thomas and Co's Price Current:—

"In consequence of the Christmas holidays only two public sales have been held during the week, at which 2,092 chests were sold. Prices have ruled rather irregularly for Bengal and Tirhoot, the desirable qualities selling at fully the rates of the former week, while defective kinds occasionally sold easier. But few Ondes have been offered, and although not desirable as a rule, they fetched fully former prices. The quantity out of the market, including the private sales, is about 106,000 maunds, against about 90,000 last year. Of the quantity remaining for sale, it is estimated that about 7,000 chests consist of European Indigo, of which more than 4,500 are Tirhoot."

MESSRS. J. THOMAS AND CO. give the following with respect to the Tea Market:—

"We have only one public auction to report—viz., that held on Dec. 20, when 11,217 packages were sold. There was a good general inquiry, and prices were, if anything, rather firmer. In consequence of the Christmas holidays, the next sales would not be held until Jan. 3."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ending Dec. 26:—

"Rain continues to fall generally in the districts of the Madras Presidency where harvesting of paddy, ragi, &c., is in progress, and standing crops are in good condition, though partial injury has been done in one district by excessive rain. There has been no rain in any other province except slight showers in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, and Sandoway in British Burma. The rabi crops in three districts of the Bombay Presidency are suffering from blight, otherwise prospects are good. In Mysore rice is being harvested, and standing crops promise well. In the Berars and Hyderabad cotton is being picked and the kharif harvested, and the weeding of rabi crops has commenced. Prospects continue fair in Central India and Rajputana, but cotton has suffered from frost in Ulwar, and rain is needed in that State. In the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, the rabi crops on unirrigated lands require rain, but prospects are on the whole favourable. In the Central Provinces prospects are excellent. In Bengal the outturn of the rice harvest is very poor, and will, it is expected, fall short of the estimate in Eastern Bengal and Orissa. The rabi has much benefited by the last showers, but more rain is much wanted. In British Burma the rice harvest is reported to be well advanced and the prospects generally excellent. Cholera still lingers in the Southern Presidencies, and small-pox and fever are generally prevalent though not severe. Prices continue to rule high in Bengal."

The following is the Bengal report:—

"There has been no rain this week in any part of the pre-

vince; rain is much wanted for the rabi crops in Behar; elsewhere the prospects of these crops have been improved by the late rain; the harvesting of the rice crop is being vigorously pushed on, but generally there is a very short outturn; even in Eastern Bengal and Orissa the crop will be less than was expected; in Furreedpore it will be only a seven-anna crop; in Mymensingh about the same crop is expected, and in Chittagong the outturn will not be satisfactory; in Cuttack and Balasore the average yield will be about ten annas; high prices continue to prevail throughout the province, though new rice has come into the market in several places; fever is still prevalent in several districts."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Jan. 20:—

"The report of the Select Committee on the Ilbert Bill, and the Bill as amended by the Committee, were presented to the Legislative Council on Friday, but no discussion took place. The following is a brief outline of the amendments:—First, the power of appointing justices of the peace will remain on the present footing; second, all district magistrates and sessions judges will be *ex officio* justices of the peace, and have jurisdiction to try European British subjects; third, district magistrates will be empowered to pass upon Europeans a sentence extending to six months' imprisonment or 2,000 rupees fine, or both, but a European charged before a district magistrate will have the right to require a jury, of which not less than half shall be Europeans or Americans, or both; fourth, a European committed for trial before a Sessions Court will have a similar right, even in districts in which trials are not ordinarily by jury; fifth, where a jury is claimed before a district magistrate, and he sees reason to believe that a jury composed in the manner required cannot be constituted before himself without unreasonable delay, expense, or inconvenience, he may transfer the case for trial to another district magistrate or session judge, and the Court to which the case is transferred shall try it with the same powers and procedure as the transferring magistrate. Besides these amendments, some additions have been made which apply not merely to cases against Europeans but generally. The High Court is empowered to order the transfer of a case whenever such order appears expedient for the ends of justice. It is provided also that when before the commencement of the hearing of a case notice is given to the Court of intention to apply for a transfer, the Court, before calling upon the accused for his defence, shall adjourn the hearing, so as to give reasonable time for an application for transfer. Power is also given to the High Court to order a commitment. The report concludes with a recommendation that the amended Bill be passed and take effect from the 1st of May. The final reading will be taken on Friday, but as the report has been signed by all the members of the Committee, including the representatives of the Government and the Opposition, there is not likely to be much discussion, unless, indeed, one of the native members proposes an amendment.

"Meetings held in the planting districts have expressed some dissatisfaction with the compromise. It would seem, however, that its terms were not clearly understood by the persons present at those meetings, and the discontent will doubtless disappear when it is seen how completely European rights are safeguarded. The Anglo-Indian Press and the great majority of the public are disposed to accept the arrangement.

"A meeting of natives, called for the purpose of considering the subject, was held here on Tuesday, and was fairly well attended, although most of the leading members of the community were conspicuous by their absence. Three resolutions were carried. The first expressed approval of the principle of the original Bill; the second was to the effect that the meeting regretted the decision arrived at, as adding to invidious race distinctions, and as likely to cause administrative inconvenience; while the third urged the Government to give a similar right of jury trial to natives.

"The Asiatic Society of Bengal celebrated its centenary on Tuesday. The proceedings began with a special meeting, the Hon. H. Reynolds, the President of the Society, being in the chair. Six gentlemen—namely, Dr. Jowle, Professor Hæckel, Charles Meldrum, Professor Sayce, E. Senart, and Professor Monier Williams, were elected honorary members. A review of the society's work since its foundation was laid on the table, and congratulatory telegrams from various British and foreign societies were read. The members and guests then adjourned to dinner. After the chairman had given the Royal toasts, the Viceroy proposed the toast of "Prosperity to the Asiatic Society." Mr. Reynolds, in reply, gave an interesting sketch of the history of the society and of various distinguished men connected with it, from Sir William Jones downwards. Professor Monier Williams replied to the toast of "The Guests."

"Lord Ripon leaves Calcutta to-morrow week for Madras by the Indian Government steamer *Clive*. He will stay in Madras two days and reach Hyderabad on February 2. After

a stay there of five or six days he will return by the same route, possibly visiting Madras on the way. He is expected to arrive here about the 15th.

"The Lieutenant Governor continues to make satisfactory progress. It is now hoped that a short sea voyage may suffice to restore him to complete health. Mr. Thompson can ill be spared at present, but his health must be the first consideration. It is characteristic of his energy and sense of duty that during the two months' idleness which preceded the operation performed upon him he never ceased work for a day; and in spite of acute suffering, and in defiance of the orders of his doctor, he attended the two days' debate on the Ilbert Bill, and even spoke at some length. His debilitated appearance on that occasion was the subject of general regard.

"A steam plough and cultivator, sent to the Exhibition by Messrs. Fowler and Co., was shown at work on the Maidan on Thursday morning in the presence of a large number of spectators. The plough worked well. It may be doubted, however, whether it, as well as other agricultural machines in the Exhibition, is not too expensive and complicated to meet Indian requirements.

"There is no further news of the Akha expedition; but somewhat fuller details are published of the operations already announced. The Akha defences are described as consisting of a triple stockade, *chevaux de frise*, and bamboo spikes, erected on a hill rising rapidly and steeply from the river Majdhoroli. The crossing of the river was very difficult, the stream being 100 yards broad, and very deep, with a strong current and icy cold water. The little force appears to have undergone much hardship. The correspondent of a Calcutta paper writes:—

"During the day the men on the left bank of the river wear great coats, while those on the right bank sweat in the sun in thin khakee coats. Officers and men who have been in the campaigns in Burma, China, Afghanistan, and Egypt declare that these were simply milk and water compared with the miseries of this campaign."

"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visit Agra in the first week of February, and will be the guests of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab is now at Dera-Ismail-Khan, which city is in some danger of being again overwhelmed by the shifting stream of the Indus. In Dubar on Wednesday Sir C. U. Aitchison addressed a deputation of Provindahs and representative headmen of Shoranis and Waziris. Dresses of honour were given to the Provindahs, warrior merchants trading between Central Asia and India, and Sir C. U. Aitchison thanked them for their services during the Takhit survey expedition. He also thanked the Shorani headmen for assisting on the same occasion, though he added that some youths of the Khidarzia and Manzai section were ill-advised enough to attempt opposition, and paid the penalty with their lives. He informed the Waziris that three of their headmen who surrendered during the Waziri campaign were released, and a fourth who was surrendered after the campaign will be released hereafter. He further stated that he regretted to hear that some of their sections were at feud with the Chittanis and Bakha Kheyls on the Bannu frontier, and advised them to try and settle their disputes amicably before the Deputy Commissioner.

"During the last week there has been some commotion in the Khyber. Abdulla Mir Most, an influential Khyber headman, was shot in a blood feud on Monday. He was long our chief enemy in those parts, but since 1879 has been a steady friend in return for a subsidy given to his tribe, the Kukt Kheyls, for keeping the pass open.

"A news letter from Cabul in a Lahore paper mentions that the Ameer is repairing the Shere Ali's breech-loading cannon factory, which has been in ruins since the war."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE ALPS AND THE CAUCASUS.*

ALTHOUGH most people are quite aware that Italy has of late years taken a position as one of the great powers of Europe, their information is probably chiefly limited to the facts that the army is organised on the German model, and that she has some very large ironclad ships, and exceptionally heavy guns. In the book entitled "*Military Italy*,"* we have an exhaustive memoir on the power for offence and defence of Italy, written by a man who evidently can speak as an authority on military subjects, and especially on engineering ones. The writer shows that the main object with Italy is, defence against France first, and against Austria secondly, as the two powers to which her territory lies most open. Her chief line of defence is naturally the Alps, but as the whole length of the peninsula lies open to attack from the sea, she concentrates her naval strength in "a few great warships, larger, stronger, swifter, and more heavily

* "*Military Italy*." By CHARLES MARTEL. London: Macmillan and Co., 1884.

* "*Notes on the Caucasus*." By WANDERER. London: Macmillan and Co., 1883.

armed than any afloat," with the view of breaking up any attempt at invasion by sea. At the present time, Italy is in need of time and rest for organisation, but she appears to have carried her organisation to a very fair pitch.

The number of men that can be mobilised on occasion of war may be put at two millions, the numbers for April, 1883, being 1,928,972 men. But soldiers know well what numerous deductions must be made from such paper calculations. That Italy can, after all fair deductions, completing her garrisons, which are very numerous, and retaining two army corps for the defence of the peninsula, utilize about 350,000 men as a field army within a fortnight, is a fact most important for all who care for foreign politics. Italy having hitherto consisted of many various principalities, and of men of different original nationalities, the problem lay before the constructors of the kingdom and army to "weld them into one homogeneous whole," if we may use a phrase once used of our army, but more appropriate in this case. The arrangement made is that Italy is divided off into five zones, and each unit, tactical and administrative, is formed of equal fractions from those zones. No doubt this will tend to strong nationality, but it will, of course, give an amount of difficulty to mobilization of reservists on emergency which, though noted by the author, is to our mind hardly given sufficient weight.

Another speciality of the Italian army is that of the Alpine troops, who are recruited from mountaineers, and always kept more or less on a war footing. A French writer has himself pointed out the enormous advantages of this arrangement at the outset of a campaign, when hours are worth weeks later on. The author not only goes thoroughly into the whole strength and organisation of the Italian Kingdom, but he also indicates the probable strategy of future passages of the Alps, and, what may be important to our Indian officers and officials, shows how of late since the formation of immense armies, there is a change of ideas as to the strategical and tactical methods of defence of mountain chains and passes. A small, but clear and excellent map accompanies the volume, showing the main points and places referred to.

"Notes on the Caucasus" differs very widely indeed from the book reviewed above, and has not this similarity, which would be very noticeable in any other nation, that we have two gentlemen of military attainments who have evidently spent years in acquiring as full a knowledge as circumstances enabled them of the countries in which they found themselves, and who publish the information *pro bono publico*. But the notes on the Caucasus give no statistical details, the writer is very discursive, yet often very amusing in his digressions. He has no very high opinion of Russian military management, telling some very queer stories on these subjects, and is strongly of opinion that British co-operation with the Turks in the Caucasus in 1877 would have had most serious results for Russian dominion in those parts. The book will be of great use to future travellers in the Caucasus, and also may be valuable to those considering military politics of the future; for there are many who think, and perhaps rightly, that in the neighbourhood of the Caucasus and Armenia lies the vulnerable point of Russia, on which should be made the counter attack for defence against the long-planned invasion of India.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILOSOPHIC ICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the leading article in the *Edinburgh Review* for this month, which is full of philosophy and secular morality.

The writer omits to take into account the question of sympathy in governing nations; it was sympathy that made Sir Henry Lawrence the best ruler whom India has had during the present century; it is the want of sympathy which is now daily separating us from our Indian subjects.

Does any sensible Englishman believe that all our grand phrases about civilisation and education and Hobbes will help us in the least when a rebellion breaks out? The British nation at the present moment is ignorant of what is passing in the minds of its Indian subjects; it does not learn this from either Indian or English newspapers. The Viceroy is as much in the dark as we are; he must learn the feelings of the subject races from those who know them, from those who are in constant personal communication with them. The Viceroy can neither understand the language of the aristocracy, nor can he speak one idiomatic sentence to them.—Your obedient servant, T.

Jan. 22.

The Governor General in Council has sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps in the Moorshedabad and neighbouring districts, to be under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The corps is to be divided into two troops, with its headquarters at Berhampore. The proposed designation is the "Central Bengal Mounted Rifles."

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

LORD KIMBERLEY AND MR. ATKINS.

THE full text of the letters which have appeared in the *Times* on the question at issue between Lord Kimberley and Mr. Atkins, were published in our issue of yesterday, having been specially wired from Bombay on the arrival of the mail. The perusal of the letters in their entirety will only confirm the impression which had already been created by their telegraphed summary. The reticence of the Secretary for India, in the face of the direct challenge which was thrown down by Mr. Atkins, becomes even more significant than it appeared before, when considered in connexion with the unmistakable terms with which the challenge is formulated by the Indian delegate. It is not denied by either one or the other of the two secretaries whose combined energies it seems to have been necessary to employ, in order to escape from the difficulty which the noble lord's exuberance of verbosity had placed him, that Lord Kimberley charged Mr. Atkins with some message to convey to his constituents in India. And, in the absence of any definite statement of the terms which the Secretary, according to his own accounts, actually used in the interview, it is impossible to conceive of any probable alternative to the version which Mr. Atkins has given to the public, and which is entirely consistent with all the facts of the case. Lord Kimberley desired, it is admitted, to send some special message to the Anglo-Indian population. He accepts all the responsibility of his declaration that the Bill originated in Calcutta, and that he is not chargeable with what he evidently feels is the discredit of its initiation. Whether or not he laid stress upon that declaration is a point that can never be authoritatively settled until an instantaneous photograph, representing Lord Kimberley in the act of uttering the sentence in question, is produced for the inspection of the jury. The assumption of a specially oratorical attitude at that particular moment would lend countenance to Mr. Atkins's account. But, in any case, the statement itself was made, and it must have been made for the purpose of being telegraphed to Calcutta. Statesmen of Lord Kimberley's experience do not talk to working men's delegates for the sake of enjoying the social pleasure of conversation. Mr. Atkins was fully justified in regarding every utterance of the noble Secretary as intended to convey a distinct idea with regard to the attitude of the Home Government towards the Bill. Nor does it require any testimony to make assurance doubly sure as to the disgust with which Lord Ripon's well-meant effort to assist his Whig friends, by introducing Brightite theories into Indian politics, is now regarded in London. And the moral of the whole story is the necessity which is incumbent on the Defence Association to stand loyally by the line of principle on which it has taken up its stand. It is now sufficiently evident that Lord Ripon's colleagues are putting no pressure upon him to persevere in the unhappy campaign on which he has entered. They would be only too glad to hear that he has fallen back on his base of operations, and was preparing to re-embark his troops at the port of arrival.—*Englishman*, Dec. 15.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY AND THE "DECCAN TIMES." MR. JOHN SEYMOUR KEAY has filed the following plaint in the Small Cause Court at Hyderabad against Mr. J. Sausman, the editor, and Mr. F. Sausman, the printer, of the *Deccan Times*. His plaint is:—

"That on the 27th day of November, 1883, at Secunderabad, the defendants published in the correspondence columns of a newspaper called the *Deccan Times*, the following words concerning the plaintiff:—Sir,—In your leader of the 24th instant anent the Hyderabad Railway scheme and Mr. Keay's letter to the Viceroy, you 'say Mr. Keay's connection with Hyderabad is much known.' It is so, and as Mr. Keay seems bent on gaining notoriety both in India and in England as an agitator, perhaps it is well to let the outside world know a little more of Mr. John Seymour Keay than it now does, if he persists in his present course. His posing as the champion of the dumb millions of India and protector of the English investing public, is amusing, and would be intensely funny but for the fact that those who know him least might give him credit for his professions. During his residence at Hyderabad, which embraces a period of considerably less than twenty years, he has not been notably disinterested nor benevolent. Probably these attributes were on a par with his integrity and modesty, kept in the background until required. He knows how to 'largely advance his pecuniary interests, and at least one of his transactions showed his proficiency in reducing those of others. The complete and skilful preparation and manipulation by Mr. John Seymour Keay of a document substituted by him for another document taken by him from the hand of a native who could not read English, and the causing that native (in the belief that he was signing the original document which had been read to him) to sign the substituted document, whereby the banking firm of Poorunmull suffered to the extent of many thousand rupees, are facts well-known in the bazaars of Hyderabad, but in all probability not to that 'English investing public' Mr. Keay has just now such a disinterested desire to

protect 'Verbum Sap.' That again, on Dec. 4, 1883, the defendants published in the editorial columns of the said newspaper the following words:—Mr. John Seymour Keay. Our correspondent, 'Verbum Sap.,' writes that he is collecting the particulars of the transactions published in his letter of the 27th November last, and finds that the firm of Poorunmull suffered to a far greater extent than was at first believed. We hope to be able to lay before the public very shortly this matter in the fullest detail. Mr. Keay, as will be seen from the correspondence which we published in our last issue, demands from us the retraction of the letter of 'Verbum Sap.,' which is stated to contain 'false and grossly defamatory imputations' concerning his character, under the threat that legal proceedings will be taken against us, should we fail to comply with his demands. It needs no threat to induce us to do the right to Mr. Keay, or indeed to anybody who feels that he has been maligned in any way by anything published in this journal, and had we been only convinced that the imputations cast upon Mr. Keay's character in the letter of our correspondent were false, we would have done full justice, and have made ample apology. But since we have no reason to doubt the truth of the allegations made by our correspondent, it would be unjust to the writer of the letter signed 'Verbum Sap.' were we to do what Mr. Keay demands of us. Indeed, it would be unjust to the public as well. Mr. John Seymour Keay poses before the public as one of a body of able, earnest, disinterested and fearless men, 'who have placed their time, talents, and influence gratuitously at India's disposal,' and the public have some right to know what manner of man Mr. John Seymour Keay is. As we remarked in our leading article which appeared in the issue of November 24th, 'Mr. Keay's connection with Hyderabad is much known; but had Mr. Keay not brought himself before the public, we should have taken no notice of him whatever. As a public man, he must not be surprised if the public take some interest in him, and in his sayings and doings, and he must expect public criticism of his public acts. That the said publications are false and malicious. Wherefore plaintiff prays judgment for H. S. Rs. 10,000 damages, the costs of the suit, and such further relief as to the court may seem proper.'—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE ILBERT BILL COMPROMISE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.—An ultra-Radical native paper has an article, written in all seriousness, on the concordat, that is, nevertheless, very funny. It says:—"It is over now. We went to sleep. We have been doubly befooled. We have been terribly tantalised. It is, indeed, a cruel sell. The dear Bill has quite slipped through the fingers. It has been deliberately consigned to the tender mercies of its sworn enemy, a step-maternal faction. It has been throttled on the highway, shafted in the dark, and left for dead. We have wooed not wisely, but too well. We have fallen down at the feet of stocks and stones of our own setting up. We have been in haste to hero-worship. We are now rudely awakened. The father himself has abandoned his pet child. The undying pang is that we must quarrel with a Ripon frailty. The name is Ripon. This concordat is a most bewildering surprise. It is an impossibility that has happened. It altogether destroys the hope of a science of history. It ruins our faith in European statesmen, attenuates our faith in European honour itself; but Lord Ripon will have no peace. He never in his life sought for peace in this world before this uncharacteristic compromise, and now he hardly deserves any. He is to scorn delights and live laborious days."

The following telegram was sent on the 25th ult., from Madras to his Excellency the Viceroy:—"Telegrams published in local papers about the Ilbert Bill Settlement cause great alarm in the native public. Settlement considered worse than the present law. Public meetings will be held and memorial will follow." The following reply has been received from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy:—"Your telegram 26th. Considerable misapprehension appears to exist as to compromise; full explanation will be given by Government on Jan. 4."

In discussing the terms of the compromise, the *Indigo and Tea Planters' Gazette* says:—"The principle of the Bill as understood by the Government of India is the principle admitted in 1872—namely, that native magistrates should have the power of trying Europeans. As we read it, then, the opposition have given up their principle, and the Government have upheld and carried in triumph theirs—namely, that native judges shall have jurisdiction over European British subjects outside of Presidency towns. It seems to us that on this point the Government have scored a victory. . . . Englishmen asked to be tried by their peers, meaning by that, that the officer before whom they should appear in criminal matters, should be a man of their own race, with a knowledge presumably of the race, characteristics, social habits, and modes of thought of Englishmen. The presiding judge, however, according to this agreement, is not to be an Englishman, he is to be a native of a certain judicial standing, who will have to 'charge' the jury and keep them straight on points of law. Where the jury, containing a majority of European British subjects, are to come from in some mofussil districts, is not quite apparent to us."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—"There

are signs of marked dissension among the leaders of native opinion. The men of extreme views who control the majority of native papers published in English and vernacular alike, do not conceal the chagrin which the concordat has caused them, and are giving vent to their feelings in furious diatribes against the Defence Association and the members of the Government. Lord Ripon so far escapes anything but mild censure, all blame being thrown upon his advisers; but it is obvious that with the Bengal Tenancy Bill looming over the landed interest, a great change will soon take place in the attitude of native leaders towards the Viceroy. Men of moderate views among the native community accept the concordat as a way out of the difficulty, and, like sensible men, are ready to do all in their power to heal the breach created by the late agitation. In proof of my assertion that dissension prevails, I need only refer to the proceedings at a meeting of the National Mahomedan Association called to consider the concordat. Many most influential Mahomedans attended. Muntvi Ahmed Hossein, who occupied the chair, said that he thought that practically the compromise would become a dead letter, because in the main sal—of which he could speak from twenty years' experience—cases in which Europeans were concerned were made over entirely to joint magistrates or deputy magistrates, and seldom or never did district magistrates sit to hear such cases. Nawab Syed Vilayat Ali said that he quite approved of the compromise, and did not think that it was necessary to oppose it. A native barrister, Mr. Lutfur Rahman, one of a class of agitators only too common here, after expressing the wish that his name might not appear in any report of the proceedings, attacked the compromise in unmeasured terms, until, having indulged in strong personalities, he was reproved by Moulvi Serajul Islam, who rose to order, and proposed that the discussion should be postponed until after the next meeting of the Legislative Council. This was agreed to."

The *Indian Mirror* says:—"It will be a pitiable spectacle to the civilised nations of the West, no less than a source of hope to the enemies of England, and especially to Russia, whose sleepless eye is incessantly fixed on India, as a prey it would like to seize, to perceive that the Government of India, even when supported by the voice of 250 millions of the native races, has been unable, in the face of 20,000 Englishmen, to carry out to its logical conclusion, not its own, nor even a novel policy, but the settled and declared policy of the Imperial Government of England for the last fifty years. It would have been more becoming the dignity of the great Government of India, and it would have saved it from falling in the estimation of its native subjects, if the Council had asserted its responsibility by rejecting any terms with an association representing no responsible section of the Indian community, and by referring the measure for the decision and settlement of the House of Commons. . . . But however strong may be the indignation which our countrymen feel at this awkward predicament, it is impossible not to feel the deepest sympathy for the Viceroy personally, who with the best of intentions has either been forced to sanction this underhand compromise, or been imposed upon by its apparently attractive appearance. At this critical juncture our countrymen must combine firmness with judgment and discretion, instead of allowing themselves to be led away by the excitement of the moment. They must carefully consider and ponder over the future consequences of any steps which they may take in connection with their present extremely embarrassing and difficult position. We feel sure they will do nothing which will give their enemies cause for triumph, or enable them to deprive this country of its true and best friends."

Bengal Public Opinion says:—"The Bill, as is proposed to be amended by the concordat, will be a standing monument of native incapacity fairly to try Europeans alone, and will embody in a permanent form all that has been urged against the natives of the country by the Defence Association and its advocates. We would rather wish that the Bill should not pass, than that it should pass in this form. The race-antagonism will be perpetuated. If the Executive Council is so much afraid of the Defence Association, let the Bill be dropped altogether, and let it be openly confessed that Her Majesty's plighted words were never intended to have any meaning at all. . . . The natives of the country will have no confidence upon the benevolent intentions of the Government, and the mutual distrust and race-hatred will go on increasing. Of course, Lord Ripon will be safe from personal insults, but the whole country will be inflamed. The fire will burn slowly but steadily, and one day the smouldering ashes may burst into a terrific conflagration. It behoves the Government of this country to take a calm and serious prospective view of the whole situation before forcing on the natives of India an enactment by which they gain nothing, but by which their enemies gain everything—even virtual immunity from criminal punishment. We really cannot see how a Government which cannot withstand the opposition of 70,000 British settlers in India, taking every soul to be against this measure, which really is not the case, will stand against the opposition of two hundred and fifty millions, if ever they should take a position bodily to oppose any Government measure. We still

hope Lord Ripon will not betray the solemn trust which the people of this country have reposed in him."

The *Indian Nation* says:—"The idea will not unnaturally spread abroad that Government has yielded to the language and the attitude of force, to menaces and threats. We are perfectly aware, however, that every Government is more or less a Government of compromise, and is charged to preserve its equilibrium between contending forces. But since the best men of the European community have proclaimed to the world the value and the paramount importance of the trial by jury, and have at last succeeded in procuring the advantages of it for the lowest classes of their body why should we not, in the name of all that is just and righteous, have the same right extended to our community. Why should not men like Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Ameer Ali, and a host of others, on principle, have the same right accorded to them in the mofussil. Let the Council do this, and it will then be impossible to lay the charge of weakness or partiality at the door of a Government which has won so much of our affection."

THE BOMBAY VERNACULAR PRESS ON THE ILBERT DIFFICULTY.

THE following are some further translations of the opinions of the Bombay Vernacular Press on the concordat:—

The *Bombay Samachar* says that it would not be safe to hazard an opinion on the subject of the concordat made between the Defence Association and Government, as the telegram sent by the former appears to be one-sided and incomplete. It is evident, however, from the text of the telegram that the principle of the Bill in its original form will to a certain extent be effected. In itself the trial of a European by a majority of his own peers would not be considered objectionable, but the question is, will the native magistrates have the power to agree, or disagree, as the case may be, with the European jury? If the magistrate has simply to take their verdict, the proposed change is simply worthless. The form in which the proposed change is announced is rather amusing. It has the appearance of being a 'compromise' or a 'treaty' between an alarmed Government on the one hand, and the Defence Association on the other. But whether it is a 'compromise' or anything else, the conclusion is irresistible that the Europeans have at length to bow to the decision of the Government. The Bill, the entire withdrawal of which the Calcutta Europeans all along insisted upon, will at last be passed in one form or another. They will have in the end to abandon their "natural" and "dear" rights which they made so much of. Although it is true that the rights of the natives have been considerably narrowed, they will be satisfied with the Bill, and thank the Viceroy for the many discomforts he laid himself open to in his endeavours to improve the status of the native magistrates of this country. The *Samachar* only hopes that the Viceroy will pass the Bill in such a form as may not prove to be inoperative.

The *Akbari Soudagar* says that the continued agitation of the Europeans, both in India and England, has at length been successful. The Viceroy, in return for the abuse and insults showered upon him, has presented the European community with a parcel of sweets. Nobody ever expected that a determined and impartial man like Lord Ripon would ever consent to such an arrangement. It would have been a good thing if the Ilbert Bill had never been introduced. The Viceroy will leave this country after the expiry of the usual period, but the seeds of bitterness that he has sown will bear fruit for a long time after his retirement.

The *Lame-Jamshed* declines to believe in the accuracy of the telegram sent by the Defence Association. A man like Lord Ripon would never make or allow to be made the changes proposed therein. The entire withdrawal of the Bill would be much better than the changes announced in the telegram. It is hard to believe that a Viceroy who has shown that he did not care for the abuse of the press and the people, and who treated with contempt those who showered insults upon him, should now consent to a compromise with the Defence Association. The Viceroy could never be guilty of the weakness of committing such a political blunder.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—"This 'concordat,' as it is called, between the Government and the Defence Association, seems very much like a sudden rebound on the part of Lord Ripon. We are not yet in a position to say under what circumstances the understanding was arrived at, and it is to be hoped Lord Ripon will take the public into his confidence by throwing light on the subject. In the meantime, it is only fair to His Excellency that we should suspend our judgment. We cannot, however, conceal from our readers the fact that in native circles here, the compromise is not considered satisfactory. There appears to be a general impression that Lord Ripon has not only given way very suddenly, but has surrendered the principle and everything for which there has been so hard a fight keeping the Bill alive only in form. It was certainly desirable that before settling terms with the Defence Association, Lord

Ripon should have allowed the public an opportunity of discussing them. There is, of course, this thing to be said in favour of the concession of jury trial, that the tendency of all criminal legislation in India is to introduce it in the case of the natives also. But in any case, a concession so vast should not have been made hastily, and, what we particularly regret, in the form of an agreement with a body whose insulting treatment of the Viceroy and blasphemous language against the natives, have been the cause of much irritation and annoyance. On the nature of the concessions themselves we reserve our opinion for the present."

The *Jame Jamshed*, in its issue of Dec. 24, says that the telegrams received by the English dailies appear to be a correct exposition of the concordat between the Defence Association and Government, and it is not to be wondered that the arrangement has given rise to widespread disappointment in native circles. It is a well-known fact that the English press, and in some instances the presiding English judges, have shown their contempt for the manner in which European juries have dealt with members of their own nationality charged with criminal offences against the natives of this country. It will be simply a mockery of justice to try a European criminal in the mofussil by means of a jury composed of a majority of Europeans. If Lord Ripon is really guilty of the weakness he has been accused of, all that can be said is, that even English noblemen of magnanimous minds sacrifice their honesty in the case of poor India. How can one ever believe that a number of mutinous Englishmen, who have abused and insulted the Viceroy in the light of day, and who have held out threats to drive him and his Government away from India and to possess themselves of the Government, should ever have such concessions made in their favour? The whole thing comes to this, that Lord Ripon has taught the natives a lesson that if they desire to do away with an obnoxious bill they must rebel against the Government, and insult and abuse them. The peace of the country has been unnecessarily disturbed. There must be some good and valid reason for the Viceroy to have condescended to enter into an arrangement with the Defence Association, and if there is one, for the sake of this country and for the sake of himself, it should be made public as soon as possible. But whatever may be the reason, it is a great political blunder to pass the Bill in its present form.

The *Jame-Jamshed*, in a further leader on Wednesday, says that from telegraphic information received from Calcutta by certain leading native gentlemen of Bombay, it has now become clear that it would be a wicked action to take the Viceroy any more to task for the concordat published in the English newspapers. It is said that the Viceroy wished to pass the Bill in the form recently alluded to by Lord Northbrook at a meeting in England, but having had reasons to apprehend that some of his councillors who had hitherto supported him might secede and oppose the Bill, he had to consent to the concordat. The step taken by the Viceroy appears to be just when it is considered that a personal opposition would have entailed his resignation and a consequent disadvantage to this country. Considering the good that Lord Ripon has done and intends doing, people should not care if two such Ilbert Bills are withdrawn, but should wish for his longer stay in this country. It is, therefore, incumbent on the native press, taking these circumstances into consideration, to entertain good feelings for the Viceroy, and to considerably strengthen his hands in the matter. If India had the good fortune of having a strong-minded and kind-hearted Secretary of State like the Viceroy, the Ilbert Bill would surely have been passed. But why should the noble Viceroy be made to suffer for the weakness of the Secretary of State for India?

In another article of the same day, the *Jam* says that the writer has seen a letter addressed by Principal Wordsworth to Mr. K. T. Telang, in which he expresses his satisfaction that the principle of equality has been preserved in the concordat between European and native magistrates, and recommends that there should be no protest made against other details appearing in that concordat. He gives hopes that if the proposed system of trial by jury fails, the European and native magistrates will get equal rights some three or four years hence. If the Ilbert Bill had been entirely withdrawn, it would never again have seen the light of day, at least in the present generation. Principal Wordsworth, in his letter, also states that more than one member of the Viceroy's Council must have changed his opinion on the subject of the Ilbert Bill.

The *Bombay Samachar* says that the Government have as yet taken no measures to contradict the Defence Association's telegram, and the concordat therefore must at all events be carried. That portion of the arrangement which relates to the trial of Europeans by a majority of their peers, could hardly be carried into effect without a gross miscarriage of justice in the mofussil. The English press talk about the people being satisfied with the arrangement come to by Government with the Defence Association, but the *Samachar* indignantly asks who are these "people" that appear to be satisfied? Certainly not the two hundred millions of the inhabitants of this country; but a few thousand Europeans.

THE COMPROMISED BILL.

It was not, of course, to be hoped that the terms upon which the Government and the leaders of the Opposition to the Ilbert Bill agreed last week, would be accepted without a murmur by the native community; a party to the transaction which does not appear to have been represented at the settlement. So many appeals have been made to native feeling, so much has been done to rouse it, such encouragement has been given to the idea that the passing of the Bill was to be regarded as a test of the sincerity of English professions of fair play to India, that its collapse could scarcely fail to be the signal for an outburst of disappointment and indignation. Yet the native official has gained some substantial concessions to the susceptibility which found a substantial grievance in the want of jurisdiction to try an European British subject. As a sessions judge and a district magistrate, he will henceforth stand exactly on the same footing as his European compeer. It is true that this equality has been purchased at the price of probable administrative inconvenience in those districts to which it has not been thought expedient hitherto to extend the jury system. It is true also that the race distinction remains exactly what it was in the case of all native officials below the rank of magistrate of the district. The first class European magistrate will still, as before, exercise a jurisdiction over Europeans, that a first class native magistrate will not; and so far, Mr. Ilbert's programme of sweeping away all distinctions, based on the nationality of the magistrate who is to exercise jurisdiction, from the list of privileges enjoyed by Europeans in criminal cases, has collapsed. Still, the whole so-called grievance was a sentimental one; and the young native officials, who look so becoming, some years hence, magistrates of the district or sessions judges, will, we must hope, feel the happier and better for the thought that, when that elevation has been attained, they may possibly enjoy the questionable privilege of presiding over a jury, a majority of whom are Englishmen, in the trial of a European British subject. We have never been able to understand why a native official should be anxious to obtain a cognizance of a class of cases which even European officials is inscrutable, and there are native officers, we must suppose, whose vanity tends in this curious direction.

It is something gained that anyone should be pleased; the satisfaction, however, of the newly-empowered officials will be dimmed, in the minds of the more thoughtful, by the reflection that the jury system is one which, whatever be its other advantages, invariably breaks down when sect, race, or party-feelings are called into play. An Englishman on his trial before a jury of Behar or Assam planters, would undoubtedly have heavy odds in favour of his acquittal, how cogent soever might be the evidence against him. Trial by jury is not a form of trial much in favour with lawyers, legal writers, or the public, just at present. It figured conspicuously in English political history a century ago, and the aid which it lent to the assertion of popular liberty against monarchical aggression has rendered it dear to Englishmen, despite its notorious drawbacks as an instrument for finding out the truth. In India, however, no such honourable associations surround it; it has secured impunity on various occasions to offenders of whose guilt not a shadow of real doubt existed in any reasonable person's mind; and the sessions judges in more than one district have formally complained of the venality, cowardice, and weakness with which native jurors perform their duties. It was on a well-grounded distrust of this form of trial, it will be remembered, that the Lieutenant Governor of these Provinces partly founded his opposition to the investiture of native sessions judges with the new powers. On the whole, we confess that, for our own part, we should have been inclined to regard the sentimental grievance of a few judicial officers of less importance than the substantial grievances to which the introduction of this form of trial may easily give rise.

However, the step is now taken, and the only thing to be done is to provide, as well as the circumstances allow, against any ill-results. It is one of the numerous pieces of ill-luck which have befallen the Viceroy in connection with this measure, that he should have been personally ready and willing—so well grounded rumour asserts—to make a settlement on this very footing as long ago as last August, but should have been on that occasion overborne by the more stubborn spirits of his Cabinet. How much heart-burning, how many animosities and, not least, what a fearful waste of official time, temper, and nerve might have been avoided, had the present concession at that time been admitted as a possible solution of the dispute.

—Pioneer.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

We have shown that to a very large proportion of the ryots of Bengal the proposed Rent Bill will not be an unmixed boon. It may perhaps excite a smile if a few lines are devoted to plead the cause of those who are about to be immolated to gratify the views of statesmen whose theoretical ideas of what the relations between landlord and tenant should be have induced them to bring forward a measure which the European community con-

sider will be fraught with disaster to the rural community of Bengal.

The landlords of Bengal have been, and are, the most law-abiding community in these provinces. There is not the slightest apprehension that, if even their rights are transferred to others and their property depreciated, as they have too good reason to fear will result from the proposed legislation, they will be found otherwise than law abiding and orderly. This case is very much on a par with the landlords in Ireland whose property a Radical Cabinet has confiscated, and whose tenantry has been ranged against them. In both cases, it may be said that this orderly and law-abiding spirit is the result of selfishness. In both cases the maintenance of law and order is as much to the interest of the landholding classes as it is to the Government itself. However this may be, the fact remains that in both countries the Government has looked to the landholding classes for aid in times of trouble, and in neither country did it look in vain.

There is, however, something more than a mere avoidance of breaches of the law which is essential to good government. There is, first of all, the feeling of confidence between the Government and those who stand next to them in the country. There is also the feeling of good will between the owners of land and the tillers of the soil. We consider that the proposed legislation gravely imperils both. We may be guilty of repetition and nonsense in discussing these points, but our avowed object is to have the measure which is being sought to be forced upon a community who have never expressed any desire for radical change withdrawn, and the law of landlord and tenant recast in the light of facts and of practical experience. It may be, perhaps, too much to hope that when, in the face of the official opinions which we have laid before our readers, this Rent Bill is still to be brought forward, any words of ours would have any influence. We think, however, we are justified in showing how the Bill, as it at present stands, will militate against the conditions which we have said are essential to good Government and the general welfare of the people. The proposed legislation will destroy all security of feeling as regards their property in the minds both of those who possess property now or who may hereafter acquire it.

For ninety years, no matter how widely the right of Government to interfere between landlord and tenant may be construed, the Government of India has practically not interfered in any way which could be considered as depriving landlords of their property and giving it to others. Act 10, though it defined occupancy rights, never sought to create a proprietary interest in those rights, and its provisions were accepted without much cavil. During this long period men bought and sold estates. Property in land was considered in this, as in all countries where ancient traditions and conservative feelings prevail amongst the people, as the most desirable investment. The successful lawyer, physician, or merchant looked upon it as the form in which he would secure to himself and his children the well-earned fruits of his labour.

For ninety years this has gone on, and, despite the recent construction given to the word "proprietor," it has gone on amongst the people of this country under the impression that the word bore the meaning ordinarily attached to it in the English language. The people were never undeceived upon this point by the many Governments which successively have held their sway in this country. They were not undeceived for the reason that, up to the present time, no Government dreamt of attaching any other interpretation to the word.

They are told now that the word "proprietor" has a totally different significance, and that those who imagined themselves, and whose fathers before them imagined themselves, to be owners of the land which they inherited or purchased, are merely a kind of Government rent collectors, and that Government has never surrendered to them the proprietary rights which they fancied were guaranteed to them by the Permanent Settlement. They are told, moreover, that, supposing they accept with meekness the cup that is placed before them, they are not to delude themselves into the idea that they have seen the last of their misfortunes, and that they now can know for certain the conditions under which they are to live, and the relations which for the future will exist between them and the cultivators of the soil.

It would have been easier to understand the question had we been told that a grave social or political necessity had arisen in which it was the duty of the landholding classes of the community to come forward, and, by surrendering, once and for all, a portion of their patrimony, to remove the difficulty and give peace and security to the country. We can conceive that, were such a social or political necessity clearly shown to exist and to call for sacrifices, many would have considered it to have been a call of duty, and would, without much demur, have obeyed that call. Whether they demurred or not, there would have been some reason in the demand, and some justification for the call made upon the pockets of the zemindar. But not only does no such necessity, either social or political, exist, but the landlords of these provinces are not even promised that this measure is to be the last of its kind. On the contrary, we

are told that, so far from having the elements of finality in it this Bill has all the elements of unrest. We are told that its distinct tendency is to create a class for whose benefit it will again be necessary to legislate; and that to the then Government is to be left the task of introducing the legislation that will then be necessary. We are not told at whose expense this newly-created class is to be delivered from the bondage into which the Rent Bill will bring them, but zemindars cannot be blamed if they suppose that they will once more be the victims, and that the word "own" which is attached to the definition of proprietor in this Bill, will be held to mean something wholly different to the ordinary acceptation of the term.

Not only, then, are the landholding classes widely awakened from the sleep of fancied security in which for ninety years they have reposed; but they are told that, like the budmashes who are under police observation, they will be liable to be roused again whenever the vigilant Radical watchman goes his rounds and fancies that things are suspiciously quiet and wishes to make a stir amongst the community. Thus every element of security in landed property will have been widely shaken if this measure passes into law, and that confidence in the stability of the rights of property under the Government which has hitherto prevailed in this country, will be to a very serious extent lessened, if not entirely destroyed. One of the first essentials, therefore, to national prosperity will be weakened.

As to the relations between the landlord and the cultivator of the soil, whatever cordiality existed between those classes will inevitably disappear. It matters not that this legislation is not the outcome of any complaint on the part of the ryot. The landlord cannot help seeing that his property and his rights have been made to suffer for the benefit of the tenant. It would not be natural if the result will not be a decided tension in their mutual relations. The ryot and the landlord may have the most friendly feeling one towards another, and may wish to give expression to that feeling by entering into an agreement for their mutual advantage. They are no longer to be permitted to do so, unless they invoke the interference of the revenue officer, who is to decide whether the agreement is a fair one, or in other words, whether two men whose interests may be identical are capable of securing these interests without interference.

If this is not unnecessarily interfering with the most fundamental right of sane adult beings, we fail to see what is. The zemindar, on the one hand, is told that Government cannot trust him to abstain from wronging and defrauding his tenant. The ryot is told that he is far too great a fool to be allowed to judge for himself what his interests are, and must submit to have them decided for him by the revenue officer.

Nothing could be imagined more degrading to either, or which could more tend to set one against the other. There are undoubtedly bad landlords in Bengal, as there are bad men in every community, but why the entire class should be, as they are by this prohibition of the right to contract with their ryots, branded as unscrupulous and grasping men, we really fail to see. If there are bad landlords in Bengal there are also many good ones. There are men who, in years of scarcity and drought, have cheerfully remitted their rents, and have done what in them lay to better the condition of the people on their estates, and avert calamity from their midst. Yet all are branded alike. Their proceedings, as regards agreements they may wish to make with their tenants, must either pass the inquisition of an officer of the Government, or be considered as only worth the paper on which they are written. The upshot of this prohibition will be, in the cases in which landlord and tenant are on friendly terms with each other, that the imprimatur of the revenue officer will never be sought for, but an agreement to pay an illegal cess will take its place.

This very habit of the exaction of illegal cesses shows us how utterly unnecessary and even futile it is to try and prohibit the right of contract between landlord and tenant. On many estates those cesses, where not considered oppressive or unjust, are paid as a matter of course, yet the ryot knows as well as possible that, if he wished to dispute them, no court would decree them against him. The new law will thus, as we have seen, tend to effect an estrangement in cases where the landlord and tenant are on terms of friendship and mutual goodwill with one with another. Its effects where relations are already at all tense between them will be tenfold more marked. The ryot will have it in his power to inflict annoyance in every shape and form upon his zemindar. He will be able, if he himself is on bad terms with his fellow villagers, to become a perfect pest to them by subletting his land to persons who may be utterly objectionable. He can, as Mr. Monro describes, introduce a state of things in which a landlord will see his property occupied by ryots with rights of occupancy in the shape of his bitterest enemies. Where a law which defined existing rights and provided for the due discharge of existing obligations would have had a tendency to have thrown oil on the troubled waters, and to have brought any disputes, when they exist, between landlord and tenant to an end, the present law, by giving undue power to one class at the expense of the other, will but prolong the conflict and render still more bitter any mutual feeling of

hostility. The tendency of the proposed law will be, therefore, to estrange the zemindar from his ryot where they are now on mutually friendly terms, and where such a happy relation does not exist between them, it will intensify the ill feeling which already exists.

We have thus seen that the result of the proposed Bill, which is being introduced without any necessity to demand its enactment, will be to shake the confidence of the landholding classes in the stability of the right of property in land, and to disorganise the relations that at present exist between landlord and tenant in Bengal. We do not think, therefore, we are asking too much when we desire that this Bill, which is founded upon purely theoretical ideas, should be recast on the basis of the true requirements of the country; that these requirements should be ascertained after patient local inquiry, and from the experience of officers whose training and work in the interests of the people of this country entitle them to form correct opinions as to the direction in which legislation is needed.—*Englishman*.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884.

WE have received the following memorandum from the Indian Sub-Committee, with a request for its publication:—

"The object which this Sub-Committee think should be kept in view in considering the arrangements for the Indian Section of the Exhibition is the illustration, in as vivid a manner as possible, of the actual life of the masses of the people of India, as regards the three especial objects of the Exhibition, their Food, their Dress, and their Dwellings, also, but to a less extent, their Education.

"The Committee feel that they must not rely solely on contributions from India, but that they must also expect the aid both of traders and of private individuals in England, in securing an effective Indian display. They are, therefore, anxious that it should be distinctly understood that applications for space from Indian traders in England will be readily considered, provided of course, that the proposed exhibits are of a character suitable for the Exhibition.

"As regards Group 1, Food, it will be desirable that there should be complete collections of the ordinary food of the people in some selected districts of each principal Province. Where possible, it would be desirable to have the prepared food itself; when this cannot be done, the raw materials and models might be shown. Thus for a Deccan district, samples of Bajra and jowar, the chief grain foods, of wheat, dhal, and pulses, and of the flour as prepared by the natives for use; models of the chowpattis or loaves; then the condiments, salt, pepper, pickles, &c., as actually used; ghi, gur, and sweetmeats with the grindstones; models of "chulas," or cooking stoves, and the like; cooking pots, dishes, &c., as used. For a coast district, rice in its various preparations, salt and dried fish, &c.

"Specimens also of Indian food-stuffs imported in this country are desired, as well as specimens of the various condiments, pickles, preserves, &c., manufactured either for European or local use. Models of edible fruits, especially those known in this country in a dried state, would be useful. Also representations or stuffed specimens of animals and fish used as food.

"Any illustrations of the processes of preparing Rice, Tea, Coffee, &c., would be welcomed.

"It would certainly create great interest here if a few native cooks could be brought over, with plenty of materials, who would cook daily, for sale, say a good Mussulman dinner and a good Hindu dinner, with accompaniments such as are used at caste feasts, weddings, &c.

"As regards Group 2, Dress, the most important thing will be to show the clothing, &c., of representative classes in representative districts of each province; thus, from Bombay, there might be a Gujarati Patidar, a Deccan Banya, a Konkan fisherman, a Borah trader, a Parsee merchant—with their women; from Bengal and Madras similar typical examples. The dresses should be shown on lay figures, and should be the ordinary habiliments of the people, with their ordinary ornaments, also with Charpais, Kamlis, rasais, &c.

"Exhibits illustrating the destruction of Indian fabrics, and specimens of any fabrics of special interest are desirable, also illustrations of silk culture (especially tussur).

"In Group 3, the Dwelling, possibly there might be exact models of the better classes of houses in representative districts (say of a cultivator of the better class, a banker, a shopkeeper), of the cottages of the lower classes, the huts of weavers, fishermen, &c., of European up-country bungalows, and of a bit of a bazaar in an up-country town. With these models should be shown small figures, dressed to represent the people at their usual vocations; models of their furniture and of their domestic animals might be put into their houses.

"Models of native schools, and any matters connected with the education of the people, would be acceptable.

"Punkas, Tattis, and Thermanditotes should be admitted, and other means of cooling air, drinks, &c.; also means for carrying and preserving water.

"If, besides the cooks above mentioned, other Indian workmen could be brought over, potters, blacksmiths, weavers, clothworkers, embroiderers, silversmiths, &c., it would form a most interesting feature in this Exhibition, and as illustrating the life of the people of India, possibly not an unsuitable feature."

Communications relating to the above to be addressed to the Secretary, International Health Exhibition, South Kensington, London, and marked on the envelope for "India Sub-Committee."

Dr. J. W. Field is appointed Honorary Surgeon of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteers.

THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Having had much to do with the movement which led to the appointment of the Education Commission, a result the form and proportions of which I never aimed at or anticipated, will you be so good as to spare me a little of your valuable space to make a few remarks upon the report now at length received?

The objects aimed at were twofold; as clearly laid down in the "resolution" of the Indian Government. First, "it will be the duty of the Commission to inquire particularly into the manner in which effect has been given to the principles of the despatch of 1854;" and, secondly, "to suggest such measures as it may think desirable, in order to the further carrying out of the policy therein laid down." It is unnecessary to say that the second of these was the great object for which the Commission was appointed; and yet the other was not by any means unimportant.

It is true that in the matter of collecting general information as to the working of the despatch of 1854, they have added little that is absolutely new. The return drawn up by Mr. Arthur Howell, and printed by order of the House of Commons in 1870, is a volume of 370 closely-printed folio pages, of which an admirable summary was prepared by the same hand for Lord Mayo's Government, and printed in India in 1872. The invaluable report on the "moral and material progress" of India from 1862 to 1872, by Mr. Clements Markham, ordered by Parliament in 1874, contains twenty-five pages of condensed facts on the subject most clearly put, besides the annual report on education from each province of India, many of them so minute and voluminous that the Director of Public Instruction must be a hard-worked man if he does more than prepare such a report every year. A small selection of about sixty volumes of these is in my hands, and the shelves of the Indian Record Office groan under a load of unread and unreadable information. Well might Lord Hastington, after some days of hard study of these dry documents, say to a deputation of our council, "There is more information in the India House than can well be made use of." And yet the Commission has done much good, even in the matter of the inquiry into the working of the despatch and its present results. These old documents on the shelves of the Record Office of London and Calcutta were dead and powerless—spent shells, or rather old bombs which had lain until the powder had gone damp and useless. They never had and never could produce any practical results. The information with which they were crammed was formal official stuff, of which no man could make any use, unless it were an enthusiast, such as I am supposed to be. It was by a post-mortem examination of these old dead records that I got materials enough to convince a number of intelligent men who were deeply interested in education in India that things were not as they should be, and that there must be a fresh inquiry and a new departure if the people of India were to be educated; and had it not been for the circumstances of our having at the head of Indian affairs men of great candour and conscientiousness, our efforts would have been in vain, as a great many had been before.

The facts we exposed and laid before Lord Ripon and Sir Louis Mallet led to an earnest investigation, and Lord Hastington, with that thoroughness of inquiry by which he gets at the root of any subject which claims his attention, saw the importance of the question, and his own calm but earnest way encouraged the appointment of a commission.

And now what have we in this report? Little that is absolutely new; but we have the old facts examined *in situ*. Not in the old formal official way, but information got from men and women who know and feel what they speak of. We have the whole of India aroused to the importance of the general education of the people. A great stimulus has already been given, of which the best evidence is the fact that while for three years before this movement began the increase of pupils had been only about 50,000 during the last three years; it has been over 700,000. Not only the body of the people of India now convinced that something must be done for the masses; but the parties who have hitherto been the great obstructions to popular education, and have managed to get the lion's share of the small Imperial grant devoted to their favourite object, the higher education of the few, are convinced that there must be a change. Even professors and inspectors see that the richer classes must do much more than heretofore for their own education; and in regard to the system of grant-in-aid the Commission does most important service by encouraging self-help, and showing the importance in the present state of Indian finance of doing much of the work of education by aiding and stimulating voluntary liberality.

But it is by the furtherance of the second and all-important part of their inquiry—with a view to "suggest such means as it may think desirable in order to the fuller carrying out of the policy of the despatch of 1854"—that the report must be judged. On this subject personal inquiry on the spot and from living testimony was most important, and here the information

gathered is invaluable. It would occupy too much of your space to enter on an examination of it. Suffice it to say that the most minute and detailed information has been obtained as to the peculiar wants and circumstances of every part of India. The work has been, as might be expected in such a country, most delicate and arduous. But the work has been done, and done, upon the whole, in a satisfactory way, perhaps as satisfactory as could be expected in the circumstances.

Then, as to the recommendations of the report, with which I do not in all respects agree, the departmental and old official spirit shows itself where opinions are expressed in the report, or recommendations formulated on any point which touches, directly or indirectly, on the higher education. But I cannot withhold my testimony to the generous spirit of sympathy with the poor and down-trodden classes, especially the females of India, and to the breadth and wisdom of the recommendations. The best and most important judges are fully convinced that if they are carried out by provincial Governments fully and fairly, they will go far to introduce, in the course of time, a system of education which will greatly extend and improve the physical, intellectual, and moral education of the people.—I am, most respectfully yours,

JAMES JOHNSTONE, Hon. Sec., General Council on Education in India.

MAIL NEWS.

The Viceroy spent the Christmas holidays at Barrackpore. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught proceeded on the 27th ult. on inspection duty to the standing camp recently formed near Roorkee. His Royal Highness returned to Meerut next evening, and subsequently inspected the two squadrons of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, which are in quarantine owing to an outbreak of glanders.

The valet of H. B. the Governor of Madras was seized with cholera at Government House on Dec. 29, and died shortly afterwards. Mr. Grant Duff and his family immediately removed to Guindy, and the place was fumigated. There has been no further outbreak of the disease.

In the course of the return visit which the Viceroy paid to the Nizam on the 24th ult., his Excellency announced that his Highness's installation would take place on Feb. 6 next.

The Calcutta Exhibition continues to attract large numbers of visitors. During the Christmas week the attendance was unusually large, no less than 34,000 persons paying for admission on Christmas Day alone.

The Jewellery Court, one of the great features of the exhibition, was opened on Christmas Day.

A dinner was to be given to M. Joubert by the exhibitors at the Calcutta Exhibition, on the 10th inst.

The Ilbert Bill compromise still continues to attract public attention. Most of the native papers condemn the celebrated concordat in strong terms, and not a few of them attack the Viceroy for consenting to what, in their opinion, is a humiliating surrender.

The Hon. C. P. Ilbert, whilst returning from Dacca to Calcutta a few days since, was hooted by a number of planters at Kurseong.

Sir Oliver and Lady St. John have arrived at Calcutta from Cassimere, and are the guests of the Viceroy.

Professor Monier Williams, C.L.B., reached Calcutta on Christmas Day, and is the guest of the Viceroy at Government House.

Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall left Calcutta on their return to Allahabad on the 31st ult. by the evening mail train.

Mr. Pimms, late M.R. for Derby, and Sir Sydney Waterhouse are at present on a visit to India.

The recalcitrant Bikaner Thakore has surrendered to Colonel Bradford, and the troops, having blown up his citadel and residence, are now returning.

The result of the inquest held on the Maharejah of Kolhapore, whose death was announced last mail, is that a jury composed of seven natives, returned a verdict attributing the unfortunate prince's death to accidental causes, and exonerating every one from blame. The ashes of the deceased were taken from Ahmednuggur to Kolapore, and deposited in the monumental temple of the family amid great ceremony.

The troops sent to punish the Akas for their recent raid had a small brush with the enemy a few days since. On our side one naik of the 43rd Native Infantry was killed and several men wounded. The enemy were beaten off with considerable loss.

The usual Proclamation parades were held on New Year's Day at the various military stations throughout the country.

The list of new appointments of Companions of the Indian Empire has been published. The list includes four Europeans and six native gentlemen.

The arrangements for the Bangalore Camp of Exercise are being actively carried out, and it is expected that the affair will be a great success. The operations were to commence on the 5th inst.

Sir Donald Stewart and other officers appointed to attend.

the Bangalore Camp of Exercise, were to embark on the morning of the 7th instant at Calcutta for Madras.

A camp of exercise on a small scale is being held at Poona.

A monster meeting of the zamindars and landholders of Bengal and Behar was held in Calcutta on the 29th ult., to protest against the provisions of the Bengal Rent Bill. A series of strongly worded resolutions were passed unanimously, and it was decided to adopt a memorial to the Viceroy embodying the contents of the resolutions. We shall give a full report next week.

The Calcutta Races came to a close on the 29th ult., after a successful meeting.

A farewell dinner was given at Calcutta on the 29th ult. to Mr. E. C. Levinge, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Bengal Government.

The Behar Mounted Rifles, 140 strong, arrived at Calcutta on the 28th ult., and are encamped on the Ballygunj Maidan. A ball is to be given in honour of the Rifles before the camp breaks up.

On Christmas Day a party of Shinwarees, aided, according to one account, by some Zakkra Kheyl, made an attack on a kafil near Lundi Kotal. Shots were fired, but the thieves were beaten off, and five of them, it is said, were captured.

Meer Sekunder Shah Khan, brother of Meer Bacha, having escaped from Cabul, has arrived at the city of Peshawur.

Ayub Khan is reported, on good authority, to have left Telleran for Meshed.

The branch line of railway from Wasirabad to Sealkote was opened for traffic on Jan. 1, and the line from Umritsur to Dinanagar was opened at the same time.

A private of the 10th Regiment N.I., stationed in Bombay, murdered his wife on Dec. 29 by shooting her, and subsequently killed himself.

A very successful agricultural exhibition was held at Gondal in Kattywar during the Christmas week.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 4, 1884.)

Sir John Ross, commanding the Poona Division, presented their Afghan medals to the native officers and men of the 28th Bombay N.I., at Poona, on Dec. 31.

General Gordon, C.B., commanding the Mooltan Brigade, was to leave for the camp of exercise at Bangalore on the 26th instant. Colonel A. J. Colvin Birch, commanding the 25th Punjab Native Infantry, commands the Mooltan Brigade in the absence of General Gordon.

It is reported from Meerut that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by his aide-de-camp and the Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, proceeded on Thursday last on inspection duty to the standing camp recently formed near Roorkee for the practice of siege operations. After leaving the line of rail at Muzaffarnuggur, a drive of about sixteen miles brought the party to Enr where the actual camp is formed. The Duke returned to Meerut on Friday evening, and proceeded on Saturday to visit the camp of the two squadrons of the 28th Bengal Cavalry, in quarantine about three miles out on the Gurmukhtesar road. Glanders is not quite stamped out yet according to veterinary opinion, and it is doubtful whether the detachment will be permitted to take part in the field manoeuvres.

The command of the 5th Bombay Native Infantry falls vacant on the 3rd proximo, on which date Colonel F. Roome succeeds to Colonel's allowance. It is believed that the successional steps will go in the regiment, Colonel Hunt becoming commandant, Major Poole second in command, and Major Hemmelf wing commandant.

Lieut. Colonel Bertie Hobart, formerly Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, it is stated, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at the Cape of Good Hope.

Major A. G. Wyman, Derbyshire Regiment, who was posted to the 2nd Battalion of that regiment, pending absorption, has been ordered to England.

Captain P. J. W. Postace, R.A., is appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of H.R. Sir Donald Stewart, Commander in Chief in India.

Captain J. K. McCausland, Paymaster, Army Pay Department, Kings Dragoon Guards, has arrived at Calcutta on special duty.

Captain Mosely Mayne, Commandant of the Bodyguard of H.R. the Governor of Bombay, has obtained furlough for twelve months.

Captain E. V. P. Monteith is appointed 3rd Squadron Commander 1st Sind Horse, and Captain Abbott becomes 3rd Squadron Commander 2nd Sind Horse.

Lieut. the Hon. J. E. Vereker, R.A. Battery, R.A., has been appointed to C.B. E.H.A., and proceeds to England to join his new battery for duty.

Lieut. R. L. Bettelack, East Kent Regiment, having resigned his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is ordered to proceed to Hongkong, and join the 2nd Battalion of that regiment, and Lieut. G. N. Watts under simi-

lar circumstances is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, the Derbyshire.

Vet. Surgeons S. Gillespie, A. C. Webb, and P. Rostock return to England, on completion of their tour of foreign service.

The Indian Government sailing ship, *Czarwitch*, Captain W. C. Hotham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 23rd inst. at 1-10 p.m. in tow of the Indian Government steamer *Dagmar*, Captain Hawland. The *Czarwitch* brought the following details:—Lieut. Col. Adam, Major Rowlandson, Lieut. Alban, Lieut. Alpin, Lieut. Holloway, wife, and two children, Surg. Macgregor, Lieut. Salmon, Conductor Young, Sub-Conductor Allen, one Inspector, Commissariat Dept., 13 European men, 1 woman, 13 native officers, 366 native men, 67 followers, 1 woman, 4 children, 7 horses, 3 bags of mails, and 303 packages of Government stores. During the voyage one follower died from natural causes. The *Dagmar* brought the following details:—Captain J. Grant, Lieut. L. H. C. Heyman, 1 tindal, 29 lascars, 1 man, Medical Department, 1 private, Adjutant General's Department, 1 follower, and 2 officers' servants. The *Czarwitch* will sail for Kurrachee in tow of the *Dagmar* to-morrow, the 29th inst., with the right wing of the 26th Regiment N.I., consisting of Major J. R. Watson, Lieut. P. R. Legh, 8 native officers, 364 men, 73 followers, and 2 horses; and also 12 details.

The right wing of the 7th Regiment N.I., arrived in camp at Poona on Saturday morning from Belgium, under the command of Colonel Adams. Strength:—4 European officers, 9 native commissioned officers, and 361 rank and file. The regiment proceeds to Amednuggur after the camp of exercise is broken up. The 19th Regiment N.I., under the command of Colonel G. T. Heathcote, also arrived from Mallegaum *en route* to Deesa. It will, however, stay at Poona for the manoeuvres at the camp of exercise. Strength:—8 European commissioned officers, 18 native commissioned officers, and 917 rank and file.

The special journal of the United Service Institution of India recently published contains, besides the two prize-essays on volunteering, a capital paper by Captain C. Gordon, 6th B. C., on the operations of the Bengal Cavalry in Egypt. The paper given in diary form the actual services of the officers and men throughout the campaign, and is accompanied by a map of the battle-ground of Tel-el-Kebr.

THE BEHAR MOUNTED RIFLES.—The main contingent of the Behar Mounted Rifles arrived by special train at the Howrah railway station on Friday morning, and were played to the quarters fixed upon for their encampment, by the band of the Warwickshire Regiment. The soldierly get-up and equipment of this body mark them as the *corps d'élite* of the Volunteering movement, and their appearance elicited deserved admiration. Lieutenant Colonel Hudson, secretary of the Behar Indigo Planters' Association, has reason to be proud of a corps which sustains its efficiency by that dash of *esprit* which animates each individual member of the planting community in good-fellowship and jealous concern for the corporate interest. The corps is particularly fortunate in having for its Adjutant Major Vousden, who obtained the Victoria Cross for distinguished gallantry in the Afghan campaign; and being otherwise officered by popular members of the planting community. We are confident that the many who have known what the hospitality is of the Behar planters, will take the opportunity of their visit to Calcutta to make it a pleasing recollection.—*Statesman*.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a District Court-martial held at Meer, on the 17th Dec. Private Robert Wilson, 8th Hussars, was charged with striking his superior officer in the execution of his office, Lance Corporal John Yeo, of the same regiment. The prisoner was found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour for one year. This finding has been confirmed by Lieutenant General R. Hume, C. B., who in consideration of this being the first time the prisoner has been tried by court-martial, has remitted six months of the imprisonment awarded.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A RIFLE RANGE.—We regret to hear that a painful accident, terminating fatally, occurred at Rawalpindi a few days ago, the particulars of which have just reached us. Two officers of the Volunteers went to the Artillery butts for practice; one of them fired and made a bull's-eye, and the marker, having signalled it and covered the mark, retired to his butt. Just then the other officer lay down and fired, when the marker was seen to come out from behind the target and run a distance of some twenty yards to his butt. It then struck the officers that he must have been behind the target; and on their going up, the man was found dead, having been shot through the heart. The target was a paper one; and it is supposed that it had fallen forward, and that the marker ran round out to refit it, omitting to show the danger flag, evidently thinking that he would be able to get back to his butt before the next shot was fired. This action of his was not noticed by either of the officers, one of whom was engaged in cleaning his gun, and the other in lying down and getting into position for his shot. The deceased had done service as a Volunteer marker for some time. There seems no doubt that had he not omitted to show the danger flag, the accident, which ended so fatally, would not have occurred.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1884.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

GREAT schemes of Local Self-Government are being set on foot by the Government of India; and on the success or failure of those schemes will greatly depend, in the eyes of many, the credit of the principle of Local Self-Government. This principle has, nowadays, extravagant admirers, who hope from all sorts of miracles from it, as if it were like the philosopher's stone which turned all metals into gold; as if it were an instrument which the Government might apply at will, and make all men good, happy, and prosperous. Such hopes can never be fulfilled. The Government has very little power in the matter at all. It has, as in the case of all forms of life, much power to destroy, but little to construct. The principle is a living principle. Like the leaven, which must pass from atom to atom of the lump, it must spread over the people, man by man. The friends of the principle cannot but feel uneasy at the pomp and mighty plans with which it is being ushered in. That is not the way it should come if it is to thrive. "Not with observation;" little by little; step by step; here and there; quietly and unostentatiously it should take hold and grow.

It may be true that there are two hundred million people in India. What then? Are ignorant people less ignorant because they are many? Can many be taught more easily than few? The task is made heavier by those vast numbers, but no change of method can be made for them. Patience, labour, and, above all, time, are still chiefly wanted. Of course, the appearance of progress may be produced without the reality, but it is the reality we want: not the appearance.

The central idea of all Government, and of Self-Government, like the rest, is *control*. Freedom is the absence of control. Freedom being good, control is not good in itself. Love of freedom, and dislike of control, are one and the same feeling. Control can only be good

when it prevents evil. The British Government in India is the chief controlling power there, and has endeavoured to justify its existence by putting down many evils. Three chief evils that it has put down may be noted: (1) Foreign invasions; (2) Intestive raids of people upon people; (3) Open robbery and violence. By these and other good works it has justified its existence in the past, and hopes to do so in time to come.

Of late years the Government has thought it needful to interfere more closely in matters affecting the health and comfort of the people. Their vast numbers and backward condition have quickly raised difficulties in cost of management and in supervision. New wants have been found, new works cast on the Government, and, at the same time, there has appeared among non-officials an ambition to take part in the Government. To meet the new wants, and relieve the Government of the difficulty of finance and supervision, at the same time giving a field for local ambition, the principle of Local Self-Government has been accepted. But just as this principle limits the principle of freedom, so must itself submit to the limit of British control. Thus British power would not allow slavery, suttee, infanticide, and other practices which used to be allowed. So long, however, as the British policy of toleration is continued, the British yoke is not likely to be very grievous.

The distinctive principle of Local Self-Government being control from within, Local Self-Government cannot be carried on by means of the power of the British Government, which is from without. This would be *Government*, but not *Self-Government*.

We have said that a vigorous effort has recently been made by the Government of India to develop extensively the principle of Local Self-Government in India. The very vigour of the effort seems to have produced some risk of failure. Three points may be noticed whence danger is to be feared.

- (1.) The general invasion of freedom.
- (2.) The loan of its powers by Government.
- (3.) Unearned honours for public service.
- (1.) *Freedom invaded.*

This may, at first sight, seem a startling view to take of a measure that is undertaken above all things in the name of freedom.

In all matters affecting the daily life of the people, as sanitation, roads, schools, the old master, the Government official, is to be removed. But this is not all; every person and every place is to be under a new master—the Board. The old masters were few, the new masters will be many. The old masters had vague powers seldom used, the new will have definite powers which they will use more often. The old had many to rule and little attention to give to each, the new will have fewer under them, and thus more attention for each. As regards the Government, the people will have more freedom, but as regards themselves, less!

(2.) *Government lending its powers.* When the Government creates an office, vests its holder with powers, and appoints some one to hold it, that person becomes a Government official, whether he was one before or not.

If the holder of the office is nominated by the electors, without their having any choice as to whether there shall be an office, or what the powers of its holder shall be, what is the position of the holder of the office?

Towards the people it will be independent, for they

have been compelled to elect somebody, and that person elected needs powers given, not by the electors, but by the Government; towards the Government the holders will be independent, for it looks upon them as representatives of the people, and will leave the control over them to others.

Because they get their powers from Government, the people cannot control them; because they "represent" the people, the Government will not control them. They will exercise power free from control, but that is despotism.

(3.) *Unearned honours.*

Some men will seek appointments as members of Local Boards on account of what they can get for themselves, and some on account of the work they can do for others. The Government, by going out of its way to offer rewards and remove difficulties, is likely to bring to the front the former class, who ought to be kept back, instead of the latter, who would be really useful. One or two instances will explain what is meant.

It is proposed to give a title to each member of a Board on his appointment. Titles should be rewarded for work done, and not for office attained.

It has been said that gentlemen are not likely to take any trouble in the work of a Board unless there are great interests to manage. So a single Board of amateurs is to have in its keeping the sanitation, roads, schools, and general local business of hundreds of thousands of people, inhabiting hundreds of villages, and spread over hundreds of square miles. These great interests are to be placed in their hands, not because they have been faithful in little, but because they are not likely to be faithful in less. This is not safe.

As a last instance, the objection was raised that a Government official at the head of a Board would overawe its members. They would have voting power, but not the courage to use it. One would think that this want of courage would unfit them to manage important affairs. Instead of this view being adopted, the Boards are to be left, but the foil that exposes their weakness is to be taken away.

Thus the cart is put before the horse. Title, which should be the reward of zeal; importance, which should be the meed of energy; independence, which should be granted to strength, are to be given with the hope of drawing zeal out of indifference, energy out of lethargy, and strength out of weakness. We give prizes beforehand, in the hope that the receivers will do something to deserve them.

We reserve for our next issue the consideration of the teaching of facts, and of recent inquiries in India, as to what is the proper attitude of the Indian Government, and how it can best help the true development of Local Self-Government.

The following paymasters, who have been ordered to India, have been posted to the battalions and regiments specified against their names:—Captain J. G. O. Robotham, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; Captain H. M. Caine, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; Captain G. F. Thunder, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers; Captain G. W. Furlong, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers; Major J. G. Coppinger, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment; Major G. H. Turner, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment; Captain G. C. Fuller, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; Captain G. C. Irving, 6th Lancers; Captain W. G. D. Russell, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; Captain C. R. Taaffe, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry; Captain F. N. Woodall, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers; Captain Ward, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 29, 1883.)

MCWILLIAMS—The services of Mr. O. G. R. McWilliams, C. S., deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade, Assam, at present on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PIGOT, Mr. J. L., who has been appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, is appointed an assistant conservative of forests 3rd grade. Mr. Pigot is posted to the Punjab, and his appointment will have effect from Dec. 14, 1883.

HOLDERNESS, Mr. T. W., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to officiate as secretary during the absence of Mr. Buck.

Mr. H. M. Kisch, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, vice Mr. Holderness.

BIENENFELD—It is notified that Mr. Victor Bienenfeld, Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden, resumed charge of his office on Nov. 2, 1883.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the date on which Major R. V. Riddell, R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, may vacate his appointment in the Survey of India Department:—STRAHAN, Major C., R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in the 2nd grade of deputy superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

WATERHOUSE, Major J., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in the 3rd grade of deputy superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

STEEL, Major E. H., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in the 4th grade of deputy superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

LONGE, Lieut. F. B., R.E., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in the 1st grade of assistant superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

KEELAN, Mr. H. E. T., surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from Dec. 1, 1883.

The following reversions are made in the engineering establishment: PORTER, Lieut. G. M., R.E., from temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Oct. 13, 1883.

MEIN, Lieut. A. L., R.E., from temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Nov. 8, 1883.

GREENSTREET, Capt. W. L., R.E., superintending engineer, Rawalpindi command [military works, is granted leave Jan. 1, to Feb. 7, 1884 inclusive.

PRATT, Mr. C., apprentice engineer, railway branch, is promoted to assistant engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from Nov. 14, 1883.

MILITARY.

TOKER, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. C., S.C., Bengal Wing Commander 18th N.I., to officiate as third assistant secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, vice Captain W. B. Bird, appointed to officiate as second assistant secretary, dated Dec. 20, 1883.

HUGHES, Colonel T. E., R.A., Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, in India, to be inspector-general of ordnance, Bengal, vice Lieut. Gen. N. G. Campbell, R.A., whose tenure of service in that appointment is about to expire, dated Jan. 1, 1884.

AITCHISON, Surg. Major J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, to be secretary to the Surg. Gen. H.M.'s Forces, Bengal, vice Brig. Surg. A. Eteson, M.D., who vacates the appointment on promotion.

PROMOTIONS.

Punjab Frontier Force.—3rd Sikh Infantry—Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Captain C. H. M. Smith, who vacates the appointment on promotion; Lieut. W. Cook, wing officer (on furlough), to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken; and Lieut. W. D. Gordon, wing officer, to continue to officiate as quartermaster until the return from furlough of Lieut. W. Cook. 4th Punjab Infantry—Lieut. G. W. C. Bruce, wing officer, to be adjutant, vice Captain O. C. Radford, who vacates the appointment on promotion; and Lieut. W. du G. Gray, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Captain A. Daniell, who vacates the appointment on promotion. 5th Punjab Infantry—Lieut. F. B. Mein, wing officer, to be adjutant, vice Captain R. F. Jameson, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

RUTHERFORD—Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. W., S.C., medical certificate, for sixty-two days.

M'RAE, Captain H. N., S.C., medical certificate, for six months.

MORICE, Surgeon Major J. C., medical certificate, for six months.

CARR, Conductor T., Ordnance Department, medical certificate, for three months.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
CHALMERS, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J., Unattached List, with effect from Nov. 20, 1883.
ATKINS, Major W., General List Infantry, with effect from Jan. 12.
BUCK, Mr. E. C., secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and nineteen days, from Jan. 2.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 24, 1883.)

The Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—

EUSTACE, Captain F. J. W., Royal Artillery, to be aide-de-camp, with effect from Dec. 20, 1883.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

BARLOW, Major J. A., 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, to be interpreter, vice-major W. G. Thomas, who resigns, there being no fully qualified subaltern available, dated Dec. 1, 1883.

ROGERS, Col. R. G., C.B., aide de camp to the Queen, Bengal Staff Corps, is transferred from Jullundur to Delhi, for general duty.

NOTE—H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, consequent on Paymaster (Honorary Major) R. McJ. Nett, having been directed to proceed to England, with effect from the date Major Nett hands over his duties:—
 Major A. Glen, President; Captain H. Mayrick and Lieut. G. A. Ivatt members.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with their necessary subsidiary leave:—

TUTHILL, Lieut. Adjutant, C.D.V.T., 14th Hussars, for twelve months on private affairs.

M'GIBBOCK, Captain L. A., Royal Artillery, R Battery, 1st Brigade, for twelve months on urgent private affairs.

COUCH, Quartermaster J., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, for eight months, on private affairs.

QUERIFEL, 1st class Veterinary Surgeon: A. E., Army Veterinary Department for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 26, 1883.)

HAWKINS, Dr. J. S., to be honorary surgeon the C Company of the Northern Bengal Rifle Corps.

FRENCH, Surgeon Major G., civil surgeon, Patna, to be surgeon major of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

KISH—The services of Mr. H. M. Kish, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIVESAY, Mr. G. H. P., assistant superintendent of police, on leave, to act in 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police, from Aug. 28, 1883.

COX, Mr. G. W. S., temporary assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. H. G. French, deceased.

SCHURR, Mr. H. S., assistant superintendent of police, is promoted temporarily to the 1st grade of assistant superintendent of police, vice Mr. R. A. D. Bignell, on deputation.

LIVESAY, Mr. G. H. P., temporary assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, on leave, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. G. W. S. Cox.

TUCKER, Mr. F. H., assistant superintendent of police, Palamow, Lohardugga, is promoted temporarily to 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police, vice Mr. H. S. Schurr.

BARNARD, Mr. A. B., assistant superintendent of police, Gaya, is promoted temporarily to the 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police, vice Mr. G. H. P. Livesay.

LYNGH, Dr. S. S., for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping, to be health officer of the Port of Calcutta, and is vested with the powers therein described.

SAUNDERS, Surgeon Major E., officiating civil surgeon, Chittagong, for the further amendment of the law relating to merchant shipping, to be also health officer of the Port of Chittagong, and is vested with the powers therein described.

CAMERON, Surgeon Major L., officiating civil surgeon, Burdwan, to act as civil surgeon of Nuddea, during absence on deputation of Surgeon Major E. A. Birch.

COMBS, Surgeon D. W. D., civil surgeon, Jessore, furlough for one year and 183 days, from expiration of three months from his return from privilege leave or subsequent date.

RICKETTS—The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. T. Ricketts of his appointment as honorary magistrate of the Sonbursa Bench in Bhagulpore.

The following promotions in the engineering, establishment of the P. W. Department have been made made by the Lieutenant Governor: **LIVESAY**, Mr. C. E., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, Dec. 1, 1883.

MILLS, Mr. C. A., from executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., Dec. 1, 1883.

ROGERS, Mr. A. C. C., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., Nov. 29, 1883.

DOUGLAS, Mr. F. M. S., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., Dec. 1, 1883.

BEHRMANN, Mr. A. E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, promoted temporarily, Nov. 29, 1883.

THOMSON, Mr. A. S., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., Nov. 29, 1883.

FURLONGS.

BEADON, Lieut. Col. R., superintendent Allpore and Russa Gaols, furlough in India for six months, from date he availed himself of it.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 27, 1883.)

KENNEDY, Mr. T. J., assistant commissioner, Lahore, is transferred to the Rawal Pindi District, and deputed to the Settlement Department for a period of three months. Mr. T. J. Kennedy reported his arrival at Rawal Pindi on Nov. 27, 1883.

CHANNING, Mr. F. C., Senior Secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, resumed charge of his duties on Dec. 12, 1883, relieving Mr. T. G. Walker, who returned to Ludhiana.

GRAY, Surgeon Major R., on return from furlough, resumed charge of the duties as civil surgeon, Lahore, on Oct. 24, 1883, relieving Surgeon Major T. E. B. Brown.

BROWN, Surgeon Major T. E. B., resumed charge of the duties of principal, Lahore Medical School, on Oct. 24, 1883, relieving Surgeon Major W. Center.

CENTER, Surgeon Major W., resumed charge of his duties as professor, Lahore Medical School, and chemical examiner to Government, Punjab, on Oct. 24, 1883, relieving Surgeon F. F. Perry, transferred.

PERRY, Surgeon F. F., was transferred to Jullundhar and appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of that station, with effect from Oct. 29, 1883.

DUNCAN, Surgeon Major J., 1st Punjab Infantry, assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Kohat on Dec. 15, 1883, relieving Surgeon J. T. B. Booke, 6th Punjab Infantry.

COOPER, Honorary Surgeon Major J. A., civil surgeon, resumed charge of his duties at Hissar on Dec. 12, 1883.

HOLMES, Surgeon Major A. P., 1st Sikh Infantry, assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Dera Ismail Khan on Dec. 10, 1883, relieving Surgeon C. J. McCartie, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

The following assistant engineers, 2nd grade, are posted as follows:—

BUTCHER—To General Branch, Punjab, first circle, Mr. L. H. Butcher. Mr. R. Douglas, R. P. Russell, and R. W. Rowland to Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

HIGHAM, Mr. T., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed superintendent of works and posted to the Derajat Circle, of which he took over charge from Mr. R. D. Bayley on Sept. 25, 1883.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 29, 1883.)

DAVIS, Mr. J. S. C.; C.S., to be Lieut. in the Dehra Dun Company of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MAXHAM, Surg. Major J. W., A. M. D., in medical charge, Station Hospital, to hold civil medical charge of Naini Tal, in addition to his military duties, from Dec. 7, 1883.

FOX, Mr. F. W., C.S., assistant magistrate, Etah, is appointed a Justice of the Peace for the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

YOUNG, Mr. W., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Allahabad District.

DENISTON, Mr. J. L., officiating and session judge, Moradabad, to revert his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Moradabad district.

ALONE—From Nov. 1, 1883, the date on which Mr. R. E. Khyvett, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, returned from medical leave, Mr. B. Alone, officiating district superintendent of police, 3rd grade to revert to his substantive appointment as district superintendent of police, 4th grade.

CASTLE, BUTLER—Nov. 24, 1883, the date on which Lieut. T. J. Ryves, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, returned from furlough; Mr. C. T. Castle, officiating district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to revert his substantive appointment as district superintendent of police 3rd grade; Major F. W. Buller, officiating district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as district superintendent of police, 4th grade.

DAVIS, Mr. A. H., officiating district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as district superintendent of police, 5th grade.

HOWELL, Mr. M. S., district and sessions judge, is transferred from Allahabad to Mirzapur.

KNOX, Mr. G. E., officiating district and sessions judge, is transferred from Mirzapur to Agra.

LEBOUR, Mr. J. C., district and sessions judge Agra, to be sessions judge of the Bijoor Budaun Division, and additional civil judge, Moradabad.

HUDSON, Mr. W. H., district and sessions judge Bijoor Budaun Sessions Division, to be district and sessions judge, Moradabad, during the absence of Mr. C. J. Daniell on deputation.

BAGSHAW—From Oct. 1, 1883, vice Mr. W. R. J. Brereton, promoted, Mr. C. Bagshaw, deputy conservator, 3rd grade, to be deputy conservator 2nd grade.

MOIR, Mr. B. M.A., deputy conservator, 4th grade, to be deputy conservator, servant, 3rd grade.

SMYTHIES, Mr. A., B.A., assistant conservator, 1st grade, to be deputy conservator, 4th grade, and to rank next below Mr. E. P. Dansey in that grade.

FURLONGS.

LLOYD, Mr. E. R. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Agra Provincial Division, is granted three months, special leave, to study the native languages.

Colonel T. E. Hughes, B.A., Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Artillery in India, has been appointed Inspector General of Ordnance in Bengal, in the place of Lieutenant General N. G. Campbell, B.A., whose term of the appointment is about to expire.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Headquarters, Madras, Dec. 27, 1883.)

CHURCHILL—Lieut. A. B. N., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from St. Thomas' Mount to Bangalore, for duty with S Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery.

GALTON—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Captain H. G. H. Galton, just promoted to that rank from N Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted to No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BURLTON—2nd Regiment, L.C., Lieut. R. D., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer (on probation) sub-pro tem; vice Marten seconded.

CANFIELD—MAXWELL—The undermentioned candidates have passed the higher standard test in Hindustani:—Lieut. G. N. Canfield, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, probationer, Staff Corps; and Lieut. F. D. Maxwell, Cheshire Regiment, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. G., South Wales Borderers, for three months from Dec. 31, 1883; or date of departure, Secunderabad.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with necessary subsistence leave:—

NICHOLSON, Lieut. H. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for one year on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 3, 1884.)

CORKERY, Surg. W. A., having been transferred to Quetta on duty, Surg. A. C. Thompson assumed charge of the duties of residency surgeon from Dec. 10, 1883.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from Jan. 1, 1884:—

BAKER, Mr. M. B., to be a 1st grade judge, vice Mr. R. F. Mactier retired, and to be sessions judge of Nasik.

CROWE, Mr. W. H., to be judge and sessions judge of Satara, but to continue to act as judge and sessions judge of Poona, and agent for Satara in the Decca until relieved.

PARSONS, Mr. H. J., to be a 2nd grade judge, vice Mr. M. B. Baker, and to be judge and sessions judge of Thana, vice Mr. W. H. Crowe, transferred.

TAGORE, Mr. S., to be judge and sessions judge of Sholapur-Bijapur.

POLLEN, Dr. A. D., to be a 2nd grade judge, taking rank next below Mr. H. J. Parsons, but to be seconded during his employment as special judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

JOHNSTON, Mr. J. L., to be a 2nd grade judge, and to be judge and sessions judge of Kanara, vice Mr. S. Tagore, transferred.

FORBES, Mr. W. F., to be a 2nd grade judge, vice Mr. A. D. Pollen, and to be sessions judge of Ahmedabad until further orders.

WALKER, Mr. J. W., to be 3rd grade judge and sessions judge of Hyderabad, vice Mr. H. J. Parsons transferred, but to continue to act as judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad until further orders.

HOSKING, Mr. E., to be 3rd grade judge and to be judge and sessions judge of Khandesh, vice Mr. M. B. Baker transferred.

DEWITT, Mr. G., senior assistant judge, and sessions judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach, to act as judge and sessions judge of Kanara during the absence of Mr. J. L. Johnston, or until further orders.

ASTON, Mr. H. F., on being relieved by Mr. M. B. Baker at Nasik, to act as senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach during the absence of Mr. G. De Witt, or until further orders.

CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., acting senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach, on being relieved by Mr. H. F. Aston, to act as assistant judge and sessions judge of Surat, until further orders.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. W. E. Young, or till further orders:—

ALMON, Mr. W., to act as second assistant collector of Customs.

HARVEY, Mr. W., appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a member of H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on Dec. 28, 1883, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednagar.

MUIR—MCALLUM—Messrs. J. F. Muir and E. McCallum respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate of Kaladgi, on the 22nd inst.

FRORDE—DALZELL—Messrs. A. B. Frorde and A. Dalzell, assistant superintendents, Revenue Survey, respectively delivered over and received charge of the B. Classing Establishment of the Poona and Nasik Survey, on Dec. 22, 1883.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 3, 1884.)

The following promotions of warrant officers in the Ordnance Department are ordered:—

CLARKE, BURT—Substantive pro tem. Conductor P. Clarke to be conductor, and substantive pro tem. Sub Conductor J. Burt to be sub conductor in succession to Conductor J. Lacey, confirmed in the appointment of storekeeper, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, to bear date Feb. 28, 1883.

TODMAN, Substantive pro tem. Conductor H., to be conductor, substantive pro tem. Sub Conductor W. H. Steel to be sub conductor (acting conductor) G. E. Vowles to be substantive pro tem. conductor and store sergeant (acting sub conductor), Alex. Sandilands to be pro tem. substantive conductor, in succession to Conductor Woody, pensioned; to bear date Oct. 20, 1883.

Substantive pro tem. conductors J. W. Evans, supernumerary, storekeeper, Gunpowder Factory, J. Thompson, supernumerary, assistant overseer, Gunpowder Factory, and J. Cullen to be conductors; substantive pro tem. sub conductor A. F. Wickham to be sub conductor; conductor J. Buchanan, specially promoted on account of Field Service in Afghanistan, is absorbed as substantive pro tem. conductor; and store sergeant, acting sub conductor, H. Phillips to be substantive pro tem. sub conductor, in succession to conductor Tarrant, pensioned. To bear date Oct. 31, 1883.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Dec. 28, 1883.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MONTEITH, Capt. E. V. P., 1st Sind Horse, Staff Corps, squadron officer, 2nd Sind Horse, to be 3rd squadron commander, vice Capt. Abbott, appointed 3rd squadron commander, 2nd Sind Horse.

ABBOTT, Capt. F., 2nd Sind Horse, squadron officer (3rd squadron commander, 1st Sind Horse, to be 3rd squadron commander, vice Capt. James, appointed 2nd squadron commander, 1st Sind Horse.

MONTEITH—It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded under the terms of para. 1 of clause 220, India Army Circulars of 1882:—Capt. E. V. P. Monteith, Staff Corps, 3rd squadron commander, 1st Sind Horse, squadron officer, 2nd Sind Horse.

PINKEY, Lieut. A. F., officiating wing officer 23rd N.L.I., is attached to the 2nd Lancers as a temporary measure.

QUICKE, Surgeon W. H., is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Quetta District.

VEREKER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, W.O., it is intimated that Lieut. the Hon. J. P. Vereker, F-2, has been appointed to C-B R.H.A., and he will proceed to England to join his battery for duty.

RETTALACK, Lieut. R. L., East Kent Regiment, having resigned his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to Hong Kong to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

WATTS, Lieut. C. N., Derbyshire Regiment, having resigned his probationary appointments in the Bombay Staff Corps, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Veterinary Department having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the present trooping season:—

Veterinary Surg. S. Gillespie; Veterinary Surg. A. C. Webb, (at present in England on medical certificate); and Veterinary Surg. A. Bostock.

INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major C. F. Oldham.

Madras Estab.—Col. E. M. Cherry (Gov.).

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. W. Baker, R.E., Lieut. Col. Charles Wodehouse, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. T. Allen (Gov.), G. A. Campbell.

Bombay Estab.—F. D. Campbell.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bhagal Estab.—Surg. Major John Richardson, Lieut. J. B. Nison, S.G.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. D. S. Lewis, S.C., Lieut. P. G. Huggins, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. P. La Touche, S.C., Col. J. D. Hall, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. B. Braddon, W. H. Clark, J. J. Fahie.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. James Johnstone, C.S.I., Inf., six months; Lieut. Col. F. W. Boileau, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. J. Howes, Inf., three months; Lieut. Col. M. Furlong, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. W. Wray, S.C., six months; Lieut. Col. John Grierson, S.C., six months; Major H. Doveton, R.E., six months; Capt. H. P. Young, S.C., three months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. A. L. Kelly, seven months; E. D. Rebell, S.C., three months; W. E. Gaustin, S.C., six months; W. Sinclair, S.C., six months; D. N. Turnbull, S.C., six months; R. Davis, S.C., six months.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

TIRHOOT LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.—MEMORIAL AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

To His Excellency the Most Noble George Frederick Samuel, Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned zemindars of Tirhoot assembled at a meeting of their Association, called the "Tirhoot Landholders' Association," and their other fellow-zemindars

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That a Bill, entitled the "Bengal Tenancy Bill," is now pending in your Excellency's Council; and your Memorialists cannot feel sufficiently grateful to your Excellency for having given them an opportunity of expressing their views and opinions with respect to the Bill before sealing it with your sanction, and they venture to express a hope that your Excellency will not feel disposed to pass a Bill which has met with so much and merited opposition from the whole body of zemindars, who have the greatest stake in land.

2. The Bill under notice, your Memorialists believe, is the outcome of the repeated prayers on the part of the landholders of Bengal to simplify the procedure for the realisation of rent. They complained that the existing processes of law were impediments in the way of an easy and speedy realisation of their just dues, and the tardiness and expensiveness of the procedure, not unfrequently exposed them to difficulties and harassments. The Government of the time recognising the difficulties of their situation held out a hope to provide a simple procedure, and to redress their other grievances. Accordingly, a Bill providing for the speedy realisation of undisputed arrears of rent was introduced into the Bengal Council during the incumbency of Sir Ashley Eden as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, but it was not passed. Subsequently, it was thought desirable to revise, amend, and consolidate the whole Rent Law, and the Bill under notice is the result of the deliberations of those entrusted with the consideration of the subject.

3. Among the several objectionable features of the Bill, your Memorialists venture to point out some prominent ones as under:—

4. Though the primary object of present legislation was to give reasonable facilities to the zemindars in the realisation of their just dues, your Memorialists submit that the new Bill does not contain a single provision for the promotion of that object; on the contrary, it circumscribes so narrowly the procedure of distraint, the only easy process available to zemindars for realising rent in time, that it will become almost inoperative in practice.

5. The Bill, while it will be positively detrimental to the interests of the zemindars, does not promise much good to the ryot. Instead of promoting their comforts and prosperity, it is, in your Memorialists' humble opinion, likely to have a contrary effect; and in the end to be ruinous to them. There can be no two opinions on the point that the Bill, if passed into law, would give rise to endless litigations, and create ill-feeling between class and class; that the Courts will become their everyday resort; that agricultural operations will thus fall into neglect; that in consequence, the ryots will fall into debt for which even the proprietary right in land proposed to be conferred upon them will not afford them relief. The same will be the fate of the unfortunate zemindars who, being at constant feud with their tenants all round, will be plunged into litigation and debts. Eventually, scarcely any vestiges of the primitive zemindars and ryots will be left on the service of this province, and the zemindari of the former and the holdings of the latter will pass into other hands.

6. Your Memorialists respectfully submit that the Bill under notice is a serious encroachment upon the proprietary rights of the landholders vested in them by the Permanent Settlement. In virtue of that solemn pledge of the Government held out in the proclamation of the "Permanent Settlement," that the proprietary right in the soil was vested in the zemindars and the Government contented itself with its right, the revenue assessed and fixed for ever without retaining in its hands any dominion or control over the internal management of villages and estates so permanently settled. In support of their opinion on this point, your Memorialists beg to invite attention to Sections 2, 3, and 4 of Regulation I of 1793, the provisions of which leave no doubt as to their proprietary rights. Under the circumstance, any measure involving a breach of that sacred compact would be an act of very doubtful policy of State, as it will inflict a grave injustice on a class of loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and shake the public confidence in the inviolability of legislative enactments and solemn promises of Government.

7. That in considering the Bill, it should be remembered that by far the greater portion of the zemindars of the present day have purchased their zemindari at an enormous outlay in good faith and perfect reliance upon the guarantees of the Permanent Settlement; not a few of them have done so with borrowed capital. It is but fair and just that before introduc-

ing the violent changes contemplated by the Bill under comment, the Government should take into consideration the fact of the serious loss which they will entail upon the zemindars.

8. That while your Memorialists allow that the Government has the power to legislate for the protection and (under clause 8 of Regulation I of 1793) welfare of the ryots, they respectfully submit that the power does not warrant such a violent interference with the vested rights and interests of the zemindars as is contemplated under the Bill.

9. That the Bill is so voluminous, that a detailed criticism of all the objectionable provisions would make this Memorial tiresome. Your Memorialists, therefore, will content themselves with making observations on a few only of the objectionable provisions of the Bill in showing its revolutionary and aggressive character.

10. Under section 5 and 6 of the Bill, all lands appertaining to a village or estate other than those in the private possession of the landlord, designated "*khamar land*," have been declared to be ryoti lands. Your Memorialists humbly submit that this provision in the Bill is open to serious objection. It arbitrarily makes over all lands to the ryots not hitherto included in their holdings without any ostensible reason, and without compensating the zemindars for this transfer of property. Extensive tracts of land which are left for grazing and other purposes are not brought under tillage in the expectation of leasing them out in more profitable ways, and yet not held as *khamar* land, would thus pass over from zemindar's hands to those of the ryots at one stroke of the pen. This provision, while it confiscates valuable rights of the landlords, creates one in favour of the ryots, which raises them from a subordinate position, to one of equality with, nay, even of superiority over, the zemindars. Your Memorialists also beg to point out that while *khamar* lands are generally converted into ryoti lands by the acts of the landlord, large additions are made to them by accretions, relinquishments, reclamations of waste land, deaths of ryots without heirs, and purchasers of holdings. The effect of the Bill would be that while the *khamar* or *nijote* lands may suffer diminution from year to year, no additions to it would be allowed. The measure, besides being very unjust to the landlord, is eminently impractical, for there are various kinds of land, in village or estate, such as rent free and service lands, and lands given for the service of temple Brahmins, Moulavies, and for annual celebration of village festivals, &c. Should the measure unfortunately come to pass, all these classes of land, which revert spontaneously to the landlord, will become the property of the ryots without their possessing a shadow of rights to them.

11. Chapter 5, relating to occupancy rights, is open to very grave objections both from landlords' and tenants' points of view. The creation of a right of alienation of holdings in favour of occupancy ryots would be a source of constant trouble to zemindars, in that it will pave the way for objectionable tenants to come in. In Tirhoot especially, where land is in so great a demand from the indigo planters, such a provision would work to the great inconvenience, trouble, and detriment of the zemindars; that this is no imaginary difficulty may be perceived from the fact that already, perhaps, in anticipation of the Bill, thousands of holdings have been transferred, or mortgaged to indigo factories by inducements held out by planters who have failed to procure *thicca* (farm) of certain coveted villages from the zemindars. The ryots also who are the objects of tender solicitude with the legislature will, it is seriously apprehended, be reduced to the state of landless classes by being deprived of their holdings, the only means of subsistence possessed by them in the world. The limited right of occupancy laid down in section 6 of Act 10 of 1859, is considered by several eminent judicial authorities to be an encroachment on the proprietary rights of the zemindars; what then may be said of the great expansion of that right contemplated by the Bill? Your Memorialists are surprised to notice a singular inconsistency in the Bill—viz., that while it supposes the ryots capable of receiving and enjoying such valuable rights, the exercise of which to prove to their interest surely requires great prudence, the Bill supposes them to be so blind to their interest as not to be capable of understanding the nature of a free contract, and therefore proposes to declare that any contract entered into by them which may have the effect of stopping the occupancy right shall be considered to be null and void! All legislative measures generally have prospective effect except when otherwise provided for by reason of some extreme necessity. Your Memorialists do not see what necessity there is for making void all contracts purporting to be against the accrual of occupancy right in certain holdings entered into before March 2, 1883.

12. In Chapter VI. (b) there is a provision for the preparation of a table of rates to guide the Courts in assessing fair and equitable rates of rent in the cases of occupancy ryots; it is also provided that objections may be made to the table of rates prepared, and that the same shall remain in force not less than ten years. This your memorialists beg to submit will be cumbrous procedure. These tables will involve much time and expense in their preparation, and foster and increase litigation. Every individual ryot, if he should like, will be free to contest the application of the table of rates to suit his own purpose, and

the prolonged and harassing litigation will be the consequence. In the first place, it is sure there will be objections, appeals, and cross-appeals up to the Board against the tables of rates. In the second place, there will be further and prolonged disputes in the application of those rates in each case. A table of rates once prepared, to continue in force for a period of not less than ten years, will, it is submitted, entail difficulties on both the parties concerned in establishing a rate of rent at once fair to both. As an illustration of the inapplicability of the table of rates to all cases, your Memorialists beg leave to observe that the rate of a particular class of land is prepared at a time when a valuable crop, say opium, is grown on it. The rate appraised at the time will undoubtedly be high; but subsequent to the preparation of the table, the ryot takes to another crop less valuable. Under the scheme contemplated, the ryot will be put to hardship by having to pay rent at a higher rate, than what may be fairly demanded from him. So also the zemindars will be put to loss, if the ryot, subsequent to the preparation of the table of rent, should take to a more valuable crop than the one which he grew before.

13. A very novel feature of the Bill is that it overrides all contracts between the parties. It strikes at the root of a very well-known and recognised principle of jurisprudence. If a ryot for considerations best known to him agrees with the landlord to forego certain rights of his, your Memorialists do not understand why the legislature should restrain him from doing so. Such a restriction upon the freedom of contract will, under many unforeseen circumstances expose him to serious difficulties.

14. Your Memorialists now come to the chapter on distraint. Distraint is a valuable right which has been enjoyed by the landlords before and ever since the Permanent Settlement. It is an indigenous institution of very remote antiquity. It is an effectual and speedy means of realising just dues. The procedure of distraint laid down in the Bill would practically involve so much expense and delay that the zemindars would rather not have recourse to it. By the time that the preliminary arrangements for the deputation of an officer to distraint the crops are completed and the officer arrives at the spot, the crops will have been cut and removed. Your Memorialists are strengthened in their protest by the valuable opinions of experienced district officers of Behar on the subject. Mr. Macdonell, the late Collector of Sarun and Durbhanagh, now one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, wrote:—"I have had a good deal of experience of the use and abuse of the right of distraint. I know it has been perverted to ends foreign to its object, but I know also that if a magistrate collector only exercises with attention, perseverance, and firmness the legal powers with which he is vested, such misuse of the right can be checked. Instead of abolishing the right of distraint forthwith, I would retain it in case of occupancy holdings. I want to avoid bringing occupancy right to auction sale as much as possible. Such sales would indeed benefit the indigo industry, as the Indigo Planters' Association seems to recognise, but though I am anxious to do what I can for that industry, there are larger ends to be secured. The security of the Government revenue depends on the speedy realisation of the landlord's rent, the prosperity of the province depends on the prevalence of harmony between zemindars and ryots. The right of distraint is an immemorial custom which effectually secures the first point, while distraint, by a ryot's crop sets the ryot less against the zemindar than a suit in court to sell him up would do. Passing, however, from occupancy to non-occupancy holdings, I cannot but express amazement at the credulity of the Commissioners, that without a right to distraint, zemindars could never collect their rents. I speak on this point with the intimate knowledge, derived from the personal supervision of Wards Estates and the personal management of Government *khass mehals*. Without the exercise of the right of distraint of the crops of ryots who are here to-day and away to-morrow, or without the knowledge on the ryot's part that such a right exists and may be immediately exercised, a zemindar has but small chance of getting his rent." Mr. Edgar, C.S.I., the late Collector of Chumpanun, now Commissioner of a Division, wrote as follows:—"It is perhaps now needless for me to state in detail my reasons for strenuously opposing the abolition of distraint in Behar. But as the representatives of the planting interest have been and are strongly in favour of the abolition, it may be just as well to record what I believe would be the effect of the measure on indigo planters. I hold it to be certain that the first result of the abolition of distraint would be a general refusal on the part of the ryots to pay at least recently enhanced rent, and in many cases a refusal to pay any rents whatever. Now, this would scarcely affect planters whose primary object is not to realise rent, but to grow indigo, and who in many cases have to pay the ryots as the price of their indigo, an amount nearly equal to the rent payable by the ryots. The result would be that the landlords would get the rent due from the indigo *thikas* in full, and diminished or possibly no rents whatever from their remaining lands, and that the indigo planters would become masters of the situation. I stand of having to

pay heavily for *thikas*, as they do at present, they would be compelled for as the only profitable tenant."

15. That the idea of an award of compensation mentioned in Chapter relating to ordinary ryots is quite a new thing. Such an innovation is an infringement of the proprietary right of the zemindars. Properly speaking, the going out of the ryot cannot be construed into disturbance, it is for no fault of the zemindars that he has to go out of the land; if he had paid the enhanced rent demanded of him, he would not have to leave it. Even in most of the countries in Europe, such as Greece, Belgium, Saxecoberg, Gotha, no ryot is entitled to compensation for improvement, unless secured by any special agreement to that effect. Practically, no ryot will ever go out under this provision owing to the inability of the landlord to pay the fine.

16. That no advance has been made in the Bill in the way of simplification of the procedure for the realisation of rents; on the contrary, the proposed relaxation of the right of distraint will make the zemindars almost helpless in realising rent. If your Excellency will be pleased to bestow a little attention on this point, your Excellency will find how vast is the disparity between the responsibility of the zemindars and the procedure with respect to the realisation of rent, as it existed before the passing of Act X. of 1859, and as it now exists, and as is contemplated by the Bill. Before the Act above referred to came into force, the zemindars had the right to call the tenant to pay in the rents, failing which, they could have him arrested by a simple application to the Court, followed by a summary inquiry. The right of calling in the tenant was taken away under Act X. of 1859. All suits for arrears of rent were before triable under a summary procedure by the Revenue Court, but they are now realisable only by a regular civil suit, under the expensive Civil Court procedure, the result of which is that suits are delayed in their decision, and rents remain unrealised for several instalments, and swell to such an extent that the ryots find it impossible to meet the decrees of Court when passed. This exposes the poor zemindars to the risk of having their estates sold by public auction, under what is known as *sun set-law*. It is remarkable that the procedure for the realisation of the rent in a *khass mehal* is quite different, there a summary procedure is applicable. When the State, with its unbounded influence and prestige, sees fit to keep a summary power for itself, how much more necessary is that procedure or a similar one for the protection of the interests of your Memorialists?

17. Your Memorialists beg to submit that the provisions of the present Bill, of which the above are only few instances, are most arbitrary, extremely one-sided, and entirely opposed to the principles of justice and equity. The vested right of zemindars to be taken away from them; the existing facilities for the realisation of their dues to be curtailed; and they are to be deprived of their position and prestige. And all this is going to be effected without compensating them in any way, and with the severe Revenues sale law staring them in the face! What can be an act of greater injustice to the zemindars than the devise, a measure so eminently calculated to destroy and extinguish their valuable properties upon which only they have to depend in the world for a respectable living. Under the operation of the Bill ruin will veritably overtake them with rapid strides; and every day they will find their position worse and worse, and any subsequent awakening to a feeling of commiseration and attempt at legislation on the part of Government on their behalf will be too late for their relief.

18. Your memorialists are very much grieved to find that their property is being subjected to confiscation without their having done anything to merit such a treatment. Under the careful administration of district officials and superintendents by higher Government officials, oppressions on the part of the zemindars have now become a thing of the past. And your Memorialists venture to assert that should your Excellency order an inquiry to be made into the matter most searchingly, and through unbiased officers, your Excellency will be convinced that if there are a few cases of oppression on the part of the zemindars towards their ryots here and there, they are so insignificant, that the so-called oppression can be entirely checked by a slight increased vigilance on the part of district officers, and that a measure of wholesale confiscation of property and redistribution thereof is not at all called for.

19. Under the circumstances, your Memorialists pray that the Bill may be withdrawn. If, in submitting this Memorial, your Memorialists have used terms which may appear to be objectionable, they hope to be excused, and they beg to assure your Excellency that from a desire to state their cause as plainly and sincerely as they think and feel about it, they might, without being aware of it, use words and expressions which they did not intend.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Major H. C. Creak, Bengal Cavalry, lately officiating as Cantonment Magistrate of Dum Dum, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, is posted to Bareilly for general duty.

HOME NEWS.

DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—Drafts are now under orders for India, to leave this country on or about the 4th of March next, as follows:—2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers: Captain Weallens, Lieutenants Dury, Kirkpatrick, and Field, seven non-commissioned officers, 270 privates. 2nd Battalion Royal Scots: Brevet Major Auchinleck, Captain Carr, and Lieutenant Collings, five non-commissioned officers, 135 privates. 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers: Major Dyke, Lieutenants James, Caulfield, and Wilmot, three non-commissioned officers, 105 privates. 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers: Lieutenants Schlesinger and Fowles, two non-commissioned officers, 50 privates. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Majors Prideux-Brune and Norcott, Lieutenants Drummond and Mackenzie, four non-commissioned officers, 160 privates. 4th Battalion 60th Rifles: Captain Hammond, Lieutenants Fergusson and Lord W. Fitzgerald (each of the Rifle Brigade), four non-commissioned officers, 40 privates. 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment: Major Bowles and Lieutenant Impery, three non-commissioned officers, 140 privates. 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment: Major Prior, Captain Thomson, Lieutenants Tighe and Huddart, five non-commissioned officers, 140 privates—making a total of 26 officers, 33 non-commissioned officers, 1,040 privates.

INDIAN AND ORIENTAL ELECTRICAL STORAGE WORKS COMPANY.—The adjourned ordinary general meeting was held on Wednesday week, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. E. Noel, M.P., presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, expressed a hope that there was a future before the company yet. The failure of the batteries in India to give satisfaction had been from causes other than defects inherent in the instruments themselves. The motion was adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed reappointing the auditors and authorising the directors to pay the expenses of the committee out of the funds of the company. An extraordinary meeting has held subsequently, when the resolution passed on the 2nd inst. was confirmed. It authorised the directors to accept the surrender by the Electrical Power Storage Company (Limited) of the 5,000 fully paid shares held by them, and to issue in lieu thereof 5,000 deferred shares. It also provided that of the 80,000 shares forming the original nominal capital of the company, 10,000 should be deferred shares, the balance being ordinary shares, and that the deferred shares should not be entitled to dividend until 5 per cent. had been paid on the ordinary shares.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Bombay, Rs. 1,60,000, average rate, is. 7'56d. In telegraphic transfers, Calcutta, Rs. 27,75,000, average rate, is. 7'59d.; Bombay, Rs. 15,00,000, average rate, is. 7'59d.; and Madras, Rs. 5,25,000, average rate, is. 7'59d., or a total of Rs. 49,60,000. Tenders for bills at is. 7'9-16d. received in full, and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at is. 7'19-32d., 75 per cent., and above in full. Subsequently transfers for Rs. 1,25,000 were allotted on Calcutta at is. 7'6d., and Rs. 1,00,000 on Madras also at is. 7'6d. Between April 1 and Jan. 15, the total amount allotted had reached Rs. 15,28,97,650, and realised £12,410,981.

THE BANK OF BENGAL AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.—The directors of the Bank of Bengal having found it necessary to raise their discount rate from eight to nine per cent., the telegraphic transfer rates responded at once, and were quoted at is. 7'17-32d. in both Bombay and Calcutta. The prospect of dearer money in India materially changed the aspect of the Silver Market. On Saturday fine bars, so far as Indian buyers were concerned, were neglected at 50¾d., but on Monday they were in much better demand for the East, some business having been done at 50'13-16d. per ounce. The firmness was, no doubt, partly due to the market being very bare of supplies. Only a nominal price could be obtained for Mexican dollars, as no business in them was heard of. The Shanghai exchange rate advanced to 5s. 2¾d., but Hongkong remained at 3s. 8¾d. As regards Rupee Paper, sales were made rather freely in India on the continued dearth of money, and prices here kept dull. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closed at 81 to 81½ and the Four per Cents. at 78 to 78½. Yesterday the discount rate of the Bank of Bombay, which was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. on the 2nd inst., was fixed at 7 per cent. The announcement of this change, coming so close upon the decision of the directors of the Bank of Bengal, imparted a much firmer tone to the silver market. Refined bars, besides being wanted for India and other quarters, continue very scarce, and with telegraphic transfers quoted at is. 7'17-32d. in Calcutta and is. 7'9-16d. in Bombay, the price of the metal has advanced to 50¾d. per ounce, at which a small amount of business has been done. China rates of exchange were unaltered at 5s. 2¾d. in Shanghai and 3s. 8¾d. in Hongkong; Rupee Paper was again quoted at 81 to 81½ for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., and 78 to 78½ for the Four per Cents., with but little business.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY have notified their intention to establish a new service once a month between London, Marseilles, and Bombay, and *vice versa*. To prevent misunderstanding, we are asked to explain that this line, while connecting in Egypt with Her Majesty's small steamers to and from the East, is in addition to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's existing weekly services between London, Venice, Brindisi, and Egypt, India, China, and Australia.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson say that the produce markets have a quiet tendency, and buyers do not at present extend their operations. Quotations are, however, fairly supported, excepting for sugar, which continues exceedingly flat, partly on account of the further and unlooked for increase in the generally accepted estimate of the best supply. The returns of former years are also altered, and these frequent variations in

the statistics by an authority having so much weight are, to say the least, very perplexing. An outturn of 2,240,000 tons for all Europe in 1883 is now considered probable. Some decline has again been accepted, and quotations are lower than at any other period; also for cane jagghery and dry refined goods. Crystallized Demerara has fallen 3d. to 6d. per cwt. for current qualities, fine and finest being steady. The coffee market is unsettled, but Rio continues firm. At auction, part of the foreign descriptions only found buyers. Fine coloury Plantation Ceylon obtained full valuation, while other kinds sold with irregularity. The first public sale on account of the Netherlands Trading Company this year is fixed for the 21st inst., to comprise 88,992 bags Java, including 58,000 bags good ordinary and 797 cases Padang. Valuation of the former about 36 cents. New Rangoon rice offers at some reduction on late nominal rates without finding buyers. The increased supplies of tea brought to auction have slightly affected prices, and the Indian growths met with good competition. There is no increase in the demand for China tea by private contract. Speculative movements in black and white pepper have further forced up prices, the latter being remarkably high. There is a pause in the demand for Zanzibar cloves, after the excitement of last week. The depressed quotations of tapioca attract attention. The cinnamon sales on Monday will consist of 1,037 bales Ceylon.

TEA.—Messrs. Hawes and Hertz, in their fortnightly Report, state that the arrivals during the fortnight have been four steamers from various ports. Public sales have been held on eight days, and comprised a total of about 59,000 packages. The tone for average grades has been firm and steady throughout, the lower quotation for common teas being accounted for by the inferior quality of the few breaks which have established it. Business by private contract is smaller than usual at this time of the year.

JUTE.—To arrive the inquiry has been somewhat languid, and easier rates were last week accepted, especially via Canal, the decline in freights having assisted shippers to meet buyers, but the reported small available supplies in Calcutta do not permit of anything like free offers, and a firmer tendency in freights has checked the decline. Consumers still buy very sparingly, and with an absence of demand for the manufactured article, there is little inducement for them to operate. Messrs. Ralli Brothers give entries for half month as 47,000 bales, of which 15,000 are via Canal, and reduce their estimate for present month to 125,000 bales.

COTTON.—A good business has been reported. American futures have recovered yesterday's decline. The sales amount to about 3,000 bales, including Tinnivelly at 4½d., Western at 4½d., and Northern at 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnivelly, October-December, Cape and Canal, 4¾d. to 4'15-16d. for good fair; Bengal, January-March, Suez, 4d. to 4'1-16d. for fully good g.c. Forward delivery, American March-June, 6d. to 6'8-64d. for middling l.m.c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—Upwards of 25,000 packages have been offered at auction this week. The result has been a large business at prices, upon the whole, favourable to sellers, all teas with good quality finding ready buyers at firm rates. Inferior grades, however, have sold irregularly, closing rates showing a slight decline.

COTTON.—A moderate business has been done at steady prices. American futures close about 1-64d. lower. The sales amount to about 1,000 bales, including Tinnivelly at 5¾d., Western at 4¾d. to 4'9-6d., and Northern at 4¾d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnivelly, October-November, Cape 4'13-16d. for good fair; January-February, Suez, 4'15-16d. for fully good fair.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—16,850 packages were sold to-day without reserve, 15,000 packages were Congou. The sale passed flatly, and at easier rates for fair to medium red and black leaf Congou. New make Congou in boxes brought full prices.

COFFEE slow, but not lower for Plantation Ceylon, 259 casks 91 barrels and bags, mostly sold—small to low middling, 66s. to 74s.; middling to good, 79s. to 89s. 6d.; bold, 92s. to 100s.; 723 bags East India, medium to bold Coorg, 81s. 6d. to 97s. 6d.; other kinds, 65s. to 71s. 6d.; small in proportion.

COTTON.—The market continues very quiet, with only a small business at about previous rates. Sales about 800 bales including Bengal at 4¾d. and Oomrawatte at 4½d. per lb. Forward delivery American, April-May, 5'63-64d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HODGES—Jan. 19, at Sheepy Rectory, Atherstone, the wife of the Rev. E. Noel Hodges, Principal of the Noble College, Masulipatam, S. India, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DEIGHTON-FISHER—Jan. 19, at St. Paul's Church, Cambridge, Frederick Deighton, M.A., St. Peter's Coll., Camb., Surgeon, eldest son of the late John Deighton, Surgeon, of Cambridge, to Louisa Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Francis Fisher, of Cambridge, formerly Crown Solicitor of Sydney, N.S.W.

HAMILTON-HERRIOT—Dec. 31, 1883, at Cavalry Church, New York, Randolph Hamilton, of Asheville, North Carolina, only son of Captain J. R. Hamilton, of Charleston, to Ethel Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Herriot, of Calcutta and Manchester.

DEATHS.

CAMA—Jan. 2, at Davos Platz, in Switzerland, Mr. Dadabhoj Dossabhoj Cama, Barrister-at-Law, the only son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir Jassawalla, aged 40.

DENNYS—Jan. 16, at No. 27, Carlton-crescent, Southampton, Captain Henry Redmill Dennys, late of the 20th Regiment, Bengal N.I., aged 69.

FIRMINGER—Jan. 18, at his residence, Warren Lodge, Lower Edmonston, the Rev. Thomas A. C. Firminger, Chaplain Bengal Establishment, Retired List, Author of "Gardening in India."

GROTE—Jan. 18, at 40, Great Marlborough-street, Arthur George, only son of Arthur Grote, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 42.
 LOW—Nov. 2, at Aberdeen, Robert Low, late chief officer, P. and O. s. s. Bangalore, aged 35.
 THUILLIER—Dec. 3, at Brighton, Lieutenant L. de M. Thuillier, 26th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), son of General Sir H. Thuillier, C.S.I., R.A., aged 25.
 WINTERINGHAM—Sailed from England on April 19, 1883, on board the ship Dargiling, for Calcutta, Henry Worsley Winteringham, aged 16, and has not since been heard of.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Dec. 24, 1883, at Calcutta, the wife of R. Lang Anderson, a daughter.
 CHAMIER—Dec. 26, 1883, at Fyzabad, the wife of Colonel F. E. A. Chamie, District Judge, a son.
 CLARK—On Christmas Day, the wife of Major Robert Mildmay Clerk, D.A.A.G., Fort St. George, a son.
 COLE—Dec. 2, 1883, at Eripura, Rajputana, the wife of Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.
 CRAIG—Dec. 27, 1883, at Amutty, Coorg, the wife of H. R. Craig, a daughter.
 DE DOMBAL—Dec. 22, 1883, at "Tiery Villa," 79, L. C. Road, Calcutta, the wife of Richard de Dombal (Mymensingh), a daughter.
 FRERE—Jan. 11, at Bombay, the wife of Alfred V. Frere, Esq., a daughter.
 FULTON—Jan. 14, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Edmond M. Hope Fulton, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, a son.
 FIGGIS—Dec. 26, at Russell-street, Calcutta, the wife of A. W. Figgis, a son.
 GOMPERTZ—Dec. 28, at Bellary, the wife of Henry Gompertz, Esq., Deputy Superintendent Madras Revenue Survey, a daughter.
 GRESSWELL—Dec. 22, at Madura, the wife of C. H. Gresswell, a daughter.
 HODDING—Dec. 23, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel Hodding, 4th Pioneers, a son.
 LAWRIE—Dec. 22, at Nawada Factory, Chypura, the wife of F. C. Lawrie, a son.
 LITLEDAL—Jan. 1, at Baroda, the wife of H. Littledale, a daughter.
 MATHER—Dec. 21, at Indore, the wife of John Mather, Esq., Residency College, a son.
 MUNRO—Dec. 13, at the O.B.C., Jaffa, Ceylon, the wife of George Munro, a daughter.
 NICHOLSON—Dec. 19, at Rue Baroli, Oudh, the wife of R. W. Nicholson, Opium Department, a son.
 POSNER—Dec. 23, at No. 16, Elysium-row, Calcutta, the wife of Julius Posner, a son.
 REILLY—Dec. 30, at Indore, the wife of Captain E. G. Reilly, 17th Regiment N. I., a son.
 STEWART—Dec. 24, at Bangalore, the wife of Brigadier General Richard Campbell Stewart, Quartermaster General, a daughter.
 STORY—Dec. 23, at Dharmasala, the wife of Colonel Story, 1st Goorkha L.I., a son.

MARRIAGES.

ENRIQUEZ—METCALFE—Dec. 26, at Bankipur, Albert Dallas Enriquez, Bengal Staff Corps, to Florence Adela, daughter of Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, C.S.I., Bengal C.S.
 GOAD—BERKELEY—Dec. 24, 1883, at Christ Church, Kasauli, Horac B. Goad, Assistant Commissioner, Simla, Punjab, to Bessie Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of the late Reginald A. E. Berkeley.
 HOLDSWORTH—HOWARD—Dec. 28, at Gaya, Maria Teresa, daughter of the late William James Howard, Seapoint Manor, Black Rock, county Dublin, to John Joseph, son of J. H. Holdsworth, M.D.
 KEATCH—ROUNDS—Dec. 24, 1883, at Madras, Thomas William Keatch, to Margaret Elizabeth Rounds.
 MIDDLETON—PIERCE—Dec. 27, 1883, at Cuddalore, Old Town, George Reginald Middleton, to Alice Sophia Maria Pierce.
 MUNRO—BAKER—Dec. 21, 1883, at Cottayam, Travancore, J. D. Munro, of Pere Merde, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. H. Baker.
 NANCARROW—HEWITT—Nov. 7, 1883, at Tauranga, New Zealand, by the Rev. Edward Barber, Joseph Nancarrow, Inspector of Steamers for Government, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Thomas Hewitt, R.N., Dublin, Ireland.
 ORMEROD—BUTCHER—Dec. 24, at Gooty, Harry, son of the late John Ormerod, of Manchester, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James Butcher, Gooty.
 RAINER—DAVIES—Dec. 27, at Matheran, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Peter Rainer, son of Commander Rainer, Royal Navy, to Mabel Clinton, daughter of W. Rochford Davies, Esq.
 TOMLINSON—GAHAN—Dec. 26, at Ichinopoly, James J. Tomlinson, Travancore Survey, to Agnes Eleanor Louisa Gahan.

DEATHS.

ASTLEY—Jan. 17, at Bombay, of Cholera, Henry E. Astley, late of Chester.
 BROOKES—Dec. 6, 1883, at Bgatpura, Mary, the wife of E. G. Brookes G.I.P. Railway, aged 34 years and 6 months.
 COMBER—Dec. 23, 1883, at Serampore, Major G. Comber, Retired List, aged 62.
 CORNISH—Dec. 29, 1883, at Chaderghat, Deccan, the wife of George Cornish, aged 38.
 DHUNBAIJEE—Jan. 2, at Bombay, in Bohra Bazaar-street, Fort, Dhunbaijee, the daughter of Dastar Shaeab Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamasp Assana, the High Priest of the Parsis, and the wife of Mr. Manekjee Dadabhai Arjani, aged 19.

EDULKAKANA—Dec. 31, at his residence, Fort, No. 23, Goga-street, Eduljee Muncherjee Edulkakana, aged 62.
 GOSS—Dec. 28, at Cawnpore, James Goss, late Divisional Superintendent of Post Offices, aged 51.
 GROVES—Dec. 22, at Hasley's-road, Kilpauk, Madras, Frank Anthony Groves, of "Undertell," Coonoor, aged 63.
 HICKEN—Dec. 18, at Cuddalore, Mr. James Arthur Hicken, sub-engineer, D.P.W., aged 38.
 HICKS—Dec. 19, at Madras, Mr. H. Hicks, aged 50.
 HILLIARD—Dec. 21, at Calcutta, Mary Magdalene, wife of R. W. Hilliard.
 MARTIN—Dec. 19, at Mean Meer, Thomas Martin, C.E.M.I.C.E.
 MCNAUGHT—Dec. 18, at Teera, Garo Hills, Blanche Mary Irene, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. McNaught, aged 15.
 NELSON—Nov. 27, at Brighton, the son of Mr. R. E. Nelson, executive engineer, P.W.D.
 RAMSAY—On Christmas Day, at Awwal Tea Estate, Terai, Ruth, eldest child of Herbert and Lily Ramsay, aged 3.
 STISTED—Dec. 26, at Wellington, Neilgherries, Charles Nigel Heathcote, child of Lieutenant C. Heathcote Stisted, Somersetshire Light Infantry, aged 4 months and 26 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 11. Leverrier (s), Bussorah.—12. Karamania (s), Calcutta; Kirby Hall (s), Bombay; Salacia, Samarang; Hovo, Coconada; Congella (s), Port Natal; Argosy (s), Gopaulpore.—13. Clan Stewart (s), Bombay; Cacin, Rangoon; Breton (s), Bussorah.—14. Polyhymnia (s), Singapore; Pembroke Castle (s), Calcutta; Glenfruin (s), China; Inchmornish (s), Bombay; Glenrosa (s), Calcutta; City of Agra (s), Calcutta; Storfursen, Hilo.—15. Somerset (s), Singapore; Clydebank, Rangoon; Sumatra, Java; Moor (s), Capetown; Tenasserim (s), Rangoon.—16. Clan Drummond (s), Bombay.
 BOMBAY.—Dec. 27. Africana, Diu; Flor de Diu, Diu.—28. Simla (s), Bussorah; Afghan (s), Moulmein; Adria (s), Mauritius; Spoke Hall (s), Liverpool.—29. Columbian (s), Jeddah; Nepal (s), Shanghai.—30. E. of India (s), Calcutta; Sierra Nevada, Liverpool.—31. Pen-thesia, Liverpool; Pachumba (s), Karachi.—Jan. 1. Adowa (s), Jeddah; Huntsman (s), Alexandria; Iris, Liverpool.—2. Mobile (s), Jeddah; Kerbella (s), Calcutta; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Ashlig Brook (s), Cardiff; Kood-bi-Alum, Trombay; Preston (s), Aden; Boskenna Bay (s), Middlesbrough.—3. Grey Hound, Bangkok; Coptic (s), Hong Kong.
 CALCUTTA.—Dec. 25. Rockhampton (s), Singapore; Tibre (s), Colombo.—26. Clan Macfarlane, Rio Janeiro; Argus, London.—27. Eliass (s), Liverpool.—28. Mira (s), Liverpool; Eldorado, London; Alexandria, Liverpool.—29. Satara, Rangoon; Chindwara, Bombay; City of Oxford, Liverpool.—30. Ancona (s), London; Shahjehan (s), Point de Galle; Japan (s), Hong Kong.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 10. Kremlin (s), China.—11. Yorkshire (s), Penang; Mercia (s), Singapore; Armenia (s), Calcutta; Joshua Nicholson (s), Penang.—12. Stavanger, Rangoon; Papa Risetto, Singapore; Harald Haarfager (s), Colombo; King's Cross (s), Rangoon; Lorenzo, Algora Bay; Slieve Bawn, Calcutta; Jno. Marychurch (s), Bombay; Highfield (s), Calcutta; Wellfield (s), Singapore; Thos. Turnbull (s), Aden.—13. Rothesay (s), Colombo; Irene Morris (s), Bombay; Waltikka, Singapore; Minna, Singapore; Adele, Hong Kong; Clan Macintosh (s), Bombay; Lady Lawrence, Calcutta; Brucklay Castle, Algora Bay.—14. Conrad (s), Batavia; Vanadis, Java.
 BOMBAY.—Dec. 28. Titania (s), China; Bokhara (s), Trieste; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Scindia (s), Karachi; Medusa (s), Trieste.—29. Abyssinia (s), Karachi; Assam (s), China; I.G. Dagmar (s), Karachi; I.G. Czarwitsch, Karachi; Mameluke (s), Marseilles; H. Bokkow (s), Persian Gulf.—31. Suffolk (s), Liverpool; Clan Grant (s), London.—Jan. 1. R. Rubattino (s), Genoa; C. Macdonald (s), Genoa.—2. Royal Irish (s), Zanzibar.—3. Hughenden (s), Dunkirk; Rembrandt, Calcutta; Huzara (s), Calcutta.
 CALCUTTA.—Dec. 24. Steamers Bassein and Maharajah.—25. Clan Buchanan.—26. Cheribon, Engineer, Tyrone, and Gurlew.—27. Medina.—30. Purulia, Busheer, and Bancoora.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Nepaul*, Jan. 4.—From London: Rev. W. C. Furneaux, Mr. and Mrs. Lucy, Mr. E. C. O. Sandford, Mrs. J. H. Bedford, Surgeon Major Odevaine, Mr. H. Raddy, Mr. Burnside, Mr. M. Corcoran, Mr. H. Howard.
 AT LONDON.—Per *Khedive*, Jan. 11.—From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Carden and children, Mr. Lyall's children, Mr. McLeman, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and children. From Shanghai: Rev. J. Sedgwick and child. From Penang: Mr. and Mrs. Wormsley and two children, Mr. Hyslop.
 AT SUEZ.—Per *Nepaul*, Jan. 16.—From Bombay: Mrs. Bedford, Mr. Sandford, Dr. Odevaine, Mr. H. Roddy, Major Hogg.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Tanjore*, Jan. 17.—For Bombay: Mrs. Steel, Miss E. Court. From Brindisi: Mr. Barnes, Major J. D. Michel, Mr. W. Biss, Mr. H. W. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. C. W. Thomas, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. W. B. Harrington, Mr. L. Aleppy, Mr. Morrison, Mr. A. W. Turner.

Major J. G. B. Fagan, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been granted two years' furlough to Europe.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 31.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 97½ to 98 |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 102 to 102½ |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — |
| Ten years .. | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 107½ |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up | Rates |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| INDIAN BANKS | | |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 750 |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 845 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 640 |
| Agra .. | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28 | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12½ | 85 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 795 |
| Frere .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 380 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,140 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 1,180 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,200 | 370 |
| Bellary .. | 1,000 | 595 |
| Benar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 595 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 217½ |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | 66 |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,350 |
| Dholera Ginning .. | 300 | 205 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,700 |
| French .. | 500 | 625 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 500 |
| Motussil .. | 400 | 430 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 660 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,700 | 1,250 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 790 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,000 | 1,250 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 140 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 500 | 525 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 950 |
| Blownuggur Mills .. | 100 | 41 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 1080 |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 525 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 710 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 1,000 | 860 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 530 |
| Hindustan .. | 1,000 | 1,040 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,260 |
| Khandeish .. | 1,000 | 930 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,150 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 250 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 1,130 |
| Oriental .. | 625 | 720 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 270 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,540 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 800 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 21-12-1 | — |
| Do. New £1 Shares .. | 105-15-5 | 250 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing .. | 100 | 108 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 6,000 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | — |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300 | 345 |
| Treacher and Co .. | 500 | 1,270 |
| Thacker and Co. .. | 100 | 180 |

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 4% Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 97 8 to — |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) .. | 100 0 to — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 101 2 to — |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 101 2 to — |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 5 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 0 to 100 8 |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8 to 101 0 |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102 0 to 102 4 |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103 0 to 103 4 |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) .. | 107 12 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 108 12 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 106 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Agra .. | 50 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings .. | 100 | 127 to 128 |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 180 to — |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 132 to — |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 875 to — |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 100 | 230 to — |
| Delhi and London .. | 625 | 119 to — |
| Himalaya .. | 100 | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie .. | 100 | 115 to — |
| National of India .. | 12½ | 90 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 500 | 530 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 93 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 100 | 35 to 36 |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 100 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute .. | 100 | 83 to — |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 1440 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | 100 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 | 370 to — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 47 to — |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 80 | 95 to — |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 100 | 135 to — |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 100 | 150 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 | 75 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 | 124 to 125 |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 | 101 to 102 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 52 to 53 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | 420 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway .. | 420 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 250 | 215 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 48 to — |
| Goswory Cotton Mills .. | 200 | 220 to — |
| Gouripore .. | 100 | 83 to — |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 100 | 106 to — |
| Howrah Docking .. | 500 | 140 to — |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 | 88 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1770 to — |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills .. | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 100 | 115 to 116 |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 | 150 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 | 90 to — |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nanthpore Indigo .. | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerboom Coal .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | 410 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistopore Press .. | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Riverside Press .. | 70 | 62 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | — | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. | — | 280 to — |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | 57 to — |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 | 78 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 | 105 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphere Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam .. | 420 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | 45 to 50 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 200 | 140 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 120 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | 410 | — to — |
| Borsillan (Assam) .. | 100 | 56 to 67 |
| Burkhola (Cachar) .. | 100 | 140 to 142 |
| Central Cachar .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 | — to — |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 | 78 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Cutlecheria (Cachar) .. | 100 | 115 to — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 90 | 50 to 55 |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 | 92 to 100 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 | 68 to — |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 | 62 to — |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 55 to — |
| Gielle (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 82 to — |
| Gowhatty (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Hoolmarie (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. | 100 | 75 to — |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellalpure (Cachar) .. | 250 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kalacheria (Cachar) .. | 100 | 61 to — |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 | par. |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 52 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 35 to 36 |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. | 250 | 145 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 | 130 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 220 to — |
| Lakatoora (Syhet) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Loobah .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Lower Assam .. | 67½ | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | 410 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 80 to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 40 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 30 to — |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | 410 | — to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. | 200 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) .. | 200 | — to — |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) .. | 410 | 50 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. | 30 | 120 to — |
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| Seemah .. | 100 | — to — |
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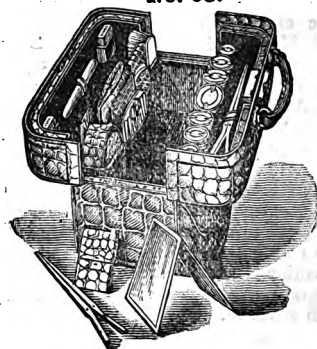
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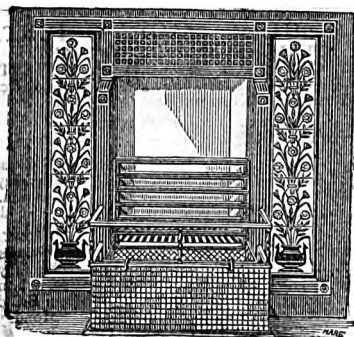
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Jan. 11; Madras and Allahabad, Jan. 9; Calcutta, Jan. 8.

Requiescat in pace! The past week has witnessed the quiet burial of the Ilbert Bill; and we do not wish to mar the general sense of satisfaction at this happy consummation by any detailed notice of the debate in the Vice-regal Council that served the purpose of the funeral obsequies. We cannot profess to feel much enthusiasm for "Act III. of 1884," which has taken the place intended for the defunct; but as Lord Ripon has taken the responsibility of the administrative working of the measure, it behoves the rest of the world to be content.

SINCE writing the above note, and just as we go to press, we have seen the deplorable speech of Mr. Cross, Under Secretary of State for India, delivered at Bolton last night on the Ilbert Bill. We have neither time nor space to devote to it to-day, further than to protest most emphatically against its gross misrepresentations, and against the shameless breach of faith involved in the public statement, by a member of the Government, that the law now passed by Lord Ripon and his Council is nothing better than a concession to the "unworthy fears of their excitable fellow-countrymen."

WE look for valuable results from the Viceroy's personal presence at Hyderabad. We trust it will shortly be announced that Sir Stuart Bayley joins His Excellency there. Sir Stuart's incumbency of the post of Resident, though comparatively a short one, was still sufficient to give that able and resolute officer an accurate insight into the many difficult and intricate questions which demand solution in the dominions of His Highness the Nizam; and Lord Ripon could have no better or more competent adviser.

It is an ill wind that blows no one any good. We hope it may be assumed that the much-to-be-regretted furlough of Mr. Rivers Thompson involves the suspension of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The more time that is given for the re-consideration of that ill-starred measure, the less (we are sure) will it be liked. The delay of a year at the present stage may, we trust, eventuate in the withdrawal of the Bill, and the vindication of British faith in the maintenance of the Permanent Settlement intact.

THE able speech of Mr. C. T. Buckland, at last week's meeting of the London Committee formed to oppose the Bill, will be read with the greatest interest, as giving matured and deliberate opinion of one who speaks with the highest authority of practical knowledge and experience. Mr. Stewart-Reid's words, too, are hardly less weighty; for though his distinguished Indian career was run in the North West Provinces, he is able to draw from the working of the varying revenue-systems of those provinces the most valuable guidance for use in Bengal; and his long service, culminating in some thirteen or fourteen years in the Board of Revenue, gives him knowledge that is of a very special and practical order.

AND Lord Ripon will doubtless not forget that, in the advice of such men as Sir Henry Ricketts, Mr. Buckland, Mr. Stewart-Reid, and Mr. Cornell, he obtains the results of the experience of those who have borne the burden and heat of the day, and who are now absolutely disinterested witnesses. Mr. Dacosta, too, long and honourably known in India as a writer of acknowledged authority on economical questions, brings to the subject

the ripe views of a deep thinker, long and largely interested in the successful application of British capital to the development of the material resources of India: And the speeches of Mr. Chapman and Mr. Roper Lethbridge, representing the views of the lawyer and the professor on the question, may fairly be said to have a special value of their own. Mr. Chapman has a well-known hereditary interest in India; whilst Mr. Lethbridge's position, both as editor of the *Calcutta Review*, and as a Professor of Political Economy in the Presidency College of Calcutta, during the whole period of the inception of the present land legislation, has given him unique opportunities for the careful and impartial study of the whole subject on the spot.

BUT, as Mr. Buckland observed in his speech last week, these gentlemen who now come forward to head the protest in England against Mr. Ilbert's revolutionary and confiscatory proposals, derive their chief authority from the weight of experience embodied in the members of the General Committee whom they represent.

OUR readers will watch with interest and sympathy Mr. Hallett's plucky expedition to the Shan States, to co-operate with Mr. Colquhoun.

FROM the Chinese frontier of Burmah to the Persian frontier of Beloochistan is a long jump. Not far from this latter frontier, Sir Robert Sandeman is wisely and successfully utilising his great personal influence among the Belooch Chiefs and Sirdars.

IN the window of Messrs. Watherston and Son, the well-known silver-smiths, of Pall Mall East, may now be seen specimens of Indian silverplate, upon which duty has been paid to the amount of £25, but which is forbidden to be exposed for sale in the United Kingdom under a penalty of £50, because it has not been hall-marked at Goldsmiths' Hall. There is also a specimen of artistic Indian silver ware exposed to view which has been "smashed," because it was found to be composed of "rupee" silver, which is about three-halfpence per ounce in value below British standard. We sincerely hope that Mr. Watherston will succeed in convincing the powers that be that an immediate reform of law is necessary, in order to establish perfect freedom of trade in the precious metals, as between India and the mother-country.

WE are glad to see the Indian Land Question being vigorously taken up by influential journals in the English provinces, like the *Bristol Times* and others. We observe that the *Farming World and Journal of Land Tenure Reform* discusses the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We cannot doubt that the verdict of our contemporary must ultimately be one of entire condemnation, when regard is had to the mischievous divorce the Bill is to effect between rights of tenure and the actual cultivation of the soil.

WE have much pleasure in congratulating Mr. D. Panioty, the amiable and talented Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, on the success achieved by his son, Mr. C. D. Panioty, in London. The Council of Legal Education have just notified that they have awarded to Mr. Panioty a certificate of his having satisfactorily passed the public examination.

A WELL-KNOWN figure will be missed from our Anglo-Indian and Indian gatherings in London. We deeply regret to have to record the death of Mirza Peer Buksh, which occurred here last month. The Mirza was always an attendant at every meeting of Indian interest, and was on terms of friendship with a large circle of Indo-phils.

THE *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Panjab*, a leading native paper of Lahore, has throughout the Ilbert Bill controversy written of it with most commendable modera-

tion and good feeling. This is what it says of the settlement :—

"We would hope that the agreement at which the Government and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association have arrived on the subject of the Ilbert Bill might accepted by all parties as a Christmas Message of Goodwill and Peace. Our native friends will have something to bear and forbear, for they have not got all they expected. Our English friends will have to accept the principle of an extension of native jurisdiction over European British subjects. But both may yield something if at the same time both have really gained something. Every just and honest bargain, political economists tell us, is to the advantage of both parties in it. It is unreasonable to expect all the advantage for oneself, and inflict all the disadvantage upon one's opponents."

THE same paper says :—

"We have read the speech delivered by Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose before a large audience at Norwich, which enthusiastically cheered to the echo the remarkable words which he addressed to them. Mr. Ghose, with a remarkably able and fluent command of a foreign language, told the people of England that the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 was the great charter of the political rights of his countrymen, and that if any attempt were made to alter the interpretation which had been put on it, or to quibble away its purport, a blow would be struck at the root of loyalty and peace in India; that if instead of the policy of Lord Ripon we were to revert to the misrule and jingoism which characterised Lord Lytton's days, the very existence of the British Empire in India would probably be imperilled. Mr. Ghose has the advantage of being bold as well as fluent; but we think that his way of putting these particular points was not one that he would himself have approved on mature thought; he was, perhaps, a little carried away by the occasion, and by his powers!"

WE heartily endorse the following remarks of the *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab* :—

"It remains at some distant time—at present it is, of course, impossible—to extend fully to native prisoners the right of trial by a jury of their countrymen. The present agreement is a step in that direction, and on this account should be looked upon by the educated natives of India as containing within it the promise and potency of much future good. The right way, and the only, that will be left for removing such race distinctions as now survive, will be to raise the natives of India to the enjoyment of the same privilege that is henceforth to be the recognised birthright of European British subjects."

THE *Madras Mail* says :—

"The zemindars of Bengal are to be congratulated on their choice of a spokesman in their appeal to the British public. Mr. Roper Lethbridge, the late Press Commissioner in India, has read an elaborate paper on their behalf to the East India Association in London. His advocacy is, of course, one-sided. At the same time, while we admit his ingenuity, we cannot credit him with ingenuousness. Neither can we accept his reading of the Permanent Settlement. He simply adopts the view propounded by the *Hindoo Patriot* as the accredited organ of the British India Association. He accordingly asks us to believe that Lord Cornwallis and his colleagues conferred upon the zemindars of Bengal the absolute proprietorship of the land in Bengal, subject to the payment to the Government of a tribute in perpetuity of something less than four millions sterling per annum. Not a word is said about the anxious solicitude expressed by Lord Cornwallis on behalf of the ryots, for whose sake chiefly it was that he fixed for ever the assessment, so far as the zemindars were concerned. To prevent any necessity, and, if possible, to avert all temptation to raise the rents of their tenants, the Government agreed to make a settlement with the landlords free from all danger of enhancement. It was also strictly enjoined upon the zemindars that under no circumstances were they to levy *abwabs* and cesses upon their tenants and cultivators of the soil. Roads, canals, dams, and so forth, were to be kept in thorough repair, and, generally, the zemindars were to act in a fashion similar to that of landed proprietors in England. It is really a matter of little moment whether the zemindars ninety years ago were simply revenue collectors, or themselves landowners. In all probability they were both. Indeed, it is unlikely that they would have been trusted with the collection of the revenue had they not been men of some substance, whose property could be easily seized and realised as against defalcation or embezzlement."

THE *Journal of the National Indian Association* for February has reached us as punctually as ever; and ever becomes more and more interesting and useful. We take from this number of the *Journal* the following items of personal intelligence, relating to our Indian visitors :—

"At the late Examination held at the Inns of Court, the

Council of Legal Education awarded to the following Certificates that they had satisfactorily passed a Public Examination :— Mr. Shapurji Kavaji Sanjana (Inner Temple), and Mr. Rastamji Dhanjibhoj Sethna (Middle Temple).

"The following passed a satisfactory Examination in Roman Law :—Mr. Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownaggee, (Lincoln's Inn), Mr. Mohammed Abdool Majid (Middle Temple) and Mr. Mahomed Hameed Ullah (Lincoln's Inn).

"The Council of Legal Education have awarded a prize of £50 to Mr. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha (Lincoln's Inn) in Roman Law, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, and Legal History.

"The Council of Legal Education have awarded a prize of £50 to Mr. Rastamji Dhanjibhoj Sethna in Real and Personal Property Law. The two gentlemen above mentioned both obtained prizes in a previous year.

"Mr. George Nundy has passed the L.L.B. Examination of the University of Dublin.

"In the Previous Examination of the University of Cambridge, held at the close of last term, Mr. Ramdas Chubildas (Christ's) passed in Part I., 1st Class, and in Part II., 2nd Class. Mr. Lowji M. Wadia in Part II., 1st Class, and in the Additional Subjects, 2nd Class. Mr. Aziz Ahmed in Part II., 2nd Class. Mr. Abdool Vahid (Christ's) in Part II., 1st Class. Mr. J. B. Sathupathy in Part I., 2nd Class. Mr. Hameed Ullah (Christ's) in Part II., 1st Class."

"We regret to record the death, early in January, at Davos Platz, Switzerland, of Mr. D. D. Cama, of Bombay, who had resided for some time in England."

WE desire to draw the attention of our Indian readers to the following notice, which appears in the February number of the same Journal :—

"We are anxious to mention that Miss Beilby, who was entrusted by the Maharani of Punnah with a message to Her Majesty the Queen, expects to have completed her medical course in a few months, and that she will then be desirous of engaging in practice in India. She would like to have an appointment in some large town or in a native state, where there would be also opportunities of private practice. We have Miss Beilby's authority for stating that she intends in future to confine herself strictly to medical work, without any interference with the religion of her patients. The Committee of the National Indian Association will be glad to receive communications from India in regard to any opening for a medical woman (with a guaranteed salary), in which Miss Beilby's knowledge of native life and habits, acquired during several years' experience in the management of dispensaries in India, and her acquaintance with Hindustani, would make her medical qualifications of special use among native ladies."

THE following obituary of the week is taken from the *Times of India* :—

"The Hon. John Marriot, Advocate General of Bombay; Colonel Wm. Macdonald, commandant of the 12th Bengal (Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment; Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, leader of the Brahmo Somaj movement; Mr. D. Mawson, late Superintendent of his Highness the Maharajah of Durbunghah."

WITH respect to the Freight Market, the following is corrected by the *Englishman* up to 2 p.m., Jan. 8 :—

"The new year has opened very quietly in the Freight Market, and the small amount of business transacted has been at even lower rates than last week. Only two vessels have found employment, one for London and one for Liverpool, while steamers on the berth have found great difficulty in obtaining sufficient cargo to fill up their requirements. The prospects for the next month or two seem very miserable. Our unfixed tonnage has increased to 43,000 tons."

MESSRS. W. MORAN AND Co. thus report upon the Indigo Market :—

"During the past week three public sales have been held, at which 3,130 chests were sold, nearly the whole quantity offered finding buyers. There is scarcely any change to notice in prices generally, Tirhoot and Bengal qualities closing firm at last week's quotations. Middling and defective Benares and Azimghur lots have been well competed for, and these descriptions show an advance of fully Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per maund on the prices paid for similar qualities before the holidays. And about 400 chests of Native Ghads have been sold at prices varying from Rs. 95 to Rs. 147-8 per maund. The total quantity out of the market is about 120,000 fy. mds., against 104,000 at the same date last year."

THE same firm report as follows on the Tea Market :—

"Public sales were held on Jan. 3, when 15,073 packages were offered, of which 14,920 changed hands. The inquiry was good for all descriptions, and the auctions passed off with spirit at about previous rates, teas for price being in most demand, especially Souchong kinds."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ending Jan. 2 :—

"There has been slight rain during the week in parts of the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Punjab, Oudh, and Assam; none has fallen elsewhere. In one district of Madras (Bellary) the standing crops are reported to be poor, and in another (Chingleput) they have been partially injured by past heavy rain, but prospects on the whole continue good in Madras and Mysore. In Bombay prospects are generally fair. Blight has, however, damaged the rabi crops in parts of three districts, and the condition of cotton and the later sown crops in Sholapore is unfavourable. Cotton-picking and harvesting of the kharif are in progress in Berar and Hyderabad, and the rabi promises well. In Central India and Rajputana prospects continue satisfactory, but rain is needed for the rabi in some States. Rain is also needed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where a change of weather appears to have set in. In the Punjab and Central Provinces the rabi crops are doing well, and prospects are favourable. Rain is much wanted for the rabi in Bengal, especially in Behar; and the yield of the rice harvest, which is still in progress, does not exceed half the average outturn, except in Eastern Bengal, Orissa, and parts of Chota-Nagpore. In Burma harvesting is well advanced with prospects of a good outturn. Cholera still lingers in parts of Southern India, and has made its appearance in Bengal and British Burma. Small-pox and fever are also more or less prevalent. Prices continue high in Bengal."

The following is the report for Bengal :—"No rain has again fallen during the week in any part of the province; rain is still much wanted for the rabi crops in Vohar; elsewhere they are reported to be fair; the rice harvest is still proceeding but the average outturn in most parts of the province will be very short, being variously estimated at from four to eight annas, and even less than four annas in some localities; the outturn is expected to be fair only in Eastern Bengal (Furzedpore and Mymensingh excepted), and in Orissa and parts of Chota Nagpore; high prices continue to prevail throughout the province, though in some places the market has been a little lower owing to the appearance of the new rice; fever is still prevalent in several districts, and cholera has made its appearance in a few places, and small-pox in Durbhanga and Manbhoom."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following extra telegrams were received during the week from the *Times* correspondent :—

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.—"The Maharajah of Durbungah has notified his intention to move, as an amendment to the Ilbert Bill, a clause giving the option of claiming a trial by jury to all persons charged before the Sessions Court."

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.—"Not only have the Akhas given up the two native *employés* of the Forest Department, lately carried away by them, but the Akha Chief, Mehdi, promises to surrender in a few days, and disclaims all responsibility for the hostile proceedings conducted against the expeditionary force."

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.—"This morning the Viceroy and Lady Ripon left Calcutta by rail for Diamond Harbour, where they are to embark in the troopship *Olive* for Madras. Mr. Gibbs will act as President of the Council during the Viceroy's absence."

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.—"To-day's meeting of the Legislative Council witnessed the last stage of the Ilbert Bill."

"Business was commenced by Mr. Ilbert moving that the report of the Select Committee, and the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration. He stated, briefly, the nature and scope of the amendment. Alluding to an amendment which the Maharajah of Durbungah had placed on the paper, he said that he presumed it was not meant seriously, but merely for the purpose of recording the Maharajah's views. He hoped it would not be pressed. If it were pressed, the Government must oppose it, as it involved a question too large to be opened this stage."

"The next speaker, Mr. Evans, said it must be distinctly understood that the provisions of the Bill, giving Europeans the right to claim a jury when charged before a judge or magistrate of their own race, had not been demanded by the Europeans, but had been insisted upon by the Government. He hoped that those provisions would not cause administrative inconvenience; but if they did cause it, the responsibility would lie with the Government, not with the European British subjects. Similarly, the causes granting a postponement of the trial for the purpose of an application for its transfer, and the amendment inserted by the committee on the Ameer Ali's motion, were not asked for by the Europeans; and if they did not work well, the Government, and not the Europeans, must bear the responsibility."

"The Maharajah of Durbungah then moved an amend-

ment, extending the right of claiming a jury in sessions cases to natives. He said that the amendment did not affect Europeans. He did not wish to touch the privileges of Europeans, as he considered it would be utterly impossible to place Europeans and natives in the same position—the one being the conquering, the other the conquered race."

"Dr. Hunter said that he sympathised with the Maharajah's amendment, but he thought the time inopportune for opening so large a question."

"The Ameer Ali and Kristodas Pal supported the amendment."

"Mr. Evans said that, having agreed on a compromise with the Government, he could not support any amendment which the Government was not prepared to accept."

"Mr. Ilbert urged the Maharajah to withdraw his amendment."

"The Viceroy also asked the Maharajah to withdraw it. He said that the question was one of great importance, and deserved fuller consideration than could now be given to it. He would not express any opinion on its merits now, but he hoped the Maharajah would not divide the Council."

"The Maharajah of Durbungah thereupon withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Ilbert, without further remark, moved that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be passed."

"The Ameer Ali said that he congratulated the Viceroy on the acceptance by the Europeans of the main principle of the Bill. He regretted that the Committee had not accepted some further amendments which he had proposed, but he hoped the Government would turn its earnest attention to other reforms of the criminal law."

"Kristodas Pal followed. He remarked that the great principle of the Bill was admitted, but many inequalities were still left. He hoped that his countrymen would accept the present settlement as final, but would band themselves together to obtain further concessions and the complete extension of the jury system. He trusted that in quieter times the pilot might steer the ship of State on the same course—towards absolute equality."

"Mr. Evans next addressed the Council. He observed that he had not meant to speak again, but he could not sit quiet after what had fallen from the last two speakers. He proceeded, with some warmth, to say that he thought he had made it quite clear that neither he nor the European community had assented to the so-called 'principle' of the Bill. They had accepted a settlement for the sake of peace, but had never assented to any principle. It must be distinctly understood that if anyone should be so ill-advised as to disturb the present settlement, then law and natural justice would require that the Europeans should be placed in *statu quo ante*. They would insist on being so placed, and would defend their rights."

"The Viceroy closed the debate in a few words, repeating what he said on a former occasion—that the natives had lost nothing, and had gained the vindication of a great principle. He hoped the controversy would be now closed."

"The question was then put, and the Bill was passed without a division."

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Jan. 27 :—

"The final debate on the Ilbert Bill on Friday last attracted a smaller audience than any previous discussion on the measure, and for the first time the natives greatly outnumbered the Europeans. Curiosity regarding the fate of the Maharajah of Durbungah's amendment, and possibly a desire to hear whether the Government would promise any further concessions, were doubtless the motives which induced so many of the former class to attend. The Europeans, on the other hand, took but little interest in the proceedings, knowing that the result, so far as they were concerned, was a foregone conclusion."

"The most important speeches were unquestionably those of Kristodas Pal and Mr. Evans. That of the first-named gentleman afforded a marked and lamentable contrast to the moderation and discretion which had characterised his previous utterances. His remark that by the new arrangement the natives lost more than they gained, called forth a rebuke from the Viceroy, while his attempt to re-open the question, and to fasten upon the Europeans an alleged assent to the principle of the original Bill was met by Mr. Evans with a prompt and indignant answer. I cannot better show the present position of the European community with respect to the compromise, than by quoting the words of their learned and able representative, Mr. Evans, as follows :—

"If, as my honourable friend Kristodas Pal says, his countrymen are going to insist that we have conceded the so-called 'principle' in this settlement; and if, as he very clearly indicated, it is their intention, some day or other, to attempt to rip up the settlement; then I say that the principle of law and of natural justice is that the parties should go back to the *status quo*. And if any 'pilot' of the future, instigated by such suggestions, should be so unwise as to steer the vessel of the State deliberately upon this rock, then most undoubtedly I and the other Europeans will claim this principle of law and natural

justice, and will stand on the *status quo* of 1872. God forbid that this should come to pass. But it is necessary for me to state clearly that if it should, we will defend our rights.

"Mr. Evans, moreover, made it clear that the terms of the compromise were proposed by the Government and accepted by the Europeans for the sake of peace, and that if the arrangement caused administrative inconvenience the Government, and not the Europeans, must bear the blame.

"The Viceroy, in summing up the debate, made no reply to these and other remarks; so that it may be taken that the Government accepts the position, as stated by the leader of the Opposition. With the exceptions of his answer to Kristodas Pal's misstatement, and of a well-deserved rebuke to the fulsome flattery of another native member, his lordship confined himself to vague commonplaces.

"Mr. Ilbert studiously avoided all questions of principle or policy. The only other incident that calls for notice was the candid admission of the Maharajah of Durbungah that it was preposterous to think that a conquered race could ever be put on a footing of equality with its conquerors.

"The amended measure has now taken its place in the Indian statute book, as Act No. 3 of 1884, and its form is very different from that in which it first saw the light, nearly a year ago. Thus closes, let us hope for ever, the bitterest controversy ever witnessed in British India.

"The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has rapidly regained his health, and is now able to resume work, although he is still forbidden to leave the house. He has been advised to take a short trip to Europe, and has accordingly obtained six months' leave—of which he will avail himself early in March. It is no longer a secret that the operation performed about a fortnight ago, was of a most critical nature, and that it afforded the only chance of saving his life. His Honour, knowing this, placed his resignation in the Viceroy's hands; and it is greatly to Lord Ripon's credit that he refused to accept it so long as any hope remained. Mr. Thompson's departure will be much regretted; and all classes, except, perhaps, a few virulent native editors, who have never ceased to assail him with scurrilous abuse an account of his opposition to the Ilbert Bill, will desire to see him return in September with his health completely restored, and ready to enter upon a fresh term of public usefulness.

"Sir Stuart Bayley is generally believed to have the reversion of the Lieutenant Governorship when the next vacancy occurs; but as his acceptance of the office for a short period would necessitate the resignation of his seat in the Supreme Council, the acting appointment will meanwhile be filled by Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, who has just returned from furlough. Mr. Crosthwaite will continue to act as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

"The Akha expedition may now be said to be at an end. The surrender of the captives makes it no longer necessary to continue the operations; and the troops are returning. The chief, Mehdi, does not appear to have yet redeemed his promise of giving himself up; but his capture is hardly an object of such importance as to warrant the continuance of the operations.

"Sir Robert Sandeman arrived at Panjgur on the 15th instant, and met with a very cordial reception from the Khan of Khelat's son and Heir-Apparent. He is accompanied by Sardar Azad Khan of Kharan. All connected with the mission were in health. There were assembled at Panjgur at the date of the despatch of the latest news all the principal Beloochee Sardars of the great tribal divisions of Dharan, Sarawan, and Jelawan, and of the Mekran tribes, representing the strength of the frontier from Gurmeh, near the Helmund River, to the sea at Gwadur. There is every reason to hope that the efforts of the mission will be successful, and that many long-pending disputes between Khelat and Kharan will be settled, which have kept the frontier State in a condition of disquietude for many years.

"Mr. Hallett, who is travelling in co-operation with Mr. Jolghoun, will leave Hleneboay for the Shan States on Wednesday next. The party is to consist of Mr. Hallett, Dr. Qualimey, two interpreters, five followers, and six elephants. They have found no obstacle to the work of railway construction up to the frontier."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE JEWEL IN THE LOTOS.

ITALY must always be the most interesting of all lands to the cultured reader. Its climate, its scenery, its history, its art, are all supreme; and its people, through many vicissitudes, and through evil report, as through good, are to this hour intelligent and amiable above the average of mankind. Their politics have greatly quenched their mental productiveness; their poetry almost sighed its last in the pessimist plaints of Leopardi; their painting and sculpture have dwindled into copies and casts; their last composer of originality died fifteen years ago in Paris. But even these losses have endeared the Italians to a

certain class of our countrymen, those who find pleasure in practical life, and a pride in human nature, when they see it turning from the Muses, to worship in the old Roman shrines of civic duty. Fifty years ago Italy seemed dead. To-day she is alive again, the only nation that has ever achieved resurrection! Foremost among sympathisers of Italy, in these her strivings, have, for some time, been the thinkers of America. What Margaret Fuller was, perhaps, the first to find out, has since been a field of enthusiastic appreciation for many of our gifted consins from beyond the Atlantic. The fair author of *Signor Monaldi's Niece* is the latest of these; and her new novel—in one volume, like its predecessors—is a worthy renewal of her labours of love. The descriptions of nature in the lovely Roman Apennines; the pictures of domestic life among all classes, all show keen observation, healthy morality, and an educated style. A certain vein of namby-pamby transcendentalism is apparently almost inseparable from United States literature, as also a weakness of plot. Apart from these characteristics—which, with the many good qualities above enumerated, are surely venial—the book is a truly refreshing contrast to the sensational, heated, and vulgar productions which are daily pouring from the press. It may sound a bold saying, but a more high-toned, eloquent Italian fiction has not appeared since the days of *Corinne*; and readers who take our word till they can judge for themselves, will not disagree with this sentence, or preface for hemselves any disappointment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Yesterday's post brought me from Calcutta, a letter from the Sanscrit Professor Monier Williams, the substance of which I should be very glad to see communicated through your columns, to the public. My desire is founded on the belief that it will interest many, and gladden the hearts of not a few. It is known to all his friends, and to not a few members of the great Republic of letters, that his toilsome journey to India had neither pleasure nor private advantage for its object, but the promotion of knowledge and the benefit of mankind. More than this, I know that this active servant of the God he humbly, and from the heart, worships by thought, word, and deed, went there in the service of his Heavenly Master; for to knit races of men together by bonds of love is surely a religious service.

This letter was dated Jan. 1, 1884, from Government House, Calcutta, where he is the welcome guest of a kind and warm-hearted host. After a stormy voyage, he and Mrs. Monier Williams reached Bombay, his native place, in good health, and nothing disheartened by the discomforts, if not the perils, of the sea. Thence, after a few days' stay, he travelled to Calcutta by rail. At Allahabad he appears to have stayed a short time on his way. He describes to me the exhibition at Calcutta in so graphic a manner, that it reproduces India to my old eyes. There he goes daily, he says, not so much to see the works exhibited there, as the more lively and wonderful works direct from the hands of God, the human beings of all diversities of race and creed frequenting it. These occupy his mind, rivet his eyes and his thoughts upon them. Their faces are books to study; their dresses, mien, and manners are to him lessons as full of instruction as his books, and his words have been to me the crumbs of Eastern learning which fall to me from his rich table. No doubt he will, if God spares his precious life, give us more "Indian wisdom." These supposed worshippers of white elephants, and I know not what, are [to him, as they should be to all, images of God and our brethren. He makes them his teachers, and concludes his most affecting story of the effects of this assemblage on him with some kind words expressive truly of my fellow-feeling. Lastly, he tells me that he has succeeded in the object of his journey, and that his projected Sanscrit scholarships at Oxford are, he trusts, now beyond the region of doubt and fear. Well does he deserve this success; at his age to leave his home, his books, his pen, his loved studies, to encounter stormy seas, fatigue of travel, risk of climate, and unknown perils which flesh is heir to, for the promotion of Oriental learning, marks the zeal of a convert, rather than the mind of age, which prompts scholars to retreat. Any ordinary day of this great scholar is a constant wonder to me—who fondly thought my own day not an idle one—so much does he contrive, by method and discipline, to put into the twenty-four hours. He, in this part of our island, Miss Sewall at Bonchurch, and Lord Tennyson at Freshwater, keep alive my memory of the fair Isle as a place where the sons and daughters of men have made their minds directors of their pens to raise the thoughts of the world, daily and laboriously, to the contemplation of the human wonders with which the world abounds, of their mission, and proper employment.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LAURENCE PERL.

Garden Reach, Ventnor, Jan. 23.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Any further delay in dealing with the question of railway construction in India will be in the highest degree reprehensible. During the past wheat season every railway line in the North of India was blocked for many weeks together, and at one time there was wheat, weighing seventy thousand tons, lying at various railway stations exposed to the chances of bad weather.

The English public have been repeatedly reminded in your paper of the crying wants of the dense population inhabiting the rich Chutteesgurrh Plain, or Ruttunpoor, as it used to be called. Belaspoor is the Northern capital, Raespoor the Southern. The farmers have no means of getting their wheat to the seaside. Mr. Morris slowly, during many years, caused to be constructed a little rail from Nagpoor Eastward towards Raespoor; but the line of railway to the Bay of Bengal at Vizagapatam, advocated by Mr. Crozier and the Maharajah of Vizianagram, has been already approved of by the Viceroy, and only awaits the sanction of the House of Commons to have rails laid down.

With reference to the direct railway from Bombay to Calcutta through the Chutteesgurrh Plain, we may trust the Chambers of Commerce in those two cities to keep up an agitation.

The fourth line is to connect the Chutteesgurrh Plain with the great railway junction at Jubbulpoor on the Nerbudda River, where the East Indian Railway Company meets the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. So indifferent does Government appear to be on the subject of this Imperial road, that the Map Department delays year after year to publish a quarter sheet map of the county East of Mundla; even an advertisement in favour of the English, this one and sixpenny quarter sheet would pay; the European public would learn how a naturally rich country, which was formerly devastated by Mahratta robbers, has been reclaimed by us. The culpable inactivity of the Imperial Government in Westminster is under present circumstances very ill-timed.—Your obedient servant,
January 28. T.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE MISCHIEF OF FREE SALE UNDER THE PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF BENGAL.

WE propose to consider in this article the remarks of the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the transferability of the occupancy holding. His Honour says:—

"Having given the matter his most careful attention, the Lieutenant Governor believes that the weight of the argument and fact is in favour of legislation in the direction indicated by the Bill; and he accordingly would recognise the transferability of the ryot's occupancy right throughout these Provinces. It may be accepted that freedom of transfer was not an incident of the *khudkust* ryots holding; and the Lieutenant Governor is not unmindful of the fact that in Jhansi, in the Deccan, to some extent in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and possibly in other parts of India, free sale has had evil results on thriftless peasantry. If he had to deal with the question as one of mere theory, Mr. Rivers Thompson would probably not remain uninfluenced by its historical aspect, and by the dangers of vesting a population with transferable rights of property before habits of thrift among them had been fully confirmed. But the Lieutenant Governor has here to deal with a question, not of theory, but of actual practice. It is not a matter of 'introducing a source of temporary prosperity,' and encouraging an 'increase of thriftlessness on the one hand, and of greed on the other,' as was the case in the Deccan, but of confirming and recognising a growing custom, to which the needs of the country have spontaneously given birth, and which has so far produced no evil results."

It will be seen from the above that the Lieutenant Governor admits that "freedom of transfer was not an incident of the *khudkust* ryot's holding." This was the ancient land law, and as the object of the present Bill is to restore that law, the provision in question is upon the face of it *ultra vires*. His Honour talks of "custom." But how could "custom" apply to the modern occupancy ryot, who was the creature of Act X. of 1859? The custom referred to in that Act must have had antecedent existence, but the occupancy tenure, founded on twelve years' continuous possession, had had no such existence. The custom upon which reliance was placed was applicable to *khudkust* tenures of old, and not to modern occupancy tenures. So much for custom.

The Lieutenant Governor admits that evil results have flowed from the free sale of ryoti holdings. His Honour quotes Jhansi, the Deccan, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. We will give the following extract from the report of Mr. Elliott, the Famine Commissioner of Mysore, in 1877-78:—

"A custom has grown up (not, as far as I could learn, confirmed by any legal authority) under which he possesses a transferable interest in the land he cultivates, and this right of sale and mortgage is being followed by the same baneful results as in other parts of India. The ownership of the land is fast passing out of the hands of those who are directly interested in it. Anyone who, in technical language, 'tests the *jamsbandi*'—that is, who takes the village papers and walks over the fields to compare the actual with the recorded facts, will learn that

this field belongs to a Brahmin at Seringapatam, and that to a revenue official at the headquarters of the district, and the third, perhaps, to a trader in Bangalore. Not single fields only, but large blocks of land, and sometimes whole villages, are alienated in this way; and the actual cultivator, the old owner, remains on the worst and most precarious of tenures, a metayer tenancy at will, paying half the crop to the distant proprietor. In this way the glory of the ryotwari system, the union of cultivation and proprietary rights in one person, is departing from it, and zemindari system is growing up without a traditional basis, without historical justification, and without the careful protection of subordinate rights which the experience of three generations has introduced to remedy the evils inherent in the less simple tenure which prevails in Upper India."

But the Lieutenant Governor says that the transfer of occupancy holdings is going on in Bengal, and that the apprehended evils have not been realised. His Honour makes the following remarks on the statistics given:—

"These statistics prove that not only in every district of Behar, but in every district of these provinces (except Darjeeling, where altogether exceptional conditions prevail), occupancy rights are now more or less freely sold as a matter of private agreement without objection on the landlord's part, and we know from independent evidence that many of the districts in which the custom seems most firmly established are those in which ryots are best off. It is true that about 16 per cent. of the purchasers of occupancy rights are mahajuns; and this is a fact which has created misgivings as to the ultimate effect of formally recognising the transferable character of occupancy rights. That is a danger, however, for which it is believed some provision has been made in the earlier portions of this letter, and with which I am to deal at greater length further on. Here I am to observe that it is now quite too late for landlords to object to a custom which already seems, without any opposition on their part, to have taken root in the agrarian economy of the Province."

The Lieutenant Governor ought to remember that there are ryots and ryots. The so-called ryots, who generally purchase occupancy holdings, are in fact mahajuns, and other small capitalists.

On this point, we cannot do better than quote the following remarks contained in the petition of the zemindars to the Viceroy:—

"The figures are relied upon to show that occupancy rights are generally sold. That, however, is not the point. The point is, they are sold *without the landlord's consent*. Occupancy rights are frequently transferable under an implied or express agreement with the landlord, and they are always transferable with his consent. The figures in the Lieutenant Governor's letter do not show that a single transfer took place against the will of the landlord. The established law of the land, both at the present time and before the Permanent Settlement, is the same, that an occupancy ryot cannot transfer his land without his landlord's consent. This is the law, and why is it to be altered?"

That is just the question. If it is not necessary to take the landlord's consent, if the ryot already enjoys the right of free sale under a growing custom, where is then the use of fresh legislation?

There is one point to which we would draw attention before we conclude. An experienced Revenue officer writes:—

"It is believed that to make the tenure saleable would (1) be an undoubted advantage to the ryots, and (2) on the other hand, it would frequently be a convenience to the zemindar to be able to realise arrears of rent by the sale of the tenure instead of resuming direct possession of the land. I join issue with both these conclusions."

"The first feature of the change which will be made apparent to a body of cultivators, nine out of ten of whom are in debt, is the increased facility with which they can borrow money—a feature not calculated to arrest improvidence among an improvident class. The mahajun will then take care that no other feature is allowed to present itself."

"In districts where industries are carried on by European or native capital, requiring for the production of the subject matter of the industry an amount of land more or less under the control of the capitalist, there would be a great danger of his becoming a large monopolist of land in neighbourhoods where he required it were occupancy tenures transferable. In the three principal indigo districts of Behar tenures would be bought up all around the factories, the good land put into indigo, the bad land made over to cultivators at comparatively high rates."

May we ask whether it is the intention of Government to facilitate the purchase of ryoti jotes by planters? We cannot believe that that is its object. But we fear that will be the direct result of the proposed legislation. And the ryots will doubtless bless the Government that will bring about such a consummation.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

MR. J. K. CROSS, M.P., ON INDIA.

At the meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, Alfred Sir W. MOARTHUR, M.P., proposed the toast of "India and the Colonies." Mr. J. K. CROSS, M.P., who responded to that portion of the toast which referred to India, said,—I am quite sure that the colonies and India would only be too delighted if they knew the esteem in which they are held by the London Chamber of Commerce. The weight of responsibility which attaches to anyone who attempts to answer for India is so great as to be almost overwhelming. At the same time, I can only say that to me it is a political duty and a personal pleasure to have an opportunity

of meeting a number of gentlemen connected with the London Chamber of Commerce in this room to-night, and to have an opportunity of saying a few words to them on behalf of the great dependency which I have the honour to represent as Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) I dare say it is within the recollection of most of those here present that various Chambers of Commerce have lately been rather pressing upon the Government of India the necessity of developing public works in India in a very much more rapid manner than that in which they have been carried on in late years. We receive these recommendations not only from this Chamber of Commerce, but also from Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Calcutta, Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns. I think it will at once be agreed that it is the absolute duty of everyone connected with the Government to give to such representations his utmost and most earnest consideration. (Hear, hear.) Now, it is sometimes said that India is slow, while the colonies are rapid; but if we compare the progress of India with the progress of other colonies—namely, Australasia, the Cape and Natal, the West Indies, and North America, you will see that there is a remarkable similarity between their exports. In 1850 we began in India with an export amounting to eighteen millions of products a year, and our other colonies at that time were exporting thirteen millions and a-half. In 1869 the exports from the colonies amounted to forty-one millions, while India had then got up to fifty-two millions. Going on ten years further, we find in 1879 that the progress of the colonies in exports is remarkable. Their exports are sixty-five millions, and those of India are very nearly the same. We go on, then, to 1882, and we find that the colonies exported in that year seventy-six millions, and that India exported eighty millions. (Hear, hear.) Thus, notwithstanding that India is a very cold and, according to some, a very slow country, and that many people think that she is lagging behind in the race, she has, as a matter of fact, kept pace during the last thirty years with colonies in which few but Englishmen are living, and, has held her own remarkably well. (Hear, hear.) There is one thing, however, in which the colonies have beaten us to pieces—they have run into debt at about double the rate. (Laughter.) Certainly they have more railways, while the populations are smaller; but would you like to see the Canadian railway system established in India, where the Government have to pay for the railways, and would you like the Government of India to be in the same position as regards its railways as that in which the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has been? I am as much as any man in favour of expenditure when it is required; but the first duty of an Under-Secretary is to see that both ends will meet, and to those who urge us to use our capital on railways, or to borrow money to spend it on railways, and who say, "Look at America—she has 100,000 miles of railway, while you have only 10,000," I will say, perhaps it would not, after all, be so very good for us to emulate America in this matter, considering that some of her railways have been subjected to foreclosure. But we, who represent India, would be very glad indeed to receive from this Chamber of Commerce any representation which it may be called upon to make, not only on the subject of railways, but on any of the matters that concern that great dependency. (Hear, hear.) It is not only in one thing that India has progressed—it is not only in tea, in cotton, or in seeds. She has progressed in all these, but most remarkable in the last few years has been her trade in wheat. In the four years ending in 1879 the average export of wheat was 3,800,000 cwt. In 1883 it had risen to 10,900,000 cwt., and during the half-year ending last December it rose to 15,636,000 cwt. In other words, the export of wheat was going on during that time at the rate of 1,500,000 tons a-year. (Hear, hear.) India excites a great deal of interest in the House of Commons at the present time, and, believe me, there are few people in that assembly who take more interest in that dependency than I do myself. (Hear, hear.)

THE TRUNCATED ILBERT BILL.

WE are pleased to think that among the controversial questions which will come before Parliament in the course of next week, the state of affairs in India will no longer need to be included. India is now at rest. Controversy there has been, warm, and bitter, and protracted; but it has now happily passed away with the removal of the exciting cause. The Ilbert Bill, as it was originally drafted, was met by the entire European population of India with one general outburst of indignation and surprise. There was no mistake possible as to the depth and reality of the hostile feeling which it called forth. Whatever difference of opinion there might be on other matters, there was but one voice about this. The measure was universally condemned. It was pronounced with justice an ill-timed and ill-advised concession, not to native opinion—for the natives of India as a body cared nothing about the Bill, and had no sense of the inequalities it was intended to cure—but to the demands of a few natives in no sense the representatives of their countrymen, and only listened to because their views happened to coincide with the legislative fancies and reforming zeal of the Viceroy. The more the Bill was discussed, the more intolerable was it shown to be,

and the more dangerous to the personal rights and liberties of European settlers. In vain did the Government of India look to its own officials for support. The appeal served only to swell the chorus of disapprobation, and to bring out more clearly than before the valid and convincing reasons on which the opposition to the Bill had been based. The Bill, as our Calcutta Correspondent reports, has now become law, but in so altered a form, and with such large modifications and safeguards, that it has been robbed of its old sting, and has been rendered powerless for mischief. Some administrative inconvenience is the worst result that need now be apprehended from it, and even this has been so far provided against, that it will, probably, not be much felt. On Friday last the Bill was finally debated in the Viceroy's Council, and was passed in its amended form. We are glad to have at length done with it, and we fancy our feeling must be very fully shared by its responsible authors, whoever they may be, and from whatever quarter the original idea of the Bill may have come. Our own view about it has never varied. We opposed it on its first appearance, and we can profess no love for it now. It has done nothing but mischief. It has served chiefly as a gratuitous stirring up of race strife, with its attendant jealousies and antipathies, not easily to be roused in India, but still more difficult to be set at rest when they have been roused. Our own part in the struggle we can look back upon with entire satisfaction. We can claim to have been first in the field, first in bringing the Bill before public notice in this country, and first in denouncing it as it deserved. The rôle of an opposition is not one which we have any wish to play. But with the Ilbert Bill we had no choice. The interests it attacked were too important, and the mischief it threatened too vast for us to suffer it to pass in silence. The final result is not one which we can altogether approve, but it is certainly not one with which we have any great reason to be displeased. We attacked the Bill when a tragic catastrophe was to be feared from it. This danger has been averted, but we can bestow no praise on the authors of the piece for having been driven, against their will, to transform it from a tragedy into a farce.

The Bill has been a mistake in every way. It rested on a wrong idea both of the position of the English residents in India, and of the wants and wishes of the natives. It is essential for the well-being of India and for the development of its potential wealth that no discouragement should be given to the class whose presence in the country is the mainstay of its material progress. The object of a wise Government would be to attract, as far as possible, English capital and English brains. So alone is there any hope that the great inert mass can be stirred and quickened into life. India can do nothing by itself. It can move only in response to an impulse from without. It has no means and no energy of its own. English settlers bring both with them, and a measure which had a direct tendency to drive English settlers away, and to warn them off from a country which it would have rendered unsafe for them, can hardly be thought to reflect much credit on the sagacity or foresight of its contrivers. But their thought, it will be said, was for the natives of India—for the many, and not for the few; for the millions and tens of millions for whom the English rule exists as a sort of earthly providence, and who are the most fit objects for its almost fatherly protecting care. The defence would be sufficient if it were sound. Its fault is that the facts of the case are opposed to it. It is not only that the English residents in India are, as we have said, the most important of all factors for the benefit of those among whom they dwell. A mere comparison of numbers, of those whom the Ilbert Bill was intended to gratify, and of those to whom it was a danger and an outrage, would be enough to condemn the Bill. It was introduced at the instigation, not of the natives of India, but of a little handful of men whose chief glory it is to be unlike the rest of their countrymen, and who have certainly no resemblance to the most manly and most trustworthy portion of them.

It was to please this clique that the Ilbert Bill was devised. It has been due to them that there has been any native agitation for it. From first to last it has been a surface wave at most. The masses of the population have been unstirred by it. Their care is not for the removal of fancied grievances, of inequalities which they either do not feel at all, or which they are content to recognise and acknowledge. It is enough for them if they are well governed, if they are protected in their property and their persons, and are not ground down with weight of oppression and excessive taxation. A race thus minded needs special encouragement, if it is to cry out against the government to which it is now subject. The Ilbert Bill, with the debates and discussions about it, and the numerous public meetings which have been held to oppose it or favour it, was about as well contrived as anything could possibly have been to stir up a mutiny against the English rule. This, however, it has failed to do, but no thanks to its authors, who have done as much as the situation allowed, and have failed only because their complete success has been impossible. The Bill, with its history and its ultimate fate, will serve, we trust, as a lesson not soon to be forgotten. We are willing for our own part to make a *tabula rasa* of the whole bad busi-

ness. Lord Ripon has not time for many more mistakes, and we trust the Ilbert Bill will be his last, and that we shall be able from this time forward to give him that hearty support which we never willingly withhold from the responsible rulers of our great Eastern dependency.

THE "WESTERN MORNING NEWS" ON THE AGITATION AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

LORD RIPON must expect that another agitation against him will have to be met. The movement against the Bengal Tenancy Bill—another measure of Mr. Ilbert's—is being organised; and as the machinery which was so successful in regard to native magistrates is still in existence, it may prove formidable. A committee has already been formed in London to resist the application to Bengal of provisions which may roughly be described as those of the Irish Land Act. There are soldiers, and judges, and zemindars upon it. Sir George Yule has joined it, and Mr. Roper Lethbridge is acting as its secretary. The declaration of the agitators is that the Bill practically sweeps away the zemindar class, and thus exposes the peasants to trouble, and to the certainty of being overwhelmed in the first run of bad seasons. The subject is one upon which nobody who has not been in the country has a right to speak without a very close examination of the evidence; and the committee, therefore, will endeavour to use the argument from authority. If they can unite as they did upon the other Ilbert Bill all the Anglo-Indian opinion in England, they are certain to shake the easy-minded Lord Kimberley, and that they will do so there is not much doubt. For just now not only is every Anglo-Indian against Lord Ripon, but every Anglo-Indian would be ready to swear that Mr. Ilbert could not produce a good measure if he tried.

THE TARADIDDLES OF A CABINET MINISTER.

PUBLIC men in England certainly draw very confidently on the ignorance of their hearers when they address an audience about Indian affairs. Lord Hartington's speech at Acorington defends the action of the Viceroy in regard to the Ilbert Bill, by a series of statements which twist up the facts concerned into the most curious tangle they have yet been made to present. The Bill, he says, does "not propose to touch one of those privileges" which the European British subject enjoys in India. Previous supporters of the measure have at least been content to argue that the privilege it would abrogate ought to be done away with, but to say that no privilege is touched to go beyond even the large conventional limits of Parliamentary misrepresentation. And then Lord Hartington says:—"We have for some years past admitted natives to a share of the administrative offices of India, and the question is whether we will continue to adopt this policy." He might as well say the question is whether the Ganges shall continue to flow eastward. It is an insult to those of his countrymen who are earnestly protesting against a Government measure they disapprove of, when a Cabinet Minister courts popular support against them by so flagrantly misstating its character. There is hardly a sentence in all that portion of Lord Hartington's speech which relates to India, that will bear the light of knowledge on the subject applied to in this country. He says, trying to win applause for the general administration of Indian affairs by the present Government, that it found a costly war in progress in India, when it came to office, from which "India has reaped no benefit," and that it put a stop to the war. It did nothing of the kind, for the war, except for the Kandahar campaign which was an appendix, had practically put a stop to itself already, and so far as the appendix was concerned, that little war, which was a separate undertaking all by itself, was prosecuted to its natural conclusion by the present Government. "Not only," adds Lord Hartington, "did we put a stop to that war, but by retiring from the Afghan territory in the face of the most strenuous resistance from the Opposition, we have left no reasonable ground for apprehending the renewal of hostilities." The blunder embodied in the withdrawal from Kandahar is one which Lord Ripon's opponents would not have raked up against him now. It was perpetrated in defiance of competent opinion, to make good careless pledges uttered by Ministers before they came to office. It was an act almost of treachery towards many local chiefs. It was a wanton sacrifice of the securities against any "renewal of hostilities" left in our hands by the issue of the war. The prestige of that war still gave us peace for the time, even when the securities had been thrown away, but the advantages of that peace were an inheritance which the present Government received from their predecessors, and which their own recklessness in this matter did not entirely destroy. Yet Lord Hartington presumes to tell the British public that it was their cleverness in putting a stop to the foolishness of their predecessors which earned the country the balance of advantages thus remaining with us. If possible, Lord Hartington's reference to the abolition of the cotton duties, as establishing a further claim on the confidence of the public for the Liberal administration, is even more perverse than his allusion to the late war.

He tells his hearers that "we have imposed no fresh taxation on the people of India; on the contrary, we have relieved the people of India of taxation. We have done for Lancashire that which Lancashire asked us to do, not in her interest alone, but in the interests of the people of India themselves." So it would seem first of all the abolition of the cotton duties was a Liberal idea, that it was unaccompanied by the imposition of any compensating taxation, and that it was a boon conferred upon the people of India, and a stroke of statesmanship admired on all hands. In every way it was the exact reverse of all that. Though rounded off and completed under the present régime, the measure was practically carried out by Lord Lytton—in dead opposition, be it remembered, to a Council protest pretty nearly as unanimous as that now levelled against the Ilbert Bill. The action of Sir Evelyn Baring in the matter was confined to clearing away the wreck. It was the occasion of the introduction of the license tax, which, rightly or wrongly, certainly regarded as the most odious burden that could be imposed on those whom it touched; and was the subject of eager and widely spread native opposition, very properly, too. Apart from the great dislike with which the imposition of the license tax was regarded, the abolition of the cotton duties was certainly regarded by the people of India, not as a relief from taxation, but as a cruel sacrifice of their interests on the altar of Lancashire. Perhaps in some respects, economical, that is to say, they were wrong in this impression; but politically they were pretty nearly right, for the interest of party Government at home determined the surrender to Lancashire; and though the authors of the measure may have taught themselves to believe that it was a good thing for India, whether India looked on it in that light or not, certainly no such view of the case was operative with them at first. And, finally, as to the estimation in which the whole measure is held, Lord Hartington's conviction that the whole transaction now stands vindicated by the result, is, perhaps, not peculiar to himself, but is none the less an offence to the very great number of Indian politicians, probably the vast majority, who look back on the now irrevocable change as a very grievous fiscal blunder—as the great mistake, if not the great sin, of the administration chiefly responsible for it. Public opinion in India is never either sulky or revengeful; when a measure it disapproves of becomes a *fait accompli*, it has generally made the best of a bad matter, and dropped all controversy about questions that have passed from the stage of practical politics. In this way, neither Kandahar nor the cotton duties are now questions of the day in India. But there is something mean in taking advantage of this, to distort all the facts about them, and present their remains to the public in altogether false colours, especially so when the object in view is to win support and approval from the public for a line of conduct which in the estimation of impartial experts is even more disastrously at variance with the true interests of the Indian Empire than anything for which the present Government is as yet responsible.

THE GOVERNMENT AND INTemperance IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AND ADDRESS BY THE GRAND WORTHY CHIEF TEMPLAR OF INDIA.

At the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Middlesex District Lodge, I.O.G.T., a Conference was held in the National Temperance League Lecture Hall, 337, Strand, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, to hear from F. T. Atkins, Esq., Grand Worthy Chief Templar of India, an important statement as to the Government action in relation to the increasing intemperance of that Empire, and some observations on the Temperance movement there. The chair was taken by G. L. Turney, Esq., J.P.

Mr. ATKINS said—A spirit of inquiry for more light on Indian affairs is abroad, and as an Englishman settled down in that country naturally takes an interest in all that materially affect its future, I will ask your consideration to-night on questions concerning it which are outside the range of party politics. Those who from time to time are called upon to control the affairs of our Indian Empire, are generally men who realise the importance of the trust committed to them; but in their eagerness to introduce English systems they overlook reforms which should first be undertaken. The efforts to graft Western civilisation on to Oriental ideas has not always been attended with the results hoped for. Our legislators also seem to think that rapid changes of the laws are remedies for all evils. Laws passed yesterday are repealed to-day. Every Englishman and true friend of humanity must desire to see swept away the vicious habits and customs which prevail amongst the natives of India, and which are sanctioned by law. During certain Indian festivals gambling is permitted in the open streets, and obscene songs are sung in the public streets, and at public and private entertainments, native policemen meanwhile looking on with pleasure and enjoyment. Some of the native gentlemen, however, have indignantly protested in the daily papers against the license thus allowed by the Government. Not content with allowing these demoralising festivals to continue, the Government has adopted means

whereby the liquor traffic has been increased, and of course drunkenness also. The former rulers of India, barbarians though they must have been, did nothing to encourage drunkenness among the people, and the much abused East India Company repeatedly urged upon their officials, in that country, the necessity of checking the liquor traffic. In 1838 a resolution to that effect was passed; and again in 1843, a letter was sent in which they desired that "no officer should be allowed to believe that it forms part of his duty to throw temptation in the way of the people with a view to increase the revenue of his district." Whilst in the following year this resolution was sent:—"Government would very willingly relinquish all revenue from this source could it thereby abate the increasing vice of drunkenness." Since the Government has been taken over by the Crown, no such attempt has been made to check the spread of intoxication in India. Twenty years ago it was a rare sight to see a drunken native, even in the Presidency towns; now such a sight is common all over India. Even seven years ago distilleries were few in number, and were generally constructed by the State. Only a certain quantity of liquor of a certain strength was allowed to be manufactured, and to prevent an infringement of the rules a police guard was maintained at the distillery, and the magistrates were required to visit the premises from time to time to see that everything was in order. All this has been changed, and now when a man desires to establish a distillery, he has only to make an application to the proper official, who will cause the application to be made public, and notify at the same time, that the right to establish a distillery at the place mentioned, with the right to manufacture spirits for one year only, will be sold by public auction on a certain date. At the auction the right is knocked down to the man who pays the most money, and the purchaser is allowed to make as much liquor as he thinks fit; and, as he may be out-bid next year, he does all he possibly can to secure a large sale. The result of the system is that in one little district alone, the number of stills increased in 1882 from 292 to 322, and the revenue from this source in Bengal has increased from twenty-six lacs of rupees to forty-six lacs. It is estimated that the profits made by the owners of these "out-stills," as they are called, is cent. per cent. Petitions have been sent in to the Government from all parts of India, from mill-owners and employers of labour, from missionaries, and from the people themselves, praying that some steps might be taken to check the spread of intemperance. A commission has at last been appointed to inquire into the working of the "out-still" system, but its composition does not meet with general approval. A memorial addressed to Lord Northbrook said that "intemperance seems to have increased with the increase of education." This will not surprise many when they learn that religious instruction is prohibited in many of the Indian schools, and Contraband College in the Madras Presidency, is notorious for the number of atheists and drunkards it has turned out. The tea planters are affected by the increase of drunkenness. Their testimony proves that often 10 per cent. of the coolies are off duty, either drunk or suffering from the effects of drink. I am connected with a printing press, employing 120 hands, and at least 15 per cent. never work full time. The most deplorable thing is that the liking for distilled liquor is entering a quarter that missionaries have had to struggle hard to enter—the Zenana. It is becoming acceptable to the women of India. The late Keshub Chunder Sen called the Government policy in relation to the liquor laws unwise and cruel. It found the country free, or nearly so, from the greatest curse of modern times, and has introduced the blight.

Mr. Atkins here quoted the opinions of many eminent officials in India, condemning the Government policy, and proving the alarming increase of drunkenness in consequence of it. Continuing, he said—The favourite sites for "out-stills" are by the roadside, so as to intercept travellers as well as to tempt the neighbourhood. Speaking from my own experience, I do not hesitate to say that there is as much, if not more, drunkenness among the lower class of natives of large Indian towns than amongst the working classes of large English towns, and it must be remembered twenty years ago there was but very little drunkenness in India. The Government is responsible for the change. Temperance associations have been established in all the Presidencies. Some admit natives only to membership, some are confined to Europeans, and some admit all races and creeds to membership. The reason that natives have separate organisations is on account of caste. These organisations have appealed with little success for restrictions on the issue of licenses. The Indian Government is despotic, and anything said or done by the people of India in opposition to the Government is useless. It is on that account that I have embraced the opportunity to ask your sympathy and assistance in directing the action of the British public to the injustice that is being done to the people of India, and also, if it be practicable, to raise the question in the British Parliament. (Applause.)

At the close of Mr. Atkins's speech, several questions were put to him by the chairman and others relative to the issue of licenses in India.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Atkins was moved by Mr. John Hiltton, of the U.K.A., and a resolution was passed that a memorial be drawn up and forwarded to Lord Northbrook, calling his attention to the increase of intemperance in India, owing to the action of the Government there.—*Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Chronicle.*

MAIL NEWS.

On the 10th ult. the Viceroy unveiled the statue of the late Hon. Prosomo Kumar Tagore, G.S.I., at the Senate House, Calcutta. Professor Monier Williams delivered an address on the progress of the Indian Institute at Oxford, and the best means of utilising that institution for the benefit of Indian students.

On the resumption of the debate on the Ilbert Bill in the Viceregal Council, Jan. 4, a difficulty arose as to the construction to be put upon certain provisions in the concordat. The debate was adjourned until Monday, and the difficulties having in the meantime been adjusted, the Bill was referred to a select committee with instructions to report on the 18th.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed at the conclusion of the concordat in the planting districts, and one or two meetings have been held to condemn the arrangement.

H.E. the Governor was to leave Bombay by mail train for Ahmedabad on the 15th ult., on a tour through the Mahi Kantha and the Panch Mahals.

On the 3rd ult. the Nizam was entertained by the Viceroy at a State dinner at Government House, an evening party being afterwards given in honour of his Highness. His Highness left Calcutta for his capital on Jan. 5.

Mr. Grant Duff, in the course of his annual minute, expresses satisfaction at the great advance in material prosperity which the Madras Presidency has made during the past few years.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is still suffering from illness.

Sir Donald Stewart, who was to have attended the Bangalore Camp, was detained in Calcutta by the Ilbert Bill debate, and will not now visit the camp. His Excellency will, however, probably attend the Nizam's installation.

The Lushais are giving some trouble, and troops have been despatched to strengthen the military force in the Cachar district.

The Nepaul authorities have demanded a heavy sum as compensation for the ill-usage and looting of Nepaul traders at Lhassa and are arranging for an expedition to Thibet, with Lhassa as an objective point, in case the Thibetan authorities reject their demands.

Owing, it is believed, to a recent temporary failure of the regular water supply, there has been a revival of cholera in Bombay. Twenty-two deaths were registered in the city during the week ending the 1st ult., and nineteen during the week ending the 8th ult.

The resistance made by the Akas to the military force which has been despatched to punish the tribe is more serious than was expected. Reinforcements and guns are being forwarded.

The Behar Mounted Volunteers left Calcutta on Sunday after a very pleasant visit. The members of the corps were entertained at a ball by the inhabitants of Calcutta, previous to their departure.

Mr. Wilfred Blunt, in the course of an address at a meeting of the Mahomedan Literary Society in Calcutta, on the 2nd ult., spoke of the importance of education to Mahomedans, and urged the establishment of a central university for Mahomedans as a means of rescuing the community from their present depressed condition.

Mr. Wilfred and Lady Anne Blunt left Calcutta on Jan. 5 for the North West Provinces.

Mr. Seymour Keay delivered an address to natives at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 3rd ult., on the condition of the people of India. Mr. Keay will shortly address a similar meeting in Bombay.

The manoeuvres at the Bangalore camp of exercise commenced on the 9th ult.

A camp of exercise on a small scale has been held at Poona during the week.

At a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on the 9th ult., the Local Funds Bill was read a second time.

Between the 5th Dec. and the 2nd Jan. 238,315 persons visited the Calcutta Exhibition.

Mr. F. L. Latham has been appointed Advocate General of Bombay in the place of the Hon. J. Marriott, who died at Kurrachee on Jan. 5.

Captain W. R. Le Geyt Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, succeeds Major T. F. S. Mackenzie, Madras Staff Corps, as Deputy Accountant General, Military Department, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Madras to take charge of the Account Branch office, and Lieutenant Ramsden, Military Account Department, will proceed to Calcutta for duty at that station.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 11.]

Colonel W. Macdonald, Commandant of the 12th (Khelet-i-Ghizaf) Bengal M.T., died of consumption at Cachar on Dec. 26. The vacancy in the divisional staff created by General Hughes's promotion will be filled by Major General Wright, C.B., who, however, will be promoted in his turn in about a year. The coveted Sirhind division, which General Hughes vacates, will probably, an up-country paper says, be offered to Major General Hume, at present commanding the Lahore Division.

Sir Donald Stewart and his staff may be present at the installation of the Nizam, and it is said that His Excellency may, perhaps, employ the interval between the breaking up of the Bangalore Camp on the 10th or 11th of February in visiting Poona, Bolarum, and Secunderabad.

Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, has been granted six months' leave to England on medical certificate.

Captain C. W. Kellie, R.A., has been ordered to Egypt to join No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division, on promotion.

It is believed that Captain F. W. Benson, 17th Lancers, now Brigade Major at Poona, is likely to be appointed Garrison Instructor at Lucknow.

Captain T. C. Hood, Paymaster, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, has been granted an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

It is reported that Captain Webb, Adjutant, Calcutta Volunteers, is an applicant for the post of Adjutant to the Behar Mounted Rifles, or Behar Light Horse, a change of designation about to be applied for.

The following officers will proceed to England for duty at the regimental depots:—Lieutenant C. A. C. Deane, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; Captain H. Earle, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, and Captain J. G. Sparkes, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.

Lieutenant E. A. Marret, R. A., attached to No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed to the 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

Lieutenant F. E. L. Claridge, lately a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, and at present attached to the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, has been re-gazetted to the 2nd West India Regiment.

The following postings have been ordered:—Captain F. Corbett, South Yorkshire Regiment; Major G. Stoney, King's Own Borderers; Lieutenant D. G. Prendergast, South Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant C. F. Lannock, Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenant G. Browne, Border Regiment; and Lieut. J. L. Govan, Norfolk Regiment—to the 1st battalions of their regiments. Captain G. E. Lloyd, South Yorkshire Regiment; Major H. A. Cherry, Northumberland Fusiliers; Captain A. A. W. B. Bright Smith, Liverpool Regiment; Lieutenant R. P. Wyley, Warwickshire Regiment, and Lieutenants E. H. L. Twyford and E. R. C. Ellis, Scottish Rifles—to the 2nd battalions of their regiments.

Lieutenant Cookson, 2nd Scottish Rifles, has been appointed to the 19th Bengal Lancers as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

Lieutenant E. J. Dewar, King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been posted to the 4th battalion of the regiment.

Lieutenant J. E. Downing, Military Account Department, has been appointed Presidency Paymaster, Calcutta, on his return from furlough, and Captain T. H. Eyres has been appointed Pension Paymaster, Presidency Pension Code.

No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., Southern Division, under the command of Major R. F. Williams, left Boonkee on the 3rd inst. for Agga, where it is expected to arrive on Jan. 7.

The 2nd Sind Horse marched into Jacobabad some days ago, but the 1st Sind Horse do not arrive there until March, and the Lancers remain for the winter at Sibi.

On the 4th inst. the Commander in Chief held a parade of all troops in garrison at Calcutta, for field exercises. The Calcutta and Behar Volunteers turned out in strength, and took part in a sham fight.

The companies of Kurrachee and Hyderabad of the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment have exchanged stations, the movement being made by rail. The B-2 Battery Royal Artillery was to march to the Hubb, eighteen miles from Kurrachee on the 5th for practice.

The left wing of the 7th Regiment N.L., is expected in Bombay from Kurrachee, per the Indian Government sailing ship *Ozarwith*, in tow of the Indian Government steamer *Dagmar* on or about the 13th inst. The wing consists of one officer, 258 men, eleven followers, and one horse. The men will be landed at Sassoon Dock, and will then proceed to Ahmednugur, via Poona by a special mixed train at 6.15 p.m. on the same day.

It is believed that the Government have resolved to keep up Jacobabad station, but only one cavalry regiment will be stationed there after the 1st and 2nd Sind Horse have had a year's rest.

This year the health of the troops at Kurrachee has been

very good, and in marked contrast with that of two preceding years.

It is stated that the veterinary department is to have a code of its own for guidance, and that the Government of India has accorded sanction to its publication at an early date.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBIE—Jan. 26, at Bombay, the wife of Alexander Abercrombie, Esq., a daughter.

BISCOE—Jan. 24, at Peer-Maad, Travancore, the wife of W. Fraser Biscoe, Esq., of Kingillie, Inverness, N.B., a son.

BARBOUR—Dec. 29, at Simla, the wife of D. Barbour, Bengal Civil Service, a son.

BOMFORD—Dec. 29, at Fort William, the wife of Dr. G. Bomford, a daughter.

BUSHE—Jan. 1, at Dilkusha, the wife of Surgeon Cecil Bushe, A.M.D., CHAMIER—Dec. 26, 1883, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of Col. F. E. A. Chamier, District Judge, a son.

CAMPBELL—Dec. 30, at 2, Russell-street, Calcutta, the wife of Major Archibald Dunsaffage Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

CLAGUE—Jan. 2, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. P. E. Clague, a son.

DAY—Dec. 23, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of C. H. Day, Surgeon, a daughter.

DENCH—Dec. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Charles Dench, a son.

GORDON—Jan. 2, at Madras, the wife of William Gordon, a son.

HASLETT—Dec. 28, at Gujranwalla, the wife of W. Haslett, district superintendent, police, a daughter.

JEEJEEBHoy—Jan. 4, at Mazagon Castle, the wife of Mr. Rustomjee N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, a daughter.

MANOLESCU—Jan. 10, at No. 42, Meadow-street, Fort, the wife of Mr. J. Manolescu, a daughter.

MCCANN—Dec. 22, at Bombay, the wife of W. H. McCann, a daughter.

MURRAY—Jan. 5, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Surgeon R. D. Murray.

ONSLow—Dec. 21, 1883, at Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. R. C. Onslow, Viceroy's Bodyguard, a daughter.

SHORTT—New Year's Day at Yarcand, the wife of Retired Deputy Surgeon General John Shortt, M.D., a daughter.

STEEL—Dec. 31, at Tuticorin, the wife of J. E. P. Steel, Madras Police, a son.

SUTHERLAND—Jan. 2, at Allahabad, the wife of W. A. Sutherland, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKS—DUNCAN—Jan. 1, at Lucknow, Jane, daughter of Gunner L. Duncan, N.B. R.H.A., to Arthur Brooks, Sergeant, D-4, R.A.

DELAELLE—CLARKE—Dec. 26, at Pondicherry, Jules Alexander Delaelle, to Jeannette Helen Lee, daughter of Thomas Blyth Clarke, late of the Mysore Commission.

ENRIQUEZ—METCALFE—Dec. 26, 1883, at St. Joseph's Catholic Chapel, Bankipur, Patna, Bengal, Albert Dallas Enriquez, Bengal Staff Corps, to Florence Adela, third daughter of Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service.

FRASER—LUGARD—Dec. 3, at Nagpur, C. P., Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, B.C.S., to Hettie, second daughter of Colonel H. J. Lugard, M.S.C.

HARPER—MACALPINE—Jan. 1, at Ootacamund, Richard Harper, of Swaffham, Norfolk, to Emmeline Mary Matilda, widow of Robert Murdo Macalpine, Planter, Chittagong.

MCCNEIL—COSTLEY—Dec. 29, at Moradabad, John S. McNeil, sub-assistant engineer, O. and R. Railway, to Ellen A., daughter of the late William Colebrooke Costley, magistrate and collector, Bengal.

PATON—STEVEN—Dec. 31, at the Free Church, Wellesley-square, Calcutta, James Paton, Esq., manager of the Dulcherra Tea Estate, Cachar, to Agnes Thomson, third daughter of William Steven, Esq., Woodside Quadrant, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Dec. 10, 1883, at Morar, Guy Herbert Somers, infant son of Walter Haxling Allen, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps.

BELL—Jan. 1, at Cawnpore, William Charles Bell, N.I., Salt Revenue Department, aged 32.

BRALE—Dec. 29, at Calcutta, James Ashton Beale, aged 63.

BIBRA—Dec. 31, at Ranaghat, offever, Albert, eldest son of Louis von Bibra, aged 21.

BOURKE—Dec. 30, at Bangalore, Lieut. Michael Bourke, retired list, aged 53 years and 8 months.

DURAND—Dec. 24, at Calcutta, Alfred R. Durand, eldest son of the late Mr. P. Durand, of Nessindore Jessor, aged 47.

HEWETT—Jan. 9, at Bhosawul, G. I. P. R. Line, Peter Wright Hewett, son of the late P. S. Hewett, Esq., and brother of Major General Hewett, of Bombay, aged 60 years and 3 months.

JOHNSON—Jan. 4, at Ootacamund, Mrs. Ann Johnson, Assistant to Lewis Milner and Co., widow of the late Robert Scott Johnson, Librarian of S. P. C. K., aged 38 years.

MARRIOTT—Jan. 5, at Karachi, Sind, the Hon. John Marriott, Advocate General, Bombay, and of Stowmarket, Suffolk, J.P.

MAGDONALD—Dec. 26, at Cachar, E. Bengal, of phthisis, Colonel W. Macdonald, Commandant 12th Kelat-i-Ghizaf Regiment.

MCCANN—Jan. 4, at Bombay, of diphtheria, Mona Rachel Emma, daughter of W. H. McCann, aged 4 years and 18 days.

MAWSON—Jan. 1, at Calcutta, David Mawson, late Superintendent of His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhungah, aged 49.

NUR MOHAMMUD—Dec. 4, at Benares, Moonshee Nur Mohammed, late Tehsildar of Chunar, aged 52.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1884.

SIR JAMES CAIRD ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

SIR JAMES CAIRD's recently published work, "India, the Land and the People," has a special value, far above that of the ordinary production of "The Travelling Gentleman," or "The M.P. on tour," after a rush through India. For it is the work of a very shrewd observer, possessing a good, sound, practical knowledge of one special subject, English agriculture, capable of useful application to the circumstances of India. Its author had the advantage of being brought into contact with all the best local authorities; and he has the honesty to give us the impressions thus derived, without any great distortion from the refracting medium.

The value of this method of Sir James Caird's may be estimated from one illustration. When the author gives us his ideas about a matter of history—the Permanent Settlement—he is hopelessly wrong. But when he discourses about the present relations between landlord and tenant, and about the present conditions of the ryots, and so forth, he gives us a mine of information, all the more valuable because it is given without bias, and without reference to its bearing on such a vexed question as the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

What, for example, could be better testimony on the merits of Mr. Ilbert's latest masterpiece of legislation, than the following remarks of Sir James Caird on the relations between landlord and tenant in the deltaic districts of Bengal Proper:—

"The circumstances here are the reverse of what we found them in the North West Provinces. There the Government interfered to protect the cultivator from the landlord by giving him 'occupancy rights,' which, being transferable, were quickly pawned by the poor man to the money-lender. Here, the cultivators, being near good markets, have become so independent, that the landlord asks for Government assistance against them. Their united action in withholding rent is a serious matter, especially to the small landholders, whose caste and condition often forbid them to cultivate the land themselves, and who are thus dependent on the rent for their living. The lesson to

be drawn from these opposite results would seem to be, that the less the Government and the courts of law could interfere in the relations between landlord and tenant, the more likely are they to be satisfactorily arranged by the mutual interests of the parties."

There are many other statements, to much the same effect, to be found in Sir James Caird's book—statements which Mr. Ilbert and Lord Ripon would find very difficult to reconcile with the nefarious provisions of their Radical *chef d'œuvre*. But if they will not listen to Sir Henry Ricketts and Mr. Buckland, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead. So that we fear the testimony of the Famine Commissioner will not be of much avail, any more than it has been in regard to the measures to be taken to avert famine. Sir James Caird implored the Government largely to augment its railway enterprise; and Lord Ripon has now ordered all railway works to be suspended, as far as possible.

MR. DACOSTA'S NEW PAMPHLET ON THE LAND QUESTION IN INDIA.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN and Co. have just published a most important pamphlet by Mr. J. Dacosta, entitled "The Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P., on the Nationalisation of the Land, and the Land Question in India." Mr. Dacosta quotes with warm approval Mr. Fawcett's able exposure of the mischievous fallacies lately put about concerning the rights of property in land—notably by Mr. Henry George, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Davitt, in their "Nationalisation of the Land," and by Mr. Chamberlain in his development of Mill's "unearned increment" theory. And Mr. Dacosta is able to show with the utmost clearness that the Postmaster-General's just remarks on these points are at absolute variance with the covetous theories of Mr. Ilbert and those who are inclined to break down the Permanent Settlement in Bengal—fallacies from which even the clear mind of Professor Fawcett himself does not seem to be altogether free. We cannot doubt that the facts and authorities cited by Mr. Dacosta will induce Mr. Fawcett very carefully to reconsider his view of the effects of the Permanent Settlement; whilst Mr. Fawcett's own words, as quoted in this pamphlet, may very profitably be studied by Mr. Ilbert and the party of plunder in Bengal. We trust that Mr. Dacosta's thoughtful paper will be read with the care it deserves; it will entirely commend itself to all those who desire that the good name of the British Government in India should not be besmirched by a measure, which is nothing better than a cowardly nibbling at a repudiation of the Permanent Settlement.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

II.—THE WAY TO DEVELOP SELF-GOVERNMENT.—THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WE noticed last week three points in the policy of Lord Ripon's Government, whence danger to the principle of Local Self-Government is to be feared. The invasion of freedom, loan of power, and gift of unearned honours, all come from the over-anxiety of the Government for a successful result, and from too great a belief in its power to help or hinder such a result. The life of Local Self-Government comes from within, and not from without. About as much harm is done to a plant by over-attention as by neglect.

What the Government can do for the best welfare of

the principle is to refrain from fighting against it; to guard it from attack, and to remove obstacles to its growth. No more. It must be left to grow, not forced on. The power which must cause it to grow is not the power of the Government.

(2.) *Public Opinion.*

When men are free, living side by side, common wishes and common fears arise. When there is throughout a community a common wish or a common fear, we have what is known as Public Opinion. The people of the community are the Public, their common wishes and fears are Public Opinion. Self-Government is the action of the public to give effect to Public Opinion.

There must be Public Opinion before Self-Government, just as the wish must precede the conscious act. Self-Government must follow Public Opinion, as surely as the act follows the wish.

(3.) *The Development of Public Opinion.*

We may then set aside, in the meantime, Self-Government, and follow up Public Opinion, which goes before it.

That Public Opinion may exist, we must first have a Public. A Public is not a given number of persons, nor the inhabitants of a given area, but a community, whether large or small, having common hopes and fears. A Public may expand or shrink, it may unite with, or break away from, others. It may be part of a greater Public, or contain within itself smaller Publics. The greatest example of a Public is the British Public, in which Public Opinion and Self-Government are both highly developed.

There may be vast population and varied interests, yet no Public, no Public Opinion, and no Self-Government; and this is how it is in most parts of India.

What is the talisman that is to make the Public? We must trust to the old saying of the Poet,

"Freedom makes men to have Liking."

The Public is to be formed by making the people free, and when they are free they will have "liking," or Public Opinion. If people cannot win freedom for themselves, it is the greatest gift that anyone can bestow upon them. This is the first, the hardest, and the last work that can be done for the people—to make them free. Freedom does not mean merely a state of things where the British Government does not exercise its control, but where no man can oppress his neighbours. This state of freedom it should be the earnest and exclusive endeavour of the Government to bring about and maintain. Let every man be free, and a beginning has been made.

In daily life there are many wishes which free men try to gratify. There are sure to be some of these wishes, common to many, which they can gratify best by acting together. A famine, a flood, a pestilence, excites a violent common wish or fear. Here we have a Public, and Public opinion. The Public is that part of the people affected by the wish or fear, and Public Opinion is that wish or fear. The Public Opinion of a free Public seeks an outlet in action, and that action we call Self-Government.

But free men love freedom, and dislike control; and Self-Government means control. The temporary excitement will die away, and the control which the Public submitted to while temporarily excited, will become irksome. Therefore, the control must pass with the excitement. It must also be temporary. In the infancy of Public Opinion, the action should be temporary, as

the Opinion is. It should be somewhat in this way. Public Opinion having arisen, the Public should meet, if they choose, determine what action, if any, should be taken; the conditions of that action; how long it is to last, and finally who are to be entrusted with the work. These should do the work, meet the Public, give their account, and retire into private life.

In every neighbourhood, however small, there are many occasions for giving effect in this way to Public Opinion. Public calamities, a road to make, a drain or tank to dig, sanitary improvements, and such things, may thus become the means of educating the people of a neighbourhood to think and act together. Being bound together only for a short time, and for a definite purpose which all are interested in carrying out, they will become accustomed to the idea of control without losing their love of freedom. Here, then, we have the second stage, Public Opinion being given effect to by the action of a temporary local authority.

The next stage follows naturally from this. A Public work, for instance—say a road, once made, needs to be repaired and guarded against mischief and encroachment. Public business of this kind gradually comes to need steady and continuous looking after, and for this purpose, a Public body is vested by the Public with permanent control. If not disgusted and scared by any attempt to force it on, the Public will in time arrive at this stage, and a permanent local authority is the result, somewhat like our Parochial Boards in England.

It is easy to imagine further developments as interests grow, and Public information widens; but these need not be followed out here. The purpose of this sketch has been to show that progress must be made from the individual to the mass, not from the mass to the individual; and that for the education of the people in Local Self-Government, freedom, and not Boards, must be the means provided by the Government. They should be allowed to choose whether they will have Boards, when they will have them, of what kind, for what work, with what powers, and of whom composed. It is freedom, and freedom only, that must make men to have this "liking."

(4) *How Government can Help the Development of Public Opinion.*

Government can help the development of Public Opinion in the following ways:—

(1) *By Separating its own Control from that of Public Opinion.* This has already been insisted on.

(2) *By Restraining Anarchy.* Before Public Opinion gains strength, the absence of control means *Anarchy*. To prevent this danger, Government must exert its own control.

(3) *By Protecting Freedom.* After Public Opinion gains strength, the Public is very willing to impose its control on those who do not share its Opinions. To prevent hardship in this way, the Government control is again needed.

(4) *By Gathering Experience and Spreading Knowledge.* In this way the people of many places will be enabled to avoid many errors, and profit by the experience of others.

(5) *By Giving Advice,* which, however, should be kept till asked for.

In all these matters, help should be welcomed from whatever quarter it may come—whether from the press, the school, or the Public where it exists.

But the Government should not *trust* to such help. No one takes such an interest in the work, and no one, therefore, should take so great a share in it.

Once for all, it should be understood that the development of Local Self-Government involves, at least for many long years to come, not less, but more work for the Government. But it will be work well worth doing, and in the end well repaid.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 5, 1884.)

ROBERTSON, Mr. C., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service with effect from Dec. 31, 1883.

MEADER, Lieut. M. J., political assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as 2nd assistant to the Governor General's agent in Central India.

RAVENSHAW, Lieut. C. W., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as 3rd assistant to the Governor General's agent in Central India.

WALKER, Mr. G. C., Bengal Civil Service, having been appointed to officiate as assistant accountant general, Bengal, made over charge of his duties at Lahore, on Dec. 14, 1883, and received charge of the duties at Calcutta on the 17th idem.

The following promotions are made, vice Mr. C. W. J. Ford, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, who has been permitted to resign his appointment in this department, with a view to accept an appointment in the British Burmah Supplementary Survey, with effect from Dec. 1, 1883.

KELLY, Mr. W. M., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 1st grade.

KENNEDY, J. M., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 2nd grade.

MCCARTHY, Mr. J. F., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave without allowances for six months, with effect from 1st Oct. 1883.

WILLIAMS—The services of 2nd class Apothecary W. A. Williams are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Govt., with effect from Dec. 2, 1883.

ASHTON—Mr. A. F. Ashton, assistant commissioner, Sambhar Division, having been deputed on special duty to Khelat, Mr. J. Bolster, Inspr. in the same division, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, Sambhar, during the absence of Mr. Ashton.

POPE, Mr. F. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Harnai Road command.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Harnai Road command.

MONTAGUE, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the office of the director general of railways, to the Jhansi-Manickpur State railway.

DOWDEN, Lieut. Col. T. F., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is attached to the office of the director general of railways.

BIGNELL, Mr. W. K. D'O., superintendent, 1st grade, Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as director, with effect from Nov. 19, 1883, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. R. Braake, or until further orders.

POPE, Mr. F. J., assisting engineer, 2nd grade, Railway branch, is, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., executive engineer, 2nd grade, railway branch, is, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.

LEVINGE, Mr. H. C., chief engineer, and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the P. W. Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the undermentioned reversions and promotions, with effect from the dates specified:—

VERTANNE, Mr. J. C., from superintending engineer, class 1, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, class 2, with effect from Dec. 1, 1883, reversion.

IVARD, Lieut. Colonel C. H., R.E., from chief engineer, class 3, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, class 1, with effect from Dec. 1, 1883.

CROKEN, Mr. A. C., from superintending engineer, class 1, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, class 2, with effect from Dec. 7, 1883, reversion.

RHIND, Mr. R. H., from superintending engineer, class 2, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, class 3, special, with effect from Dec. 7, 1883, reversion.

BUYERS, Mr. J. W., superintending engineer, class 3, temporary rank,

to executive engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Dec. 7, 1883, reversion.

HANCOCK, Col. H. F., R.E., from chief engineer, class 2, to chief engineer, class 1, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, permanent.

BOURDEL, Col. R. de, R.E., from chief engineer, class 2, to chief engineer, class 1, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, permanent.

PEMBERTON, Col. R. C. B., R.E., from chief engineer, class 3, special, to chief engineer, class 2, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, permanent.

MCNEILE, Lieut. Col. J. M., R.E., from superintending engineer, class 1, to chief engineer, class 2, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, special.

PARKER, Mr. W. H., from superintending engineer, class 1, S.P.T., to superintending engineer, class 1, with effect from Jan. 1, 1885, permanent.

HEYWOOD, Lieut. Col. J. M., R.E., from superintending engineer, class 1, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, class 1, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, sub pro tem.

WILSON, Mr. J. H., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, sub pro tem.

CUMMING, Major W. J., R.E., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, special.

CREGEEN, Mr. A. C., superintending engineer, 2nd class, to superintending engineer 1st class, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, temporary.

RHIND, Mr. R. H., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, temporary.

WILLIAMS—Major T. J., R.E., from officiating superintending engineer, 3rd class, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, temporary.

TREVOR—MCNEILE—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. H. C. Levinge, chief engineer and secretary to Government of Bengal, in the P. W. Department, Col. S. T. Trevor, R.E., chief engineer and joint secretary to that government, is appointed chief engineer and secretary, and Lieut. Col. J. M. McNeile, R.E., chief engineer, Class 3, is transferred from Assam to Bengal and appointed chief engineer and joint secretary, vice. Col. S. T. Trevor, R.E.

FURLONGHS.

TOURS, Mr. R. W. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted leave to England on medical certificate for twelve months, with effect from Nov. 9, 1883.

TWEEDIE, Col. W., C.S.I., political agent of the 1st class, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from Dec. 9, 1883.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

COOPER, Lieut. L. E., South Lancashire Regiment officiating wing officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, Sept. 24, 1882.

REID, Lieut. C. C., Punjab Frontier Force, 4th Sikh Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, vice Lieut. J. R. Dunlop Smith, appointed to the civil department.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified:—

ALLUM, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary, B. W., ordnance department, Jan. 3, 1884.

JEFFREYS, Conductor W., commissariat department, Jan. 2, 1884.

SAXON, Sub-Conductor J., commissariat department, Dec. 25, 1883.

The following lieutenants of the Bengal Staff Corps are promoted to the rank of captain from Dec. 30, 1883, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

A. C. Bunney; M. C. Cooke-Collis; C. S. Wheeler; T. H. Byre; C. M. Fitzgerald; E. B. J. Vaughan; C. F. Gambier; F. G. L. Mainwaring; W. G. Mansel; M. I. Gibbs; E. G. Barrow; W. S. Hewett; and A. W. D. Campbell.

CAREW—DEVINE—Sub Conductor W. Carew to be conductor; and store sergeant W. Devine to be sub conductor, on probation, with effect from Dec. 16, 1883, vice Conductor E. Whyte pensioned.

ELKINGTON, Sub Conductor H., to be conductor; and Sergeant G. E. Taunton to be sub conductor, with effect from Oct. 30, 1883, vice Conductor R. Livingstone, pensioned.

MILLS, 1st Class Apothecary J. F., to be senior apothecary, from July 21, 1883, vice Senior Apothecary J. Winn, pensioned.

COURTNEY, 1st Class Apothecary J. M., to be senior apothecary, from Sept. 22, 1883, vice Senior Apothecary E. Tanney, pensioned.

WATSON, 1st Class Assistant Apothecary H., to be 2nd class apothecary, from Sept. 22, 1883, vice 1st Class Apothecary J. M. Courtney, promoted.

GRIFFIN—Passed Hospital Apprentice W. E., to be 2nd class assistant apothecary, from Sept. 27, 1883, vice 1st Class Apothecary S. Dullard, deceased.

JACKSON, Brigade Surgeon J. R., M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from Dec. 3, 1883, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The Governor General is pleased to order the undermentioned promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the several local administrations with effect from the date specified:—

FOX, H. H., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, S. P. T. to assistant engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Dec. 6, 1883, permanent.

GATHERER, A. B., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, sub pro tem.

GRAMATZKI, E. L., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, sub pro tem.

LAUGHARNE, Captain M., R.E., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, sub pro tem.

SHEDLOCK, O. J., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, S. P. T., to assistant engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, permanent.

SAGE, E. M., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, sub pro tem.

STENT, Mr. W. K., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Railway Branch, is on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

SHERMAN, Mr. W. H. P., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, is on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Assam, for employment in the Railway Branch.

AHN, Mr. C. V., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Central India, is temporarily transferred to State Railways and posted to Bengal.

PENNY, Mr. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is re-appointed executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, with effect from Nov. 17, 1883.

DOWDEN—The services of Lieut. Col. T. F. Dowden, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

KEENE, Mr. C. J., class 2, State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh to that under the Director General of Railways.

CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. W. J., class 3, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

LITSTER, Mr. D. M., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Central India, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from Dec. 6, 1883.

HILLIARD, Lieut. W. R., R.E., is appointed to the P. W. Department with rank of assistant examiner of accounts, 1st grade, on probation, and is posted to the Military Works Branch.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

MONTAGU, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. W., Bengal S.C., deputy commissary general, private affairs, for one year and 333 days.

SHIPLEY, Lieut. M. L., Bengal S.C., private affairs for one year.

ODEVAINE, Surgeon Major F., 29th N.I., medical certificate, for one year.

KELLY, Surgeon Major J., M.D., 15th N.I., medical certificate, for one year.

DUNDAS, Surgeon G. A., private affairs, for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 27, 1883.)

KEELIE, Captain C. W., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to Egypt, and join No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, into which he has been promoted.

FELL—Under instruction from the Horse Guards, Lieut. R. B. Fell, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season, for duty at the depot.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

TENNANT, Major General J. F., Royal Engineers, C.I.E., out of India, from date of availing himself of it, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

STANDBRIDGE, Capt. E. B., Royal Artillery, (supernumerary list), for fifteen months, on private affairs.

MAINWARING, Capt. R. B., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned medical subordinates have leave of absence:—

BEACHWOOD, 1st Class Apothecary T. T., for 182 days, in India, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate, under the furlough rules of 1868.

RICHARDS, Passed Hospital Apprentice S. M., for 120 days, in India, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 2, 1884.)

TEUNON, Mr. W., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and who reported his arrival on 24th ult., is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector of Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, and is posted to the sudder station of Rajshahye.

KELLEY, Mr. C. A., district and sessions judge, Pubna, to be district and sessions judge of Nuddea.

TEUNON, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 5.)

PROBY, Mr. D. G., assistant district superintendent of police, Nagpur, is transferred to the Hoshangabad District. Mr. D. G. Proby made over charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 22nd ult.

WARD—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant a license to the Rev. E. F. Ward, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Burhanpur, in the Nimar District, to solemnise marriages in the Central Provinces.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GORDON, Vol. W. R. P., to be lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

DRYSDALE, Mr. T., officiating deputy commissioner, Bhandara, transferred to the Sambalpur District, assumed charge of his duties from Major J. W. Macdougall, deputy commissioner, on the 24th idem.

PROBY, Mr. D. G., assistant district superintendent of police, Nagpur, transferred to the Hoshangabad district; assumed charge of his duties at the latter station on the 23rd ult.

HENNESSY, Mr. S. H., assistant commissioner, posted to the Harda

sub-division, assumed charge of his duties from Mr. L. S. Carey, C.S., assistant commissioner, on the 27th idem.

OBARD—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. R. Obbard, C.S., assistant commissioner, Hoshangabad, with the powers of a deputy commissioner within Hoshangabad district.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Balaghat, on being relieved by Col. Bloomfield, is posted as assistant commissioner to the Raepur district.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 5.)

MURPHY, the Rev. J. R. C., assistant master, Mussoorie School, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Mussoorie, during the absence on leave of the Rev. W. MacCarthy.

ADDIS—From Dec. 15, 1883, vice Mr. V. A. Smith, on deputation, as settlement officer:—Mr. D. F. Addis, assistant magistrate and collector (on furlough), to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

REID—From Dec. 31, 1883, vice Mr. C. Robertson, retired:—Mr. J. R. Reid, officiating secretary to Government, North West Provinces and Oudh, to be confirmed in that appointment.

PATTERSON, Mr. A. B., joint magistrate, 1st grade, to be magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

LAIDMAN, Mr. G. J., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be joint magistrate 1st grade.

FURLONGHS.

MACCARTHY—The Rev. W., Chaplain of Mussoorie, is allowed privilege leave for two months, from Jan. 7, 1884.

STORY, Mr. R. H., assistant commissioner, Lalitpur, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and six months, with effect from March 1, 1884.

KIBBLE, Mr. J., M.A., officiating principal Benares College, is allowed furlough for nine months, from Jan. 1, 1884.

SHARPE, Mr. J. W., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Allahabad, is allowed privilege leave for two months, from Feb. 15, 1884.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

MILITARY.

(Headquarters, Madras, Jan. 3, 1884.)

BAYNES—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. C. E. Baynes has been transferred from H Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, to S Battery, 1st Brigade.

LINDSAY—WILTON—Intimation has been received from the Director General of Military Education that Army Schoolmistress Miss M. A. Lindsay has been transferred from the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers at Malta, to the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers; and that Army Schoolmistress Miss A. F. Wilton has been transferred from the Garrison Infant School at Woolwich to the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers. On arrival of these schoolmistresses at Bombay, they will proceed, the former to Madras, and the latter to Bellary, to take up their respective appointments.

MEEHAN—Intimation has been received from the Director General of Military Education that 3rd Class Army Schoolmistress Mrs. Jane Meehan, attached to the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, has been promoted to the 2nd class with effect from the 1st Dec. 1883.

The name of Captain W. M. Duckett, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is added to the list of officers detailed in G. O. C. C. No. 398 of 1883, for duty at their regimental depots during the present trooping season.

DUCKETT—To the list of officers named in the Margin of G. O. C. C. No. 663 of 1883, add the name of Capt. W. M. Duckett, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BRERETON, Lieut. Col. W. T., 29th Regiment, N.I., Staff Corps, to officiate as wing commander, with effect from the date of Col. Dickey's departure on furlough.

GRANT, Surgeon Major W. C., M.B., Army Medical Department, doing duty, Station Hospital, Toungoo, to be Senior Medical Officer, Station Hospital, Ponnamalain.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 10, 1884.)

RICHEY, Mr. J. B., C.S., C.S.I., has been placed on special duty at Baroda, from Dec. 28, 1883.

PARSONS—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, from the 1st inst:—Mr. H. J. Parsons to act as judge and sessions judge of Sholapur-Bijapur until relieved by Mr. Tagore.

ASTON, Mr. H. F., to act as judge and sessions judge of Nasik until relieved by Mr. Baker.

CRAWFORD—WALKER—Messrs. C. E. G. Crawford and J. W. Walker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad on Dec. 21, 1883.

THAKUR—CRAWFORD—Messrs. S. B. Thakur and C. E. G. Crawford

respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach on Dec. 21, 1883.

MACTIER, Mr. R. F., delivered over charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Satara on Dec. 28, 1883.

KING—MONKS—Capt. J. S. King and Surgeon C. Monks respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent of the Gaol at Aden on Dec. 21, 1883.

LATHAM, Mr. F. L., barrister at law, received charge of the office of advocate general on the 7th inst.

PATWARDHAM—JACOB—Messrs. S. V. Patwardham and H. P. Jacob respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of educational inspector, North East Division, on Dec. 24, 1883.

PECHEY—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Miss Edith Pechey, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M., formerly lecturer on Hygiene, at the London School of Medicine for Women, to be honorary physician to the Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children.

WHITE—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel J. H. White, R.E., to be president of the commission to hear appeals, under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, vice Major R. V. Riddell, R.E., resigned.

WALLER—The services of Lieut. E. A. Waller, R.E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the accounts branch.

DESAI, K. G., is appointed to act as executive engineer, Tanna.

FORDYCE, Capt. A. L. D., delivered over, and Major W. A. Salmon received charge of the office of the Political Agent, Mahi Cantas, on the 21st ultimo.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. A. D., delivered over, and Mr. J. K. Spence received, charge of the office of the second assistant collector, Panch Mahals, on the 22nd ult.

PORTEOUS, Mr. W., delivered over, and Mr. A. A. Borradaile received, charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate, Broach, on the 3rd inst.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Apothecaries—J. Roach, No. 3 (senior), from Station Hospital, Quetta, to Station Hospital, Kurrachee; T. Cabral, No. 14, from general duty, Quetta, to Station Hospital, Quetta; S. A. Caldeiro, No. 36, from Station Hospital, Kurrachee, to general duty, Sind; T. D. W. Gillespie, No. 62 (assistant), from Civil Medical Department, to Victoria Hospital, Suez; J. Gallagher, No. 100 (assistant) from general duty, Presidency Circle, Aden, to Civil Medical Department.

Hospital apprentices—C. J. Hanson, No. 221, from Station Hospital, Poona, to Station Hospital, Khandala; H. Crumby, No. 232, from Civil Medical Department to Station Hospital, Poona; L. A. DeSouza, No. 241, from Station Hospital, Khandala, to Civil Medical Department.

Hospital assistant, 3rd class—Bhow Vittoji, from Station Hospital, Ahmedabad, to 10th N.I., Bombay; Native medical pupils—Ganputrao Sawant, from 1st Lancers to 3rd N.I.; Nabibuksh Ellahibuksh, from detachment 17th N.I., Indore, to 17th N.I., Neemuch; Ramchundra Nanabhoi, from 13th N.I. to 21st N.I.; Ramchundra Nimbalkar, from 21st N.I. to 7th N.I.; Ramchundra Bholasing, from 2nd Lancers to 13th N.I.; Krishnaswamy Ramswamy, from Sappers and Miners to 7th N.I.; Laxuman, from 3rd Cavalry to 13th N.I.

FONSECA—MERCADO—Assistant apothecaries D. B. Fonseca and A. L. Mercado will travel at the public expense as ordered in Notification No. 121.

ALLEN—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Allen, C.S., to be 1st assistant collector, Ahmedabad, continuing to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Surat and district registrar and agent for the Governor, Surat, until relieved by Mr. J. G. White, C.S.

FURLONGHS.

YOUNG, Mr. A. P., assisting superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months, without pay.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 10, 1884.)

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

SMITH, Lieut. A., Staff Corps, Dec. 30, 1883.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieut. G. K. Daly, Staff Corps; Col. J. H. White, R.E.; and Sub-Conductor E. J. Keane, Commissariat.

DAVIES—The date of retirement of Surg. Major J. Davies has been altered from 6th to 17th Oct. 1882 (subject to H.M.'s approval).

ROOME—The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to Colonel's allowance from the date specified :—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. F. Roome, Jan. 3, 1884.

STOCK—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Col. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Staff Corps—Major H. J. Stock, Jan. 4, 1884.

MEIN—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Lieut. A. B. Mein, Jan. 6, 1884.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Surgeon Major W. C. Kiernander, Lieut. H. W. Seymour, Staff Corps, and Lieut. Col. T. F. Dowden, R.E.

HUTCHINSON—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from March 16, 1882, subject to the confirmation of the

Secretary of State for India :—Lieut. J. W. C. Hutchinson, 2nd Battalion King's Own Borderers, officiating wing officer, 23rd Regiment, N.I.I.

KEMBALL—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from March 26, 1882, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut. A. H. G. Kemball, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Regiment, officiating wing officer, 29th N.I.

(Adjutant General's Office, Puna, Jan. 4, 1884.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CRIMMUN, Surg. J., 4th Regiment, N.I., to officiate in medical charge during such times as Surgeon Monks may be employed in the Civil Department or until further orders.

HUNT, Col. R. A. C., 5th N. L. I., 2nd in command, (officiating committee), to be commandant vice Colonel Rome, who has vacated the appointment on attaining the Colonel's allowance, dated Jan. 3, 1884.

POOLE, Major A., wing commander (officiating 2nd in command), to be 2nd in command, vice Colonel Hunt, appointed commandant, dated Jan. 3, 1884.

BOWSER—License to solemnise marriages is hereby given to the Rev. W. Bowser, M.A., Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Karachi.

BELL—License to solemnise marriages is hereby given to the Rev. William Bell, M.A., Minister of the Baptist Church in Bombay.

KIRK, The Rev., M.A., should continue to officiate as Chaplain of Baroda, visiting Kattiawar seven times and Bhuj four times a year.

HENNEL, Major R., wing officer, (officiating wing commander) to be wing commander vice Major Poole, appointed 2nd in command, dated Jan. 3, 1884.

KREYER, Lieut. F. A. C., 17th N. I., quartermaster and officiating adjutant to be adjutant vice Lieut. Field transferred to the military accountant department.

PENROSE, Lieut. E. K., officiating wing officer 23rd N. L. I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

WAY, Lieut. H. E. C., 13th N. I., S.C., officiating wing officer 30th N. I. to be wing officer.

KETTLEWELL, Lieut. E. A., 22nd N. I., S.C., officiating wing officer to be wing officer.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. P., officiating wing officer, 8th N.I., is attached to the 2nd Sind Horse on probation.

OGLIVIE, Surgeon Major C. F., I.M.D., having returned from half pay is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle, from Nov. 22, 1883.

GOMES, Surgeon D. A., I.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Mhow Circle.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—Capt. W. R. L. Anderson, S.C., Mil. Acct., Dec. 26, 1883; Capt. F. W. Snell, S.C., wing officer, 13th N.I., Dec. 28, 1883.

FURLONGHS.

ELLIOTT—QUILL—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—York and Lancaster Regiment (1st Battalion)—Lieut. Col. M. L. Elliott, for six months, on medical certificate; A.M.D.—Surgeon R. S. S. Quill, for six months, on medical certificate.

TOTTENHEM, Lieut. C. G. L., Rifle Brigade (1st Battalion), for 12 months, on medical certificate. Unfit for duty with troops.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

HOGG, Major A. M., Staff Corps, second in command, 2nd Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

COLSTON—The undermentioned medical officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Brigade Surg. C. K. Colson, three months' medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JAN. 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. F. Knowles, S.C., Capt. A. de C. Rennick, S.C., Capt. W. O. Harris, S.C., Lieut. B. Duff, S.C., Major Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E., Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. H. Adey, Major C. M. Ryves, Inf., Lieut. Col. W. F. Sandwith, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. A. Martin, G. G. Dey (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—H. Moberly (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major A. B. Strahan, Col. T. W. Rutherford, S.C., Lieut. Col. A. D. Butter, S.C., Capt. J. E. Mein, S.C., Surg. Major D. N. Martin, Lieut. Col. C. H. Bergman, Inf., Col. P. C. Dalmahoy, Inf., Capt. A. S. McRae, S.C., Surg. James Moran, M.D., Lieut. Col. C. R. Matthews, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. E. S. Berkeley, S.C., Lieut. J. S. E. Western, S.C., Surg. M. S. Eyre, Col. A. M. Davies, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. G. R. C. Westropp, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. B. Sampson (Cov.), W. Duthoit (Cov.), J. Nugent (Cov.), R. H. New, Surg. H. Armstrong, C. H. Tawney, Syed Mahomed Israel, N. L. E. Thornton, J. H. C. Kelly, T. W. Bartlett.

Madras Estab.—A. M. Hayes.

Bombay Estab.—F. S. P. Ley (Cov.), S. Macdonald, C. B. P. Wilshire.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major D. J. Stewart, Inf., 183 days; Capt. J. H. Harrison, R.E., 184 days.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. F. Weldon, S.C., one month; Major H. G. Tillard, S.C., one month.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. Major P. Murphy, M.D., six months; Capt. W. J. Orr, S.C., one month; Lieut. W. W. Baker, R.E., three months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Stephen, S.C., six months; A. B. Simpson (Cov.), fourteen days; J. Ramsay, S.C., three months; G. W. Dodsworth, S.C., six months; J. W. Muir (Cov.), S.C., six months; W. J. Greer, S.C., six months; G. L. Lang (Cov.), seven and a-half months; F. C. Dankes, eight months; J. A. Betham, S.C., three months; Sir L. H. Griffin, K.C.S.I., six months; W. G. L. Cotton, six months; Lieut. Col. E. C. Codrington, S.C., six months; Lieut. Col. C. H. Bergman, Inf., seven days.

Madras Estab.—J. B. Spedding (Cov.), extra six months; L. McIver (Cov.), seven months eighteen days; Major E. S. Skinner, S.C., four months.

Bombay Estab.—J. D. Framjee, S.C., three months; Surg. D. A. Patterson, six months; Capt. F. W. S. Jackson, S.C., six months; Col. F. S. Iredell, Inf., six months.

JAN. 29.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Charles John Cornfield, from the King's Own Borderers, dated Feb. 18, 1882, but to rank from Dec. 22, 1879; Lieut. Frederick Campbell, from the South Lancashire Regiment, dated Sept. 18, 1882, but to rank from March 15, 1880; Lieut. Herbert Ralph Brander, from the Leinster Regiment, dated Feb. 27, 1882, but to rank from Oct. 2, 1880; Lieut. Charles Patrick William Pirie, from the Devonshire Regiment, dated July 1, 1881, but to rank from Oct. 8, 1880; Lieut. Richard Money Maxwell, from the Royal Irish Regiment, dated July 14, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 26, 1881; Lieut. David Montgomery Thompson, from the Royal Irish Regiment, dated July 18, 1882, but to rank from May 23, 1881; Lieut. Mark Ancrum Kerr, from the Leicestershire Regiment, dated Dec. 10, 1881, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Arthur Vincent Hatch, from the Connaught Rangers, dated March 20, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. William Rutherford Little, from the Connaught Rangers, dated July 2, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Gilbert Hamilton de Lacy Lacy, from the Leicestershire Regiment, dated July 28, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Harry Frere Lych, from the Royal Irish Regiment, dated Aug. 25, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. William Arthur Watson, from the Worcestershire Regiment, dated June 23, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Alexander Hamilton, from the King's Own Borderers, dated July 6, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Kellow Chesney, from the West Riding Regiment, dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieut. Earnest Leigh Holloway, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated April 26, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Douglas James Orr Taylor, from the King's Own Borderers, dated May 2, 1880, but to rank from June 15, 1879; Lieut. Henry James Forster, from the East Yorkshire Regiment, dated April 1, 1882, but to rank from Dec. 27, 1879.

WAR OFFICE.

PALM-MALL.—JAN. 29

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Charles Loftus Bates, from the 3rd Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant, vice H. L. Pennell, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Suffolk Regiment.—Lieut. Sydney Boyle Stotherd, from the 9th Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant, vice C. M. Ducat, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. John Ewart Waterfield, from the 1st Regiment, Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice G. N. Caulfield, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The York and Lancaster Regiment.—Lieut. Stuart Peter Rolfe, from the 3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice C. Griffiths, transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. Harrie Ernest Eaton, from the 3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice E. J. Carter, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).—Lieut. William Dixon Green, from the 3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant, vice F. V. Whittall, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

HOME NEWS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the meeting on Monday, Jan. 21, 1884, Sir E. Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I., in the chair, H. Tufnell Esq., was elected a Resident Member, and Messrs. R. Gordon, C. de Harlez, I. Van der Gheyn, and Muz. Mehdy Khan, Hon. Resident Members. Mr. R. N. Cust, Hon. Sec. R.A.S., laid before the meeting a short but complete statement of the present position of the question of the "Origin of the Indian Alphabet," referring in this to two theories. The first, put forth by the late Professor Dowson and General Cunningham, that

this alphabet had an independent origin in India itself; the other by Professor Weber, Burnell, and most other scholars, that it came from Western Asia. Such an importation, he showed, was possible, as the Phœnician Alphabet was in full use B.C. 800, while there was also constant commercial intercourse between the West and the East, and probable, in that no allusion is made in any part of Asian or Dravidian literature to the invention of alphabetic writing; while we have, also, no inscription earlier than B.C. 250. The remarkable resemblance between these two alphabetic systems demand the admission of as common origin, especially as no one supposes the Western Alphabet, as well as our numerals, came from the East. The Asoka Inscriptions (with the certain date of about B.C. 250) have two alphabetic forms; the Northern unquestionably of Aramæan origin—the Southern, from which all the existing alphabets of India are derived, an importation by sea. Dr. Burnell has suggested three possible sources—1. Direct from Phœnicia. 2. By way of the Persian Gulf, from some Asamdan Alphabet existing in Mesopotamia. 3. (With Professor Weber) From Southern Arabia. He (Dr. Burnell) inclined to the second, and Mr. Cust the third of these views. At the close of the paper, Bishop Caldwell, Sir Clive Bayley, and other members, discussed the question at some length.

COUNCIL DRAFTS FOR INDIA.—Tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 in bills on India and transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 11,65,500, average rate 1s. 7½d.; and on Bombay, Rs. 3,75,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; in telegraphic transfers, on Calcutta, Rs. 23,25,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; and on Bombay, Rs. 21,00,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; and on Madras, Rs. 1,50,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; or a total of Rs. 61,15,500. Tenders for bills at 1s. 7 9-16d. received about 75 per cent., and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7½d. about 75 per cent. So great, however, was the demand for remittances, that the Council subsequently sold 8½ lakhs of transfers at 1s. 7 21-32d., of which Rs. 5,50,000 was for Calcutta, Rs. 2,00,000 for Bombay, and Rs. 1,00,000 for Madras. Between April 1 and Tuesday, the total sold reached Rs. 15,83,96,650, and realised £12,859,910.—Yesterday tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 were also received. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Calcutta, Rs. 8,22,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; and on Bombay, Rs. 10,15,500, average rate 1s. 7½d.; in telegraphic transfers—on Calcutta, Rs. 8,50,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; on Bombay, Rs. 23,50,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; and on Madras, Rs. 1,00,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.—a total of Rs. 52,37,500. Tenders for bills at 1s. 7 9-16d. received about 50 per cent., and for transfers at 1s. 7½d. 50 per cent., and above in full. Subsequently the Council sold transfers on Calcutta for Rs. 1,50,000, and a similar amount on Bombay at 1s. 7 21-32d., besides Bills on Calcutta for Rs. 22,000 at 1s. 7 19-32d., and for Rs. 15,000 on Bombay at 1s. 7½d. Up to Tuesday's sale the amount sold since April 1, 1883, had reached Rs. 16,66,00,650, and realised £13,530,778. Messrs. Page and Gwyher's circular of the 25th ult., shows that the average rate at which both kinds of remittance have been sold during the current financial year is now 1s. 7 7-16d., against 1s. 7 7-16d. for the period ending Dec. 28, 1883. The average was raised rapidly during the month now closed, over three crores having been sold during the last four weeks at an average rate of 1s. 7½d. per rupee.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—The cash available in India for every day business purposes has been so much diminished that the Directors of the Bank of Bombay, notwithstanding the fact that they raised their rate on Tuesday, were obliged on Wednesday to increase their discount charges still further to 8 per cent. Owing to this very rapid upward movement in the value of money in India, the silver market was very firm, there being buyers of bars at 50½d. per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at about 49½d. Indian rates for telegraphic transfers were firm at 1s. 7 9-16d., but there was no change in China exchange quotations. Rupee Paper showed no alteration, but was, if anything, steadier at former prices.—On Thursday dearer money in India caused such a demand for out remittances that the India Council were able to get 1s. 7 11-16d. per rupee for 12 lakhs of telegraphic transfers. In consequence of this the silver market was firmer, at 50 15-16d. to 51½d. per ounce, although very little business was done, owing to the scarcity of supplies on the spot. Mexican dollars advanced in about the same proportion, to 49½d. to 49 11-16d., but transactions were extremely limited. The Indian rates for telegraphic transfers were strong, at 1s. 7 19-32d. to 1s. 7½d. Rupee Paper was unchanged and quiet.—Although a few trifling transactions in bar silver were effected on Friday at 50 15-16d. per ounce, business could not be entered into at all freely in the present bare condition of the market. Pending the receipt of fresh supplies, bars continue to be quoted at 50 15-16d. to 51d. No dealings occurred in Mexican dollars, the price for which remained nominally at 49½d. to 49 11-16d. Indian rates for telegraphic transfers were quoted at 1s. 7½d. in both Bombay and Calcutta. Rupee Paper was unaltered.—On Saturday Indian exchanges were unaltered, but the reports received say that the tendency was easier. The Silver Market consequently felt the effect of a smaller demand, and bars were not quoted higher than 50 15-16d., with scarcely any business at that price. Mexican dollars remained at 49½d. to 49 11-16d., but these rates were purely nominal. Rupee Paper was unchanged, and, as usual on a Saturday, almost neglected.—On Monday very little business was done in the Silver Market, but Indian telegraphic transfer rates were easier, at 1s. 7 19-32d., bars at 50½d., and Mexican dollars at 49½d. per ounce. The altered condition of the market for silver adversely affected Rupee Paper. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closed at 80¼ to 81¼, and the Four per Cents. at 77¼ to 78¼, but little business was done.—On Tuesday, as the West India packet brought an unusual small amount of bar silver, the brokers were able to get 50 15-16d. per ounce for it, showing a slight advance. The Mexican dollars which were consigned by the same steamer were placed for China at 49½d. The Indian quotations for telegraphic transfers were dull at 1s. 7 9-16d. in Calcutta, and 1s. 7 19-32d. in Bombay. Rupee Paper closed at 77¼ to 78 for the Four, and 80¼ to 81 for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., and business continued

very limited.—On Wednesday the market was steady, with only a small amount of business, and bars and dollars were quoted at 50 15-16d. and 49 5/8d. per ounce respectively. Indian exchange rates were unaltered, and so was Rupee Paper, but the Shanghai rate for four months' bills receded a little, to 5s. 2 1/2d. per tael.

THE INDIA FOUR PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN.—The Secretary of State for India in Council publishes for general information a notification which has been issued by the Government of India to the effect that the Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan of the 22nd of April, 1854, will, in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India, dated the 22nd of January, 1853, be discharged on the 22nd day of April, 1885, when payment will be made, at the option of the creditors, either in cash in India or by bills on the Secretary of State in Council of India, at twelve months' date, and 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee, with power to the Secretary of State in Council to postpone payment of those bills for one, two, or three years upon allowing interest at four per cent. per annum for the period of postponement.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE TO THE EAST.—The following particulars are taken from the annual circular issued by Mr. J. Westwood Thompson (successor to Mr. G. de Quetteville):—"The total shipments of specie from Gravesend by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers to the East during 1883 were £8,117,525, of which £1,288,620 was in gold, and the remainder in silver, against a total of £7,991,381 in 1882, showing an increase of £126,144. From the Mediterranean ports they were £158,574 of gold only, showing a decrease of £2,080,420, there having been an export of over £2,000,000 worth of silver from Trieste to Bombay in 1882. The export by the Messageries Maritimes during the same period was £886,683 (£489,994 gold and £396,689 silver), showing a decrease of £885,771 as compared with 1882. The total amount of telegraphic transfers and drafts drawn by the Government of India was Rs.24,33,85,162'15'9, realising £16,696,931 15s. 9d., an increase of Rs.8,64,11,578'1'2 as compared with the previous year, and an increase of £6,686,284 7s. 2d. in the sterling amount. The highest price of Rupee Paper was 86 1/2 for the Four-and-a-Half per Cent., and 82 9-16 for the Four per Cents., and the lowest 82 and 79 3/4 respectively."

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The directors have convened a special meeting, for the purpose of enabling the shareholders to determine whether the directors shall proceed with an application to Parliament during the present session for a bill to enable the corporation to register as the Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited), under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, with a reserve liability of £25 per share, being exactly the same extent and measure of liability as at present. In conclusion, the directors state that the Treasury absolutely refuses to modify the charter provisions, if the corporation continues under either its own charter or the proposed model charter form. The policy of Government is now to disconnect the Treasury from all control or interference with banks, and therefore to refuse the allowance of alterations; but on the other hand to encourage all the chartered banks to register, and take control over their own administration. In view of this principle, and in view of the freedom the shareholders of the corporation will acquire if they resolve to register it as a limited company, the directors are further influenced in revising their former recommendation, and in now proposing and recommending limited liability. As a limited company, the corporation would have a choice of methods by which to deal with the question of capital in silver currency countries, or with investments not immediately realisable. Under the Limited Liability Acts, profits could be carried to a reserve fund, without the obligation of first paying a five per cent. dividend, capital could be increased or reduced, or other arrangements made with the sanction of the shareholders.

OBITUARY.—The Ven. George Warlow, Archdeacon of Madras died on Saturday, at Madras. The reverend gentleman graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, taking his bachelor's degree, as junior optime, in 1860. He was ordained deacon in 1860, and admitted into priest's orders in the following year by Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, and having held for a short time the curacy of Christ Church, Lee, Kent, was appointed in 1863 to the chaplaincy of Trimulgherry, on the Madras Establishment. In 1869 he was transferred to St. George's Cathedral, Madras, where he remained till 1875, when he was appointed chaplain at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund. In 1877 he became chaplain at Bangalore. In 1879 he was appointed chaplain at Fort St. George, and was nominated to the Archdeaconry of Madras in 1881. Mr. Warlow was the joint editor of the *Madras Church Pulpit*, &c.

INDIAN TEA IN 1883.—Messrs. Gow and Wilson have issued their annual report on the Indian Tea Market in 1883. It contains two useful charts, by one of which the course of prices and the monthly deliveries of Indian tea during the last six years are shown with the clearness which is the special characteristic of the graphic method of setting forth statistics. The other chart shows the average home consumption of both China and Indian teas in each of the last 20 years. There is also a table which shows that Indian teas have come more and more into use of late years. In 1883 their consumption amounted to 34 per cent. of the total consumption of tea in the United Kingdom.

MESSRS. MAPPIN AND WEBB, Mansion House Buildings, E.C., have now on view a very handsome sword with sterling silver, richly chased scabbard, and hilt, the latter having the crest of Sir T. Fowell-Baxter, Bart., to whom it is to be presented. The blade is embossed with the following inscription:—"Presented to Colonel Sir T. Fowell-Baxter, Bart., by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and members of the 2nd Tower Hamlet Rifle Volunteers, as a memento of their regard and esteem on his retirement from command after nearly twenty-five years' service, and subsequently becoming their honorary colonel."

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that business does not make satisfactory progress, and the markets exhibit general inactivity. In several cases, sales have been effected at lower quotations than during

any previous period, without leading to speculative feeling, and the home trade continue to take moderate supplies. The result of the Dutch Trading Company's coffee sale yesterday did not reach here as usual, telegraphic communication being interrupted by the severe gale. To-day, we hear that most numbers went 1 to 1 1/2 cents. under valuations. Good ordinary Java about 34 1/4 to 35 cents., or below the November price. Havre, as well as other leading European markets, have been dull, and the tone here is very unsettled. To-day, Plantation Ceylon, and Santos, went at some reduction. East India sold at easier rates. Brazil, in which transactions are of limited extent, barely maintains the recent high quotations. No business is reported in new crop Rangoon rice to arrive. The depression in the sugar market continues unabated; crystallized Demerara has further declined 1s. per cwt., and the trade take limited supplies. Sales of Madras Jaggery and other common brown descriptions are reported to have been made, of which particulars do not transpire. Beet is again cheaper, and offered for delivery upon lower terms than last quoted. At the public sales of China tea, common to fair grades of Congou went at easier rates. Indian growths have met with a steady demand, and show little alteration for the week. The cinnamon offered at auction on Monday chiefly met with buyers at November prices to 1d. advance, but fine qualities were down 1d. to 2d. per lb. This was the first of the monthly series. A large supply of white pepper offered in the weekly spice sale yesterday found buyers at easier rates. Black is weaker. Zanzibar cloves further receded, and cassia lignea offered "without reserve," sold at 30s. per cwt., a price never before accepted.

COFFEE.—Plantation Ceylon, fine and bold descriptions; 216 casks, 55 barrels and bags, small, 66s. to 67s. 6d.; middling to good middling, 77s. 6d. to 85s.; bold, 90s. 6d. to 94s.; fine, 95s. to 104s.; 437 casks, 405 bags East India part sold at and after the auctions, Naidoobatum medium to bold, 76s. to 96s.

JUTE.—A good many parcels in dock have sold at steady rates, but the market is quiet. To-day 6,000 bales have sold to arrive.

INDIGO.—Second Day's Sale.—Bengal and desirable Oudes, and plant Oudes have sold at last sales' prices to some advance, undesirable sorts at 2d. to 4d. discount. Export Kurpahs maintain yesterday's rates, ordinary and low kinds dull. Dry leaf Madras sold about 3d. advance on last October rates. Messrs. Stansbury and Co. say there was rather more animation in the sale to-day, good Oudes, when dry, brought 3d. to 4d. above valuations; ordinary descriptions were frequently withdrawn, last sales' rates being unobtainable. Good Kurpah and dry leaf Madras also sold with spirit, but the other descriptions showed no improvement on the depressed rates ruling yesterday. Of the 2,494 chests which passed the auction, 1,013 were sold, 585 bought in, and 896 withdrawn.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—The supplies brought to market during the week have amounted to 18,000 packages, nearly all of which have been sold at prices comparing favourably with last week's quotations, common descriptions of all styles excepted, which close a little cheaper. With a reduced supply of finest grades, competition has been good at full prices.

COFFEE.—The small public sales have not affected prices, and the market is dull. A few small lots of Plantation Ceylon and East India went without alteration.

RICE.—A cargo of 715 tons Rangoon off the coast, sold at 8s. Market dull, and nothing done in the new season's rice.

INDIGO.—The sales of East India close to-day, 3,400 chests having sold during their progress; they have gone off without animation. The small proportion of Bengals sold readily, and of the late imports, plant Oudes and Oudes, when dry and of desirable quality, have met with a good demand, but the bulk of the latter kinds being damp and wanting in colour, were mostly withdrawn or bought in, as they could only have been sold at a sacrifice, to which importers were not willing to submit. Quotations, as compared with the last October sales rates:—Bengal, middling shipping, 3d. advance; ordinary, 3d. advance; good consuming, 3d. advance; ordinary, par to 2d. advance; plant Oudes, good middling, 2d. to 4d. advance; ordinary to middling, par to 2d. decline; Oudes, ordinary and low, 2d. to 3d. decline. Kurpahs, of which there was a good supply, have met with fair competition; no good or fine marks were offered, but the desirable kinds, fit for export, maintained the advance paid previously to the opening of the sales, while the ordinary and low sold less readily, and required more support from the importers. Secondhand parcels and marks withdrawn or bought in at previous sales were quite neglected, even at a decline on the last sales currency. Quotations:—Good middling, 3d. to 4d. advance; good ordinary to middling, 2d. to 3d. advance; colour, ordinary kinds, 2d. to 3d. advance; undesirable kinds, about par. Dry leaf Madras has met throughout with a good demand, and a general advance on the last sales rates has been established. Good and fine, 3d. advance; middling, 3d. advance; ordinary and low, 3d. advance.

COTTON.—Market strong, but the higher prices asked check business; sales only 1,200 bales, including Tinnivelly, 4 13-16d. to 4 7/8d.; Scinde, 3 1/2d. to 3 11-16d.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—To-day's sales comprised 13,673 packages, all "without reserve"; 8,945 packages were Congou, chiefly red leaf kinds, and 3,189 scented capers. The auctions passed flatly, but without any change on last week's rates.

COFFEE.—At auction, 187 casks, 831 barrels and bags, Plantation Ceylon sold, small and common, 65s. to 70s. 6d.; low middling to middling, 71s. 6d. to 79s. 6d.; fine, 84s. 6d. to 85s.; rather bold to fine, 89s. to 99s.

COTTON.—A dull market at steady rates. Sales about 1,100 bales, including Tinnivelly, at 4 13-16d. to 5 1/8d.; Bengal, at 3 3/4d. to 4 3-16d.; and Scinde, at 3 7-16d. to 3 1/2d. per lb.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

COFFEE.—The market shows weakness, 119 casks, 20 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon sold—low middling gray to middling colour,

70s to 78s.; good middling to bold, 82s. to 91s.; one lot fine ditto, 100s.; 10 cases, 177 bags, East Indian Coorg, 68s. to 77s. 6d.

COTTON.—The market is steady, without change. The sales amount to about 1,500 bales, including Timmivally at 4 13-16d. to 5 1/4d., Western 4 9-16d., and Bengal at 4 1/4d. to 4 5-16d. per lb. Forward delivery, American, February-March, 5 59-64d., for middling l.m.c.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

LUTHER—Jan. 23, at 8, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, the wife of M. F. Luther, Esq., Lient. R.N. (Retired List), a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RUSSELL-SMITH—Jan. 24, at St. Luke's Church, Torquay, John Russell, Civil Engineer, of Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, London, to Laura Clement, elder daughter of Dr. Clement Smith, Indian Army, of St. Enoder, Cornwall, and Argyll Hall, Torquay.

DEATHS.

BURGASS—Jan. 23, Richard Burgass, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, late First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, aged 72.

CUTTER—Jan. 20, at Queen-square, Harriet Bowman Lowe Cutter, widow of the late O. T. Cutter, formerly of Calcutta, aged 73.

CHITTY—Jan. 28, at 9, Worcester-terrace, Clifton, Helen Alves, the beloved wife of Colonel W. T. Chitty, H.M. Bombay Staff Corps.

FREEMAN—Jan. 19, at Foscaldale, Bournemouth, Annie Matilda Freeman, wife of Major T. A. Freeman, H.M.'s 2nd East Surrey Regiment, and eldest daughter of Major General G. N. Cave, late Bengal Army.

NEWINGTON—Jan. 20, at Douglas, suddenly, Frances Emma, the beloved wife of Capt. Chas. D. G. Newington, Army Reserve, and youngest daughter of G. W. Dumbell, Esq., of Belmont, Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 29.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME—Jan. 18. Coniston (s), Singapore; Hildergarde, Karachi; Nelson (s), Java; Europa (s), Bombay; Comus, Rangoon; Cape Breton, Java; Marcello, Rangoon; Europa (s), Bombay.—19. Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta; Vega (s), Calcutta; Telemachus (s), Shanghai; Ethiopia (s), Bombay; Sir Hy. Lawrence, Calcutta; Borghild, Java.

BOMBAY—Jan. 4. Gwalior (s), Trieste; Punjab (s), Bussorah; Lee (s), Shields; Culna (s), Karachi.—5. Govino (s), London.—6. C. of Edinburgh (s), Glasgow; Foochow, Bangkok.—7. Scindia (s), Calcutta; Abyssinia (s), Karachi.—8. Malacca (s), Zanzibar; Scindia (s), Karachi; Crown of Aregon, Liverpool; Lepanto (s), Hull; Vestal Zanzibar.—9. Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; Albania (s), Cardiff; Bhow-nuggur (s), Bhow-nuggur; Ganges (s), London.

CALCUTTA—Dec. 31. Lennox (s), Hong Kong; Kilwa (s), Moulmein; Coconada (s), Rangoon; Queen of Scots, Liverpool; Cella, Port Natal.—Jan. 3. C. Cambridge (s), Liverpool; Bhundara (s), Bombay; Bolan, Liverpool.—4. Baroda, Liverpool.—5. Talavera, Liverpool; Forest Hall (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS—Jan. 2. Australia (s), Calcutta.—3. Malda (s), Bombay.—6. Bancoora (s), Calcutta; Rajha of Cochin, London.—8. Pellican (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME—Jan. 17. Laleham (s), Singapore.—18. Glencoe (s), Shanghai; Garth Castle (s), Cape Colony; Luigia Madre, Singapore; Comptos (s), Singapore; Jacob Christensen (s), Aden.—19. Nevada, Mauritius.

BOMBAY—Jan. 4. Simla (s), Persian Gulf; Bhow-nuggur (s), Bhow-nuggur; Kootbalum, Tellicherry; Nepaul (s), London.—5. Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Java (s), Zanzibar; Mount Tabor (s), Havre.—6. Columbian (s), Jeddah.—7. Adria (s), Mauritius.—8. Clan Murray (s), Liverpool.—9. E. of India (s), Calcutta; Africa (s), London; Kerbella (s), Calcutta; Culna (s), Rangoon.—10. Punjab (s), Persian Gulf; Annie, Singapore; Huntsman (s), Antwerp.

CALCUTTA—Dec. 31. Steamers Shahzada and Australia.—Jan. 1. Briton.—2. Voorwaarts, Bassein, City of Canterbury, Tyrone, and Medina.—5. Swordsman.

MADRAS—Jan. 2. Asia (s), Rangoon.—5. Clive (s), Moulmein.—6. Navarino (s), Calcutta.—7. Bancoora (s), Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Ganges*, Jan. 9.—From London: Mr. E. Hand, Lieut. Col. Anderson, Mr. Guthrie, Major Sandilands, Mr. J. D. Fitzmaurice, Mr. and Mrs. Stockert, Captain McCulloch, Mrs. Dominey, infant, and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Rowe, Mr. and Miss Muller, Mr. C. Muller, Miss Scudamore, Mrs. Rushwant, infant, and two children, Mr. Robert H. Das, Mr. A. Das, Miss Banett, Mr. C. Dormer, Mrs. Fraser and two sons, Mr. J. H. Furneaux, Lieut. R. W. Johnstone, Miss Price, Mrs. Payne, Mr. P. Dyer, Mr. Pansaast, Mr. Steers, Mr. Danasola, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. Chas. Allen, Mr. Ramos, Mr. Vernon, Miss Ward, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Macphie, Mr. B. Clarke and child, Mrs. Dare, Mrs. Earnshaw. From Venice: Mrs. Nimmo and two infants, Miss Walshe, Mr. and Mrs. Fasson, Capt. and Mrs. Millar, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Wickam, Professor Forward, Mr. Moore, Messrs. De Saone, Mr. R. Davidson, Colonel and Mrs. Dowden and infant. From Brindisi: Miss Lang, Mr. J. R. Fernandes, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Colonel Chapman, C.B., Colonel White, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. H. E. Stokes, Mr. W. McDonald, Major Campbell, Mr. C.

Wilkinson, Mr. M. Haworth, Mr. Agassie, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham. From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Von der Hellar.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Gwalior*, Jan. 10.—From Venice: Mr. F. Eggena, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, the Hon. L. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and child. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Sewell, Mr. G. Salmon, Mr. R. Kirkinton, Mr. Tufnell, Mr. R. Redmayne, Mr. W. Young, Mr. S. N. Fox, Mr. Mustaphi Ali, Lieut. Col. M. G. Gerard, Major Mackenzie, Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Mr. F. C. Macrae, Dr. O'Neill, Mr. R. V. Reid, Colonel Hastings Fraser, Mr. P. Pavy, Capt. Mathias, Mr. D. Greig. From London: Mr. F. Prevost, Mr. Ewbank, Mr. Munnock, Mr. W. Graham. From Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Feys and two children, Mr. J. A. Henriques.

AT LONDON.—Per *Nepaul*, Jan. 31.—From Bombay: Mrs. Bedford, Mr. Sandford, Dr. Odevaine, Rev. W. C. Ferneaux, Mr. H. Roddy, Pay Sergeant H. Howard, Major Hogg, Mr. J. D. Guilt.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Lombardy*, Jan. 11.—For London: Mrs. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allen and two children, Major R. Westmacott, Dr. R. H. Quill, Mr. D. J. Sonawalla. For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Whittlenoom and two children, Miss Foley, Mr. and Miss Ardenne, For Marseilles: Mr. J. T. Darling, Mr. J. Hayward. For Suez: Miss B. Woolston, Miss S. H. Woolston.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Rewa*, sailing Jan. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. H. A. Bechcroft, Rev. M. T. Burrows, Mr. H. E. Cullinck, Miss R. Curtis, Rev. W. Hurley, Mr. Percy Williams, Mr. E. H. de Winton, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. A. Skeen, Miss Maclean, Mr. G. Bright, Miss C. Hume, Mrs. Mackenzie.

For Madras: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Foord, Mr. A. N. Groves, Miss C. S. Kitching, Miss Oxley, Miss Rowden, Rev. James and Mrs. Jollie, Mr. G. H. Barefoot.

For Cochin: Rev. and Mrs. Johnstone.

For Calcutta: Mr. Spry, Mr. H. Burton, Mr. Brown Constable, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. J. T. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Petrie, Mrs. Pinlow, Miss Frances Porter, Rev. W. Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Miss Rose, Miss Rushbrook, Mr. F. Wilson, Miss Yule, Mr. W. P. Mandy, Mr. H. S. Mandy, Mr. A. A. Mandy, Miss A. J. Mandy, Mrs. J. T. Whish, Mr. Larpent, Mr. J. C. G. Lynam.

Per s.s. *Ethiopia*, sailing Jan. 30.

For Algiers: Mr. E. R. Tweed.

For Karachi: Mrs. Knatchbull, Miss Knatchbull, Mrs. Crutchly, Miss Crutchly, Miss Hollander.

For Busreh: Mr. Powell.

For Bombay: Major S. Braburne, Mrs. Braburne, the Misses Braburne (2), Mrs. Browne, Miss Browne.

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, sailing Feb. 6.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Durnford, Mr. G. Purdon, Lieut. Bacon, Mr. Fryer, Mr. T. F. Fryer, Mr. C. E. Bertlin.

For Madras: Mrs. Stephen, Mr. Horace Robinson.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Livingstone, Mr. Alston.

For Rangoon: Mr. and Mrs. Benemy, three children, and ayah.

For Townsville: Mr. W. L. Broadley.

For Brisbane: Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson.

Per s.s. *Chyebassa*, sailing Feb. 11.

For Townsville: Mr. Townsend, Mr. W. L. Broadley.

For Brisbane: Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson, Mr. Young.

Per s.s. *Agra*, sailing Feb. 13.

For Karachi: Miss M. H. Lowe, Miss K. Lowe, Dr. W. T. Murphy.

For Algiers: Mrs. Leighton.

For Bombay: Captain McRae, Mrs. Grey.

Colonel R. A. C. Hunt has been appointed pukka commandant of the 5th Bombay, N.I.; Major A. Poole, second in command; and Major Hennell, wing commander.

The Secretary of State has decided that the tenure of appointment of those Commandants of native regiments who have not completed thirty-two years' service for pension, and who were permitted by G.G.O. No. 110 of 1883 to retain their posts till April 1, 1884, may be extended to a maximum period of nine years, or such less period as may be required to enable the officers to complete thirty-two years' pension service.

Sepoy Goojur Singh, of the 13th Bengal N.I., has been sentenced by a general court-martial at Bareilly to be hanged, for shooting Naick Jaymul Singh at Bareilly on Dec. 7, and causing his death. The Commander in Chief has confirmed the sentence.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a European District Court-martial held at Poona on the 31st ult., Private William Carey, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, was charged with using insubordinate language to his superior officer, Corporal J. Cartwright. It appeared that when the court-martial prisoners, of whom Carey was one, were ordered to keep together, he said, "There is too much keeping together altogether about you." He also made use of an indecent expression. The Court, which was presided over by Major Erskine, of the Poona Horse, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to hard labour for 21 months and to be discharged with ignominy from the service. Major General Ross confirmed the sentence with the exception of the "discharged with ignominy," which he remitted. In consequence of the prisoner's general bad character, he directed that the imprisonment should be undergone out of, and not in, the United Kingdom.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent. | Rs. 96½ to 97½ |
| Four-and-a-half per Cent. | 101 to 101½ |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan | — |
| Ten years | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 107 |

BANKS.

| INDIAN BANKS | Paid-up | Rates |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Bank of Bombay | Rs. 500 | 757½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 865 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 640 |
| Agra | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China | 50 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28 | 700 |
| National of India | 12½ | 87 |
| Oriental | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba | 700 | 795 |
| Frere | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 395 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton | 2,850 | 1,140 |
| Albert Ginning | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Apollo (small shares) | 2,200 | 380 |
| Bellarv | 1,000 | 595 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning | 500 | 595 |
| New Indian | 125 | 217½ |
| Broach Cotton Ginning | 250 | 50 |
| Carwar | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba | 1,880 | 1,350 |
| Dholera Ginning | 300 | 205 |
| East India | 1,000 | 1,450 |
| Fort | 8,500 | 2,700 |
| French | 500 | 640 |
| Sind | 750 | 560 |
| Mofussil | 400 | 425 |
| Prince of Wales | 500 | 660 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,100 | 1,230 |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart | 400 | 790 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad | 1,000 | 1,750 |
| Anglo-Indian | 100 | 140 |
| Alfred Manufacturing | 500 | 525 |
| Alliance Spinning | 700 | 950 |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 100 | 39 |
| Bombay United | 1,000 | 1070 |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 1,000 | 525 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. | 500 | 710 |
| Coorla Mills | 1,000 | 830 |
| D. Spinning | 2,000 | 520 |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | 1,040 |
| Hyderabad Spinning | 1,000 | 1,230 |
| Khandeish | 1,000 | 910 |
| Madras | 1,250 | — |
| Manchester United | 1,000 | 3,300 |
| Manchester Spinning | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning | 250 | 247½ |
| National Spinning | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,000 | 1,120 |
| Oriental | 625 | 720 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 500 | 270 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Sholapore Mills | 1,000 | 1,540 |
| Victoria Mills | 1,000 | 800 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock | 218-3-6 | 350 |
| Do. New 50 Shares | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. | 21-13-1 | — |
| Do. New 50 Shares | 100-14-6 | — |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|----------|-------|
| B. B. & Cent. India (New 50 Shares) | 100-14-6 | 250 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory | 100 | 108 |
| Bombay Burma Trading | 1,500 | 5,100 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship | 10 | — |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300 | 345 |
| Treacher and Co | 500 | 1,270 |
| Thacker and Co. | 100 | 182 |

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| 4½ Promissory Notes | Rs. 96 13 to 96 14 |
| 4½ of 1870 (1883) | 99 8 to — |
| 4½ of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off | — |
| 4½ of 1870-79 (1893) | 100 4 to — |
| 4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) | 100 4 to — |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 100 0 to 100 8 |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 100 8 to 101 0 |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 102 0 to 102 4 |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 103 0 to 103 4 |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) | 107 12 to — |
| 6 of 1871 (1892) | 108 12 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1908) | 106 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Agra | Rs. 100 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings | 100 | 127 to 128 |
| Allahabad | 100 | 180 to — |
| Alliance of Simla | 100 | 132 to — |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 87½ to — |
| Do. of Upper India | 100 | 130 to — |
| Delhi and London | 25 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya | 100 | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie | 100 | 115 to — |
| National of India | 12½ | 90 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation | 500 | 540 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100 | 93 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute | 100 | 36 to — |
| Bally Paper Mills | 100 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute | 100 | 83 to — |
| Bengal Coal | 1000 | 1440 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills | Rs. 100 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Bonded Warehouse | 445 | 360 to 370 |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills | 100 | 47 to — |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills | 80 | 95 to 96 |
| Burrakur Coal | 100 | 130 to — |
| Calcutta Docking | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | 150 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. | 85 | 7 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100 | 126 to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press | 100 | 100 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway | 100 | 101 to 102 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | 52 to 53 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | 220 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway | 220 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal | 250 | 215 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory | 100 | 48 to — |
| Goswary Cotton Mills | 200 | 220 to — |
| Gouripore | 100 | 84 to 85 |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 102 to 103 |
| Howrah Docking | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills | 100 | 87 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation | 1000 | 1765 to — |
| Kamerbatty Jute Mills | 50 | 12 to — |
| Labour Transportation | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping | 100 | 115 to 116 |
| Merchants' Steam Tug | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery | 100 | 150 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery | 100 | 90 to — |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press | 100 | 90 to — |
| Nanthore Indigo | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerbroom Coal | 100 | 96 to — |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway | 100 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | 78 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association | 100 | 65 to — |
| Riverside Press | 30 | 62 to 63 |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas | 100 | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail | — | 280 to — |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing | 100 | 57 to — |
| Strand Bank Press | 100 | 78 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | 107 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphere Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amluckie | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam | 220 | 540 to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Do. contributory | 80 | 45 to 50 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) | 200 | 240 to — |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 120 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Burkholia (Cachar) | 100 | 56 to 67 |
| Central Cachar | 200 | 140 to 142 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Chota Nagpore | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) | 100 | 78 to — |
| Cutchehra (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling | 100 | 115 to — |
| Deduw Kosh (Cachar) | 100 | 30 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) | 90 | 50 to — |
| Dehra Doon | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessaia and Parbut (Assam) | 100 | 92 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) | 100 | 62 to — |
| Eastern Cachar | 100 | 70 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 55 to — |
| Giele (Darjiling) | 100 | 80 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) | 100 | 75 to — |
| Indian Terai | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellalpoore (Cachar) | 250 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Kalachehra (Cachar) | 100 | 61 to — |
| Kangra Valley | 100 | par. — |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) | 100 | 52 to — |
| Kunchnapore (Cachar) | 100 | 34 to 36 |
| Kurseong and Darjiling | 250 | 145 to — |
| Do. contributory | 200 | 130 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) | 100 | 212 to — |
| Lakatoora (Syhet) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) | 100 | 100 to — |
| Loobah | 100 | 145 to — |
| Lower Assam | 100 | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) | 100 | 80 to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 40 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 30 to — |
| Moran (Assam) | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) | 100 | 80 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) | 100 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory | 225 | 73 to — |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) | 100 | — to — |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) | 200 | 120 to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) | 85 | 70 to 71 |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Puttara (Syhet) | 100 | 55 to — |
| Rajabare (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar | 56 | par. — |
| Seemah | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah | 100 | 105 to — |
| Singel (Darjiling) | 100 | 92 to — |
| Soom (Darjiling) | 100 | 97 to — |
| Springside (Darjiling) | 100 | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Tendardree (Darjiling) | 100 | 85 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) | 100 | 221 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) | 95 | 114 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) | 100 | 190 to — |
| Upper Assam | 100 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—Dec. 31.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Four per cents | 1½ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 | 3½ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) | 3½ to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) | ½ to ½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1887) | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| Banks, demand | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Do. Tele. | 1s. 7 9-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. 3 mo. sight | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 23-32d. | 1s. 7 11-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. | 1s. 7 13-16d. | 1s. 7 25-32d. | 1s. 7 11-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight | — | 1s. 8d. | 1s. 7 11-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 7 11-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. | — | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 1 do. | — | — | 1s. 7 11-16d. |

LONDON.—Jan. 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|---|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 | 102½ to 103 |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 | 103½ to 104½ |
| 4 India Enforced Paper | 77 to 78 |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 | — to — |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 | 80 to 80½ |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12) | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 84, £1,000 & £500 | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 | — to — |
| 4 Do. | 101 to 103 |
| 4 Mauritius, 1881 | 102 to 104 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. | 100 to 102 |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government | 100 to 102 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| Perpetual Debenture Stocks. | Paid. | Price. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. | 100 | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. | 100 | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|-----|------------|
| B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 150 to 152 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1933 | — | 25 to 25½ |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) | — | 24 to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½ | — | 131 to 133 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. | all | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 100 | 116 to 118 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 100 | 110 to 112 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. | 100 | 123 to 125 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | — | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. | 100 | — to — |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Eastern | 10% | 10½ | to 11 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. | 100 | — | to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. | 100 | 101 | to 104 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference .. | 10 | 13 | to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China .. | 10 | 11 | to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 .. | 100 | 110 | to 113 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 .. | — | 102 | to 105 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 .. | — | 102 | to 105 |
| Indo-European | 25 | 3½ | to 32½ |

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Abbott, L. G., B. Cov., Bl. Rev., &c., 30 mos., Jan. 5, '82.
Acworth, H. A., Bo. Cov., Salt Dpt., Bo., 12m., Oct. 12, '83.
Adams, G., Bl. ov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.
Adams, J. B. D., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 4, '83.
Addis, D. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., Settlement, 20 m., Apr. 1, '83.
Alexander, R. D. B. C., N.W.P., Rv. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Sept. 12, '82.
Allen, T. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judicial, 12 mos., Dec. 3, '83.
Armstrong Surg. H., Cent. Prov. Medl., 12m., Apr. 22, '83.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Apr. 23, '83.
Austen, H. G., Andaman Com., 12 months.
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 12 months, May 9, 1883.
Bainbridge, A. J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24m., Sept. 29, '82.
Bartlett, T. W., India, P.W.D., 10 months, May 1, 1883.
Bass, J. K., Regal Com., 12 mos., Nov. 12, 1883.
Beadon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 4, '83.
Becher, A. R., Mysore, P.W.D., 12 months, April 26, '83.
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.
Betham, J. A., Postal Departments, 15 mos., Mar. 23, '83.
Beveridge, H. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 17 mos., April 10, '83.
Black, D., Bomb. y Dockyard, 18 months, April 21, 1883.
Blythwayt, C. G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen. 22m., Jan. 26, '83.
Bourdillon, J. A., Ben. Cov., 12 months, May 4, 1883.
Boyd, Surg. H. W. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Med., 12 mos., Oct. 8, '83.
Braddon, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 1, '83.
Butts, H. H., Oudh Com., 4 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. ov., Burma Com., 18 mos., May 10, '83.
Bradshaw, J., Mad. Educ., 26 m., Jan. 22, '82.
Braham, F. E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 17 mos., May 15, '83.
Brett, C. M. W. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., April 6, '83.
Briggs, J., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '82.
Bristow, G., State Railways, 12 mos., May 9, '83.
Browning, C. A. R., C. Provinces Edcl., 16m., M. 23, '83.
Broad, F. D., Burma Comr., 12 mos., Nov. 18, 1883.
Buckle, H. Burma Com., 12 mos., May 12, '83.
Ladiz, T. R. G., Telegraph Depart., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '82.
Campbell, G. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '83.
Campbell, F. D., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '83.
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 15 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.
Carson, H., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Oct. 5, '83.
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 24 months, Aug. 2, 1882.
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19m., Apr. 10, '83.
Casey, J. P., Indian Marine, 9 mos., June 22, '83.
Carswell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Carmichael, D. F., Mad. Cov. 18 months.
Landy, R. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 15m., Oct. '83.
Chambers, C., Colaba Observatory, 12 mos., May 15, '83.
Charles, G. R., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '83.
Chisholm, R. F., Madras P.W.D., 18 months, April 27, '83.
Clark, W. H., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 22, 1883.
Cleburne, J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 30, '83.
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P. Police, 9 mos., May 20, '83.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Colvin, B. W. C. S. I., Bl. Cov., M. Bd. R., N.W.P., 13m., M. 15, '83.
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 months, April 23, '83.
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., April 12, '82.
Constable, E. T., Burma Educational, 6 mos., Nov. 16, '83.
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 28, 1882.
Collings, A., P.W.D.
Cresswell, P. H., P.W.D., 12 mos.
Critchley, C. E. B., Home Dept., 12 mos., April 7, '83.
Crooke, W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., 21m., Mar. 15, '83.
Cumine, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 1, '82.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos., May 7, '82.
Daukes, F. C., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. H. D., 22 m., Feb. 1, '83.
Davis, F. W., State Rail., 24 m., June 6, '82.
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 10, 1883.
Davies, H. N., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 8, 1883.
Davidson, J. J., Rail Dep., 7 mos., Nov. 16, '83.
De Winton, W. B., Mad. P.W.D., 12 m.
De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 19, '83.
Dey, G. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Nov. 9, '83.
Dickson, Dr. W. P., Punjab Gals., 18 months, May 1, '83.
Dodsworth, C. W., P.W.D., Central Prov., 12m., Sep. 5, '83.
Donovan, C. (Bl. C. v.), Assam Com., 24 m., June 16, '82.
Drake, R., Opium Dept., 30 mos., March 17, 1882.
Drury, G. M., Bengal Railways, 18 mos., April 7, '83.
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.
Ebdon, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 17, '82.
Ellis, R. H. M., Bengal Forests, 24 months, May 22, '83.
Fahie, J. J., Telegraph Department, 18 mos., Sept. 18, '82.
erguson, J. D., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mos., April 5, '83.
Fiestmantel, Dr. O., Gt. Palaeontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.
Finucane, M. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 27, '83.
Flynn, W. J., India Railways, 6 mos., Oct. 4, '83.
Ford, A. M., P.W.D., Mad., 12 mos., Oct. 27, '83.
Fortey, H., Madras Educ., 24 months, May 12, '82.
Forsthy, J. H. P., N. W. P., 18 months, Feb. 23, 1883.
Foster, W. S., Madras Cov. Revenue, 24 mos., Apr. 2, '82.
Forman, W. S., Bo. Cov., Judicial, 15 mos., July 1, '83.
Fowler, J. T., Mad. Educ., 18 mos., June 7, 1883.
Framji, I. D., Bombay Customs, 12 months, April 13, '83.
Friszelle, J. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mos., April 6, '83.
Fry, T. B., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., April 13, '83.
Fuchs, E., Bengal Forests, 18 months, May 15, 1883.
Garbett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, '83.
Garrett, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 mo., April 11, '83.
Garstin, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Gibson, F. E. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. R. and G., 18m., Jan. 12, 1883.
Giles, E., Bo. Educational, 18 months, May 4, 1883.
Giles, F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 1/2 m., Oct. 15, '83.
Goodridge, J. P. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 15 mos., Apr. 18, '83.
Gordon, H. P., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 26 mos.
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 16 mos., Aug. 4, 1883.
Gough, G., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 26, '82.
Gouldsbury, C. E., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Oct. 28, '83.
Gour Adher Singh, C. P. Com., 24 months, Aug. 15, 1882.
Greer, W. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 25, '83.
Griffin, Sir Lepel K. C. S. I. (Bl. Cov.), R. C. I., 12m., April 6, '83.
Grose, J., Madras Cov. Revenue, 24 mos., April 25, 1883.
Guise, R. F., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Nov. 13, 1883.
Gun, W. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., May 12, '83.
Hannington, J. C., Mad. Cov., Res. Trav., 15m., May 11, '83.
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D., 9 mos., June 12, 1883.
Hallum, E. H., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 14, 1882.

Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '83.
Hamilton, R. H., Cent. Prov. Police, 15 1/2 mos., May 1, '82.
Hamilton, T. S. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. & G., 14m., April 7, '83.
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 18, '82.
Harrington, H. S., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Harrison, J. H. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. & G., 19m., Apr. 7, '83.
Hawkins, C. R. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24 mos., Mar. 28, '83.
Hackett, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 20, '82.
Henderson, G. R., Bombay Mint, 15 mo., April 13, '83.
Henvey, F., (Bengal Cov.), Com. Berar, 18 mos., Mar. 2, '83.
Hewett, Lieut. G. B., Bombay Marine, 24 m., May 16, '82.
Hill, S. A., N.W.P. Educ., 12 mos., May 20, '83.
Hill, T. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 23, '83.
Hogan, H., Ormr. Genl's Dept., 24 m., May 10, '82.
Hoernle, O., P. W. D., Bengal, 12 m., Oct. 30, '83.
Horsley, W. D. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Jan. 6, '83.
Hullah, A., Tel. Dep., 15 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Imrie, C. W. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.
Irwin, G. R., Bo. Cov., Oudh Com. 6 mos., Nov. 23, '83.
Israil Syud Mahomed, Bl. R. and G., 56 m., April 15, '79.
Jackson, A. M., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., Nov. 1, '82.
Jacob, S., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. Fin. Dpt., 20m., Feb. 23, '83.
Jacomb, H. E. (Bo. Cov.) coltr. of Bombay, 11m., Feb. 9, '83.
Jameson, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '83.
Jeffery, J. E. B. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 14, '82.
Johnston, W., Bengal Forests, 12 months, April 20, '83.
Johnston, J. L. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judl., 19 mos., April 1, '83.
Johnston, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 30, '83.
Jones, D. P., Indian Marine, 6 mos., Nov. 22, 1883.
Joseph, H. G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. and Gen. 12 mos.
Kelly, J. H. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 22, 1883.
Kelly, F. A. L., Punjab Police, 19 mos., Mar. 16, '83.
Kennedy, R. G., P.W.D., 18 months, April 13, 1883.
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 18 mos., April 20, '83.
Lamb, G. F., P. W. D., 12 mos., Nov. 9, 1883.
Large, P. T. S., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Larken, A. L. F. (Bo. Cov.), 33 mos., July 19, '81.
Larkins, A. B., Tele. Dept., 21 mos., June 21, 1883.
Lea, R., Assam Com., 12 months, April 7, 1883.
Leitner, Dr. G. W., Punjab Education, 24 m., Oct. 1, '82.
Lely, F. S. P., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24 m., April 7, '82.
Lepage, H. L., Survey Dept., 12 mos., July 24, 1883.
Lickie, M. C., Bombay Salt, 12 months, May 29, '83.
Livesay, G. H. P., Assam Police, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '83.
Lobb, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 20, '82.
Locke, H. H., Ben. Educational, 24 m., May 20, '82.
Longhurst, C., Bengal Stationery, 20 mos., Mar. 21, '83.
Long, G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 1 m., May 1, '83.
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 16 mos., March 1, '83.
Lutman-Johnson, R. C., Assam Com., 24 ms., May 22, '83.
Lydecker, R., Geological Survey, 20 m., Mar. 2, '82.
Macdonald, S., Bombay Secretariat, 12 mos., Mar. 30, '83.
Marsh, H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 27 m., March 2, '82.
Marindin, C. R. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Mar. 24, '83.
Mainwaring, H., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., July 1, '83.
Mangles, A. C., Ben. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.
Marden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 16 mos., May 16, '83.
Martin, W. T., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.
Martin, J. A., Bengal Educ., 12 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.
Mathew, G. F., Nizams Railway, 12 mos., May 15, '83.
Mackenzie, E., Bo. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 11, '83.
Meiklejohn, Dr. R. M., Assam Med., 12 mos., Sept. 7, '83.
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Department, 20m., M. 15, '83.
Melville, M. (Bo. Cov.), Judge, High Court, Bombay.
Mir Mahomed Hossein, N.W.P. Educ., 24 mo., April 10, '82.
McGuire, T., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 20, '83.
McGill, J., Survey Dpt., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.
M'Ivor, L. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. Rev. and Gen., 18 1/2 mos.
M'Ivor, Lt. J., B. S. C., Political Dept., 15 ms., May 18, '83.
McCalman, Surg. H., Bo. Medical, 6 mos., Sept. 28, '83.
McCarthy, S. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 12mos., Aug. 27, '81.
M'Watters, G., Mad. Cov., Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 10, 1882.
M'William, Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 32 m., Mar. 1, '82.
Monro, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 15 mos., Nov. 30, '83.
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 44 months, Oct. 9, '80.
Moore, P. W., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 3, '82.
Moore, H., C. Provs. Forests, 18 mos., May 26, '83.
McNair, W. W.
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 19 mos., April 25, 1883.
Muir, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.
New, R. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 22, '83.
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 m., Sept. 24, '82.
Nightingale, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.
Nugent, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 mos., April 14, '82.
O'Callaghan, F. L., C. I. E., State Rails., 15 mos., July 3, '83.
O'Farrell, H. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. and Gen. 6 mos.
O'Kelly, H. M., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 11, '83.
Ovens, J. L., Tel. Depart., 24 m., May 28, '82.
Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 27 months, Dec. 1, 1882.
Paget-Jones, R. D., Indian Mar.
Parker, G. G., A.W.P. Police, 19 months, Dec. 4, 1882.
Pawsey, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 16, '83.
Pechell, E. D., Telegraph Dept., 15 months, April 14, '83.
Pellew, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.
Pennington, H. F. D. (Ben. Cov.), Oudh Com., 18m., April, '83.
Petre, F. L., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.
Phillips, H. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.
Piercy, W. T., Finl. Dept., 12 months.
Pogson, C. A., Bombay Salt, 18 months, Jan. 12, 1883.
Pollon, J., Bo. Cov., Sind Com., 13 mos., July 17, 1883.
Price, P. L. A., Punjab P.W.D., 18 months, Nov. 24, '82.
Proctor Sims, R., 24 mos.
Pratt, W. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 9 mos., Sep. 4, 1883.
Ramsay, J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 months, June 19, 1883.
Ramsay, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. and G., 18m., April 7, '83.
Rampini, R. F. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 16 m., Apr. 20, '83.
Ralph, J., Bengal Pilot, 18 months, April 7, 1883.
Rawlins, J. P., Pun. Police, 18 mos., May 18, '83.
Reid, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 12 m., Oct. 27, '83.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 12 months, May 11, '83.
Rivett-Carnac, C. J., Financial Dpt., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '83.
Rivett-Carnac, L. D. G.
Roberts, C. H., Jhansi Com., 12 mos., June 5, '83.
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 18 months, Jan. 25, 1883.
Ross, H. T., Madras Police, 12 mos., 1883.
Sanderson, G. P., Sup. Dacca Kheddas, 12 ms., July 1, '83.
Sandys, W. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 m., Apr. 7, '82.
Sandford, J. D. (Bl. Cov.), Mysore Judicial, 18m., Dec. 15, '82.
Sampson, A. B., India, P.W.D., 16 mos., Dec. 4, '82.
Savage, H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 22m., Feb. 18, '83.
Scott, D., Bengal, P.W.D., 15 mos., May 13, '83.
Shadbolt, E. J., Cen. Ind. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 14, 1883.
Shakespear, J. Y., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 10, '83.
Short, J., Sind Postal, 12 months, April 4, 1883.
Simpson, J. T., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 7, '82.

Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Nov. 9, '83.
Sinclair, W., India, P.W.D., 18 months, April 13, 1883.
Slater, J. S., Bengal Education, 18 months, Feb. 13, '83.
Sladen, J. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '83.
Slater, A. W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., July 12, 1883.
Smith, H. A. F., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '83.
Smith, L. E. R., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., July 1, 1883.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Rev., 54 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Spencer, E. E., Madras Com., 18 months.
Sainforth, B., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Stephen, W., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April 6, '83.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 10 mos., Sept. 25, '83.
Stiffe, Lt. A. W., late I. N., Indian Marine, 12mos., April 6, '83.
Stokes, H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 24 mos., Apr. 7, '82.
Stevens, J. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12m., Sep. 6, 1883.
Swinburne, H. L., Pos. al Dept., 30m., May 28, '82.
Sykes, A., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., May 12, 1883.
Symons, W. A., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Sept. 18, '83.
Tawney, C. H., Ben. Educ., 24 mos., March 28, 1882.
Taylor, C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '83.
Thelussou, F. W., July 1, 1883.
Thomson, E., Madras Educ., 23 months, May 5, '82.
Thorburn, W. M., Madras Com. Mad. Rev. and Gen., 12m.
Thornton, M. L. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., April 15, '82.
Towers, G. L., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '83.
Tooze, R. W. L., Gov. of India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 20, '83.
Traill, J., Madras P.W.D., 24 months, Feb. 4, '83.
Trower, M. R., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 3, 1883.
Turnbull, D. N., Punjab Police, 18 months, April 16, '83.
Tupper, C. L., Bl. C. Jun. Sec., Govt. of Punjab, 5 1/2 m., Oct. 15, '83.
Underwood, W. G., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12m., '83.
Unwin, A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judl., 12 mos., April 1, '83.
Upcott, F. R., State Railways, 15 mos., July 3, '83.
Wall, R. (Bl. ov.), N.W.P., Excise and Sps., 20m., Mar. 15, '83.
Warden, Lt. F., Port Officer, Rangoon, 18 mos., April 6, '83.
Wareham, J., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 24, 1883.
Waters, C., Mysore Educational, 12 mos., Oct. 1, 1882.
Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., 9 mos., July 10, 1883.
Webb, W., to Feb. 7, '84.
White, E. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., Rev. & c., 21m., Dec. 15, '82.
White, H. F., Central India, P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 20, '83.
Wic, T. H., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 23, '83.
Williams, H. B., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 6, '83.
Williams, W., Telegraph Depart., 18 months, Jan. 2, '83.
Williams, F. S. C., Cent. Prov. Com., 24 mos., May 15, '83.
Williams, J. C., B. C. N.W. C., Rev. & Gn., 14m., Feb. 15, '82.
Wiltshire, C. P. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24m., May 1, '82.
Winterbotham, H. M., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.
Wood, S. C. G., Burma Railways, 18 mos., Mar. 22, '83.
Wood-Mason, J., Calcutta Museum, 18 mos., Sept. 13, '82.
Wroughton, R. C., Bombay Forests, 15 months, May 15, '83.
Wybrow, G. D., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., July 24, '83.
Wynne, S. H. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 24 months.
Wyatt, A. G.
Young, B. H., P.W.D., Mad., 12 mos., Oct. 10, '83.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bagnell, Rev. H. A. (Bo.), 23 months, Feb. 1, 1883.
Baly, Ven. Archdeacon, Joseph (Ben.), 9 mos., Feb. 12, '83.
Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., Bengal, 24 mos., March 14, 1882.
Foulkes, Rev. Thos., Madras, 24 months, March 23, 1883.
French, Rt. Rev. T. V. D. D., Bp. of Lahore, 16 ms., May 17, '83.
Gale, Rev. W. H. (Bengal), 12 months.
Gray, Rev. T. D., Bengal, 24 mos., April 20, 1883.
Hardy, Rev. A. O. (Bengal), 9 months.
Hammond, Rev. B., Bengal, 23 mos.
Huggins, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 months, April 16, 1882.
Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 24 mos., July 25, '82.
Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Bengal, 24 mos.
Lewis, Rev. A. G. (Bo.), 24 months, Jan. 29, 1883.
Lillie, Rev. J. (Ben.), 18 mos., Mar. 10, '83.
Morley, Rev. S., Madras, 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.
Nicholls, Rev. W. W. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Orton, Rev. Fred. (Ben.), 12 mos., Feb. 16, '83.
Rebsch, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 mos., Oct. 1, '82.
Reynell, Rev. G. C., Bombay, 24 mos., Feb. 2, 1882.
Smithwhite, Rev. J., Madras, 24 mos., Mar. 24, 1882.
Streeter, Rev. G. B. (Bombay), 21 mos., April 14, '82.
Tylor, Rev. A. C., Madras, 24 mos., March 23, 1882.
Walsh, Rev. A. O., Bo., 12 months, Feb. 20, '83.
Wyanch, Rev. J. W., Madras, 24 mos., Jan. 18, 1882.

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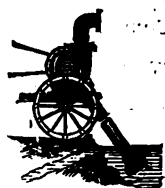
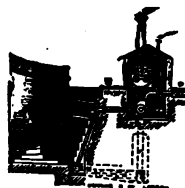
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LONDON MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE FORMED TO OPPOSE THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

On Tuesday, the 22nd inst., a meeting of the General Committee, formed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill, was held at Limmer's Hotel, Conduit-street, London; Mr. C. T. BUCKLAND (late senior member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal) presiding.

In opening the proceedings the CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, I think we may congratulate ourselves on having got so many gentlemen to attend on such a day as this, when the weather is so adverse to us. I have received a number of letters from various gentlemen apologising for not being able to come here; but if the attendance is not quite so numerous as it might have been, we know that we have behind us a very powerful list of gentlemen who have joined what we have called the General Committee, and whose representatives we are to-day. In that list we have the names of gentlemen who represent all the provinces of India; and, although this Bill is called the Bengal Tenancy Bill, it embodies principles which concern the whole of India; and, therefore, it is a great advantage for us to have the support of gentlemen representing every portion of the country. Amongst our supporters in Bengal we have some most influential names of English gentlemen who are landowners themselves, planters of indigo, and planters of tea. I wished very much to get here my friend, Mr. James Barnes, of Bhagalpore, one of the most experienced men I ever met in that country, but he is unavoidably absent. We have the support of Mr. Gale and Mr. Studd; Mr. Thoms, I am glad to see, is here; and I could mention other names of gentlemen of great experience in Bengal who are with us. After those I should name the civilians, of whom I hope to get a great many more to join our party. I have not had time yet to get answers to many letters which have been sent out in the course of the last week. You will have seen that Sir Henry Ricketts has joined our committee, and those who are well acquainted with Bengal know that there is no one who had so thorough a knowledge of the people and the land laws of Bengal as Sir H. Ricketts. In the course of his various public services at Chittagong and Cuttack, and as a member of the Viceregal Council of India, he always stood up for the true interest of the people of Bengal; and therefore we are particularly fortunate in having his name on our side. Then, also, we have Sir George Yule. That gentleman was very well known to me when he was a collector and commissioner, and I can say there was scarcely a more practical man in Bengal. We have also my friend, Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, who was for many years a commissioner and then a member of the Board of Revenue. Then we have Mr. Frank Simson, who was a commissioner of Dacca—a better man, and one who better understood the character of the Bengali people is not to be found. I will read you a short quotation from Mr. Simson's letter to me. He sends his apologies for not attending, and he says, "I have not studied the Bill, but it seems to me to savour of interference with proprietary rights which had been guaranteed by the State, and which are looked on in Bengal as permanent, and, in a manner, to be a departure from that high standard of correct, straightforward dealing which always characterised the action of the dear old Company and the legislative proceedings of all Governor Generals before Lord Ripon." Then, gentlemen, in addition to the names I have mentioned, we hope to secure the adhesion of a number of collectors and judges and ex-members of the Board of Revenue, so that before we have another meeting there is no doubt our numbers will be strengthened materially. Now, it is my duty, as chairman of this meeting, to try to explain the objects for which we have come together, and, in proper parliamentary form, I shall "conclude by moving a resolution." By way of making the thing plain, I think it will be best for me at once to read to you the resolution, which will do service as a sort of text to the short address which I shall inflict upon you. The resolution is—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which is now under the consideration of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India, is in many respects unjust, unnecessary, and injurious to the rights and privileges of the zemindars of Bengal and Behar, and at the same time pernicious to the true interests and welfare of the ryots and cultivators of the soil."

Well, gentlemen, we have come here to-day in order to organise measures in opposition to the Bill now before the Legislative Council of India. That Bill is called the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and I may say—and I do not think anybody here will contradict me—that the subject is one of the most difficult with which anybody could have to deal. The Bill itself is not easy to be understood, and connected with it there is an amount of literature and reading which will weary most people. It is very difficult to understand it; it is still more difficult to make

it understood. If you go at all into details you will be met with contradictions on minor points, and you will lose sight of principles. Therefore, for our purpose to-day, it is sufficient to say that the proposed Bill is most injurious and unjust to the interests of the zemindars, and it is equally unfavourable and pernicious to the true interests of the ryots. There are some people who have hesitated to join our movement because they think that we are solely on the side of the zemindars. There cannot be a greater mistake. (Hear, hear.) We must be acting contrary to our own interests if we do anything that is not in the interests of the ryots. The prosperity of the zemindar must lie in the prosperity of his ryots; and I can only assure those who are hesitating, and who think that we are going to support the zemindars, that the ryots will find us their best and truest friends. I should like to mention briefly what has passed in India in reference to this Bill. The Bill is not one of any new birth. It has been going through a state of transmigration, if I may say so, for the last seven or eight years; but, since it was last launched into the world, at any rate, within the last twelve months, taking it as it is in its present form, it has been opposed in every possible shape and way by the zemindars of Bengal and Behar. They have petitioned against it; they have petitioned the Lieutenant Governor and the Viceroy; they have petitioned the Houses of Parliament; they have petitioned the Secretary of State. They have held meetings locally and in Calcutta. In Calcutta, I think, the latest meeting was held in November last, and to those who have read the proceedings at that meeting, it would be unnecessary for me to repeat what was said there. I need only say that the most able native gentlemen, Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra, and Babu Joykissen Mookerjee and his able son, and a number of other men whose names I need not mention now, spoke with the greatest ability, and feeling, and eloquence. They were supported by my friend, Mr. Keswick, who takes a deep interest in the country through the large estates which are known by the name of Robert Watson and Co.; also by Mr. Henry Bell, a gentleman who combines the experience of a civilian with all the legal knowledge of a barrister. And if you wish to read a powerful exposition of what is to be stated against the Bill, I would recommend you to study Mr. Bell's speech. In addition to the speeches at the meeting, you will find a whole host of pamphlets of every sort. If you want a little light reading, there is the Bill itself, with only 230 sections, and with it you may take the "Statement of Objects and Reasons," by Mr. Ilbert. So much of what has been done in India. In England, the opposition began some months ago, and, I may say, was ably headed by my friend, Mr. Roper Lethbridge. Probably, many of you heard the able speech which he made, and most of you read the very powerful paper which he has since published. To him succeeded, or, rather with him co-operated at the same time, Mr. Dacosta, who, in the pages of the *Contemporary Review* has published a paper that is full of ability and eloquence. He was followed by Mr. Fleetwood Pellew (whom I had hoped to have seen here to-day), who was a commissioner and collector in India, and has a great deal of practical knowledge, and has done his best to oppose the Bill. Our object in meeting here to-day is to support those gentlemen in their opposition to this Bill, and to do what we can to enlighten public opinion, both in England and in India—in all quarters, and in the highest and the lowest places. I am afraid I must apologise for appearing before you to-day in the capacity of your chairman, because there are many amongst you who are more competent than I am to enter into the merits of the Bill. But, it happens that something like forty years ago, when some people in this room were not born, I was engaged in the Settlement of the Chittagong District. Now, of all the difficult duties ever heard of, that was one of the most difficult. Then, under the guidance of two such good men as Sir Henry Ricketts and Mr. Sconce, whose name is now almost forgotten, I was charged with looking after what were called in those days summary suits. There were two words derived from the Persian, *hufum* and *punjum*, which constituted the rent law of those days. I have had to order the apprehension of some thousands of ryots, who declined to pay their rents except by the simple process of the *hufum*. It was a curious and simple form of procedure. Suppose the ryot said, "I shall not pay my rent because I am not quite sure about getting a receipt." Very good. The zemindar came to the collector and made an application, and, on payment of a small sum, a peon was sent out, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he brought in—not the man but the rent having given the man a receipt for it with which he was perfectly satisfied. However, nowadays it is considered perfectly immoral, altogether impossible in fact, to have recourse to such at personal procedure as that. But such is the difference between Asia and England, in my humble opinion, that I have always had great respect for the old procedure. But if the *hufum* law had its merits, I can not say so much for the *punjum* or the law of distraint. The law of distraint was intolerable. The poor fellow, if his landlord distrained, had not the ghost of a chance. There was a man put in possession, and he remained in possession. Of course, the property you take possession of when you distraint on a native is not very

much to talk about; perhaps it is a cow, or a goat, or a bedstead; suppose he had a cow: it was astonishing to see the bill, that was run up in taking possession of that cow. Generally, when we came to square accounts—(and it was my duty to look after these things as a youngster)—the arrears of rent having been so much, the costs of distraint were about double that; the poor man was brought in a debtor of a few annas, which he was let off handsomely! Those, gentlemen, are my early experiences. Then it happened that, in the course of a long service, I had to deal with all the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, from the time of the institution of the Government of Bengal. Sir Frederick Halliday, Sir John Peter Grant, Sir Cecil Beadon, and Sir William Grey. They all governed Bengal after the old principles; but it pleased "the powers that were" to send Sir George Campbell amongst us. Sir George Campbell came amongst us like—well, you will understand what I mean, if you have ever thrown a duck into a pond—he came flopping into the pond, and he quacked and flopped about, and made a tremendous row. (Laughter.) Well, he did not do any good. It happened to be my good fortune to survive, and to undo a great deal of what I considered the mischief that Sir George Campbell had done—of course, it was according to his notions good. He was succeeded by Sir Richard Temple, and Sir Richard Temple was bound to carry out Sir George Campbell's views. It was in their time that this Rent Bill came into existence; but it was then in quite a different form. It was then a Bill for assisting the zemindars to collect their rents and was not full of all those curious provisions which it now contains. Finally, came Sir Ashley Eden, and he was good enough to put your humble servant in the Board of Revenue, and there I concluded my career. In the course of my forty years' service I think that I obtained some knowledge of the system, and I have given you this long explanation—rather a tedious one, perhaps—by way of apology for now appearing as your chairman.

And now let us come to the actual question before us. It is a very difficult question, as I have said. It is all very well for you, gentlemen who understand a great deal about it, but what we want is also to make the subject intelligible to the British public. You might think that the thing could be made plain and simple by talking about revenue and rent; but when you use the word revenue you find that it is not understood in England; and land revenue is a thing of which people here have no idea. I need not dwell upon that any longer so far as we are concerned; we know that the revenue is what is paid by the zemindars of Bengal (and I am speaking only of Bengal) to the Government of the country under the terms of the Permanent Settlement. But it is like waving a red flag before a bull to talk to some people about the Permanent Settlement. They shake their head at you at once, and judging only by what they know of current events, they think that the Permanent Settlement is the worst thing that ever could have been invented. I have no hesitation in saying here as I have frequently said in other places, that if there had been no Permanent Settlement in Bengal in 1793, the British Government would have had no existence in Bengal in the year 1884. If you only read the ancient history of the Settlement you will get an idea of the difficulties with which zemindars who then consented to it had to struggle. They could hardly collect the rents from which they had to pay ten-elevenths as revenue; the system was on the verge of coming to an end, when luckily it pulled through, and from the time that that old *hufum* law that I mentioned just now was introduced, enabling the zemindars to collect their rents, to the year 1859—it is a big jump, sixty years—things went on fairly smoothly in Bengal. The Revenue was permanently settled in 1793, and in that Settlement the zemindars were confirmed in their proprietary rights—these are the most important words that I have said to you to-day—the zemindars were confirmed in their proprietary rights. You will find such a full account of them in Mr. Bell's pamphlet, and also in the petition which the zemindars have sent to the India House, that it would be useless for me to dilate upon them; and, according to my view, and the view of many other people, the Settlement of 1793 was merely a confirmation of the rights of the zemindars which they had held from what I may call time immemorial; they were of Hindu growth and were confirmed by the Mahomedans, and were further confirmed by Lord Cornwallis's Settlement. Even if that were not so, one hundred years have passed, and has anybody ever brought a suit in the Civil Courts of India to dispute the proprietary rights of the zemindars? Has not the Government always recognised them? (Hear, hear.) Now, I am going to mention a little thing which is rather technical. The Government of Bengal had the power of buying zemindaries which were in default for payment of revenue; they bought them in for a peppercorn, that is to say a rupee. Supposing a man had an estate worth a thousand rupees a year, and he did not pay his revenue on the day fixed for payment; it was put up to auction, nobody had the good sense to buy it, and the collector of the district bought it in for, say, a shilling. Then the Government proceeded to re-settle it, as it was called. They went and measured it and arranged with the ryots, and fixed a new revenue upon it, and it was managed *khass*, as it was called. But a certain shrewd man arose, and said, "Why is the Government to keep all these estates in its hands? Why are we to manage *khass*,"

when all *khass* management is bad and oppressive? Let us sell the proprietary right which the Government has thus acquired." Of course, the Government cheerfully proceeded to sell the proprietary right in the estate—mind you, to sell the very proprietary right which is now disputed. It happened to me, gentlemen, when I was at Dacca, to send up an offer of one hundred thousand pies to the Government, on behalf of Khajeh Abdul Gunnee, to purchase Pergunnah Buldakhal, which the Government had bought for one rupee. This shows you what the proprietary right was valued at. And that offer was refused, and the Government made about three times that sum by selling the estate piecemeal. All over Bengal the Government sold this proprietary right, and yet we have gentlemen standing up now in the Legislative Council, and telling us that it never existed. Gentlemen, I do believe in the proprietary right, confirmed to the zemindars at the time of the Permanent Settlement; but it does not suit Mr. Ilbert to recognise it. It does not suit those gentlemen of the Civil Service who have been called *Fenians*—Irish gentlemen who might perhaps have been *Fenians* if they had not become Bengal civilians—it does not suit them to recognise it, now that they have plenty of money in their pockets, and can ventilate their opinions with impunity, without any fear of Kilmainham (laughter); some of them have arrived at high dignity, and they deny the existence of anything like proprietary rights. A gentleman formerly in high authority in India said to me not long ago, "It is just like people who go to look at a shield, of which there are two sides, one black, and the other white; those people persist in looking only at the one side of the shield which is black, and they have not the slightest idea that there is any other side of the shield." Perhaps we who look at both sides are not sufficiently inclined to look at the black, but my idea is this. It is a question of evidence, and I will appeal to anyone who will impartially examine the evidence of the Permanent Settlement, whether it is not the fact that the zemindars had strict proprietary rights conferred on them, although it is now the intention of the Government to dispute it. Besides the ordinary evidence, which is appealed to in the *Laws and Regulations of 1793*, very few people are aware that there is absolutely a written title to each zemindary in Bengal, a long document known, by the vernacular name of the *Dowl Bundobust*, which is kept on record in the Revenue Board Office in Calcutta. That deed contains full details of the rights and privileges conferred on each zemindar; yet these people who will not look at evidence, persist in denying it. It is not for us to impute motives to anybody, but it is my suspicion, and I believe that suspicion is shared by others, that gentlemen of the school of Mr. Ilbert and the *Fenian* civilians are merely desirous of undermining the Permanent Settlement with a view to eventually greatly increase the taxation and land revenue of Bengal. That, I believe, is the highly honourable motive by which they are really actuated. Of course, it is very wrong to impute motives, and therefore I will say no more about it. Perhaps I have already detained you too long, but I have one or two words to say as regards the rent and the position of the ryots. Now, rent seems a very simple thing to those who pay house rent and who know of no other form of rent, but the rent of land is a very different thing. Lord Beaconsfield, if I may venture to quote such authority, said that rent could be best ascertained by putting the land which was to be rented into the market, and taking the highest bid. Our old Professor Jones, who lectured when I was at Haileybury, used to say that rent was that which could be paid by the cultivator after defraying the cost of the cultivation, and paying the expenses of the livelihood of himself and family. I remember the great Sir Robert Peel asking me when I was a boy at Haileybury, how to define rent, and I answered him in those words, and he was satisfied. I believe at the time of the Permanent Settlement, the rent of Bengal was fairly and equitably settled, really according to the capacities of the land. It is true that the zemindars at that time had a playful way of putting on cesses and adding what they called *abwabs* and such kinds of things. The Government when they made the Permanent Settlement promised to protect the ryots against these *abwabs* and cesses, and they did so emphatically, and so things went on till the year 1859, when what were called the rights of occupancy were invented. In connection with rent you will find hardly twenty words in the whole of the ancient literature of the question which refer to the rights of occupancy. When the phrase was introduced into the Legislature in 1859 it was so little known in the vernacular languages that the Bengali translator to the Government, whose acquaintance I had at that time, came to me, as I had a slight knowledge of the language, and asked how he should translate the phrase "rights of occupancy" into Bengali. Therefore, it seems as if rights of occupancy were rather a plant of foreign growth. However, a quarter of a century has passed, and rights of occupancy have been extended, and the zemindar has such an interest in maintaining his own ryots, that the zemindars themselves are not very anxious to get rid of the rights of occupancy which have been created. But now, what does the Legislature propose to do? These rights of occupancy are, I may say, to be poisoned; the rights of occupancy, instead of being for the ryots' good, are to be so applied that they will be

the greatest mischief and injury to him. Rights of occupancy are to be made transferable, the ryot is to be able to mortgage and sell his rights of occupancy, and what will be the result? Hitherto the custom in Bengal has been quite against the transferability of the rights of occupancy or of any ryoti tenure, unless the man leaving obtained the consent of the zemindar to the succession of the incoming tenant; whereas under the law now proposed, each ryot, each man who possesses rights of occupancy, is to be able to go to the money-lender and say:—"Lend me fifty rupees on my land," and utterly regardless of consequences spend that money on marriages, or any other of those ceremonies on which the natives spend their money. What will happen? When the landlord wants his rent, it will not be forthcoming, except as a further supply from the money-lender; the money-lender knows how far he can go, and the time will come when the money-lender steps in and sells up the ryot. Then this beautiful law says that the money-lender or the purchaser, (because if the money-lender himself does not come in, he will have what is called a *benamsee* man to take his place), may sublet the lands at almost any rate he can get. If the zemindar were to step in he might pay a large sum of money for the rights of occupancy; but he is never to get any profit at all out of it, though he is to have a nominal right of prescription. But I will not go into further details. All I say, is that if the transferability of the rights of occupancy is given unrestrainedly to the ryots it will be a curse to them instead of a blessing. We have a witness on our side—perhaps you have not all read his book—I mean Sir James Caird; he has just published a little book on the land and revenue, and other things of India. And Mr. John Bright has said that it is a very edifying book. Sir James Caird tells us again, and again, that the greatest injury you could inflict on the ryots, is to give them power to sell their tenures, so as to enable them to run into debt and become the serfs of the money-lenders. I have one further question to ask and that is, what have the zemindars done, and what have the ryots done, to deserve this legislation; what have these unfortunate, uneducated ryots done to deserve to have inflicted on them a rent-law of 230 sections, accompanied by explanations and appendices—a much worse gift than a white elephant? How is the poor ryot to understand all this? He must apply to the *mookhtar*, to his legal adviser, and all his little savings will be spent in legal expenses. Legal expenses may be justifiable, but they are sometimes perhaps a little severe for a poor ryot. I do not believe that the ryots are so opposed to their zemindars as it is the interest of some people to make out. I know there are bad zemindars as well as good zemindars, but I have seen a good deal of village life in India, and although the zemindar has to take his rent from the ryot, the zemindar and his local agents do give back something to the ryot, just in the same way that tenants on an English Estate get back something from their landlords; there are festivals; there are marriages; there are occasions on which the ryots are all invited to the zemindar's house, and share in the fun, and they enjoy it, and they forget their trouble; they forget that they had to pay a few annas extra on the last rent day. I think that the ryots, whose friends I say we are, would infinitely prefer to pay their rents to the zemindars, than to pay them to a *tehsildar* or a *serberakar*, or Sir George Campbell's *canongo*, or some collector peons. If the ryots themselves do not want this law, why is it to be inflicted on the zemindars? Have the zemindars deserved this treatment at our hands? In the course of my experience, there have been certain troubles in India, and the zemindars of Bengal and Behar behaved manfully and loyally towards the Government. I refer to those terrible times of the Mutiny, when almost the whole of Bengal, and almost the whole of Behar enjoyed peace; and it was for this reason because the zemindars kept their people quiet, and did all they could to support the Government, lending us elephants and horses, and all that they had. I can also say that, according to my knowledge, the great zemindars of Bengal have always been most liberal on all occasions of sickness, and famine, and other calamities of different kinds, inundations, and so forth, whenever they have been asked to come forward with subscriptions to relieve the sufferings of the people. I was intimate with the Rajah of Burdwan the chief zemindar of Bengal, and I assure you that he never closed his purse, but opened it most freely to any application made to him on behalf of his own people or any others. I should like to give you the names of all the other good and charitable zemindars whom I know, and I say that for their loyalty and liberality they deserve better treatment, and not to be deprived of their privileges, and driven to contest every point, every pice, with their ryots in those courts of law, from which Sir James Caird says it is most desirous that they should all be rescued. Well, gentlemen, I have been detaining you a great deal longer than I had intended. I only hope that, as I believe, the cause we are now advocating is a strong one, we shall be able to conduct our discussions with perfect moderation and good temper, and without any personal animosity such as other questions may have raised. I have reason to believe that ours is the winning cause, and that the Bill which is now before the Legislative Council will certainly be modified considerably

in that Council; and that, unless it is so modified, it will not ever succeed in finding a place on the Statute Book of India. Again I apologise for detaining you so long, and trust that the time will be sufficient for many gentlemen who are present to give us the benefit of their information on this important question.

Mr. H. STEWART REID (late of the Bengal Civil Service, and member of the Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces)—Mr. Chairman, I am rather afraid that you have said almost all I have to say on the subject before us, but as my services have been in the North West Provinces, and I have had to deal very intimately with the rent law thereof, having for some thirteen years supervised its working, I venture to second the Resolution you have moved. During that same period I had frequent occasion to resist communistic and revolutionary proposals similar to, or identical with, some of the objectionable provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. I was on the committee for revising the rent law of the North West Provinces, and many of these provisions were mooted at the time, but fortunately they were thrown out of the Bill. It would be like twice slaying the slain if I went over the ground which you, sir, in your speech just now, and Mr. Roper Lethbridge, in the interesting paper which he read at St. James's Hall the other day, have so well covered. There can be no doubt that the Bill to which we take an objection is a most one-sided Bill, and makes, as I said on a former occasion, a dead set at the zemindar, whose rights are based on immemorial possession and prescription, and have been guaranteed and sanctioned and recognised by the Court of Directors and by the Government of India. Mr. Roper Lethbridge styled the Bill a most unrighteous Bill, and I do not think that that expression is one whit too strong, inasmuch as the tendency of the Bill is to take away from the zemindars the rights which they have so long possessed. I should like to-day to consider the Bill especially with regard to its effect upon the occupancy tenant. The professed object of the Bill is to place the ryot in a better position than he is in at present; in fact in a better position than he has ever occupied yet, but there is one provision in the Bill which will be fatal to him. I refer to the clause which confers upon him the right of transferring the right of occupancy. That question was fought out in the North West Revenue and Rent Act Committee, and the right was made most strictly heritable. The High Court at Allahabad, nevertheless, ruled that the right was transferable; the Board of Revenue referred the matter to the Local Government, and I believe a short amending Act was passed which could not possibly be misread. I do not presume to assert that no legislation is required between landlord and tenant in Bengal. I think that there are many provisions in the North West Provinces Act which might be extended to Bengal. I refer particularly to the compensation for unexhausted improvements where they have been made with the permission of the landlord, and perhaps in the case of old occupancy tenants even without his permission. I should like to see the remission of rent insisted on, provided that at the same time a corresponding remission of revenue was made on the occurrence of calamities beyond the control of man, such as hailstorms, which lay waste whole villages. Also the registration, under efficient safeguards, for the interests of the tenant, of all leases and counterparts which give the zemindars a title to claim an enhanced rent, should be afforded to the zemindar, and greater facilities for the realisation of rent. I believe that in Bengal, if the full quota of revenue is not paid by sunset of the day on which it is due, the zemindar is sold up. Surely, in that case the Government should aid the zemindar in collecting from recalcitrant tenants the rents of which the revenue is the Government share. But I do not find any provision made in the proposed Bill for facilitating the realisation of rents. In fact, the zemindar is throughout the whole Bill treated as a wild beast, who should receive no mercy or pity. In our rent law in the North West Provinces all illegal cesses are strictly prohibited. A proviso of that kind should, I think, be embodied in this Bill, if it is not there already. I believe the Bill, as it stands, will inflict even greater injury on the tenant than it does on the zemindar. Therefore, I think the Bill may not only be described as unrighteous, but also as illogical and stupid. We all know that the tenants, as well as the proprietors, in all parts of India are very generally indebted to the village banker. The ryot is to be enabled, under the provisions of this Bill, to transfer his right of occupancy, and it will be pretty sure to fall into the hands of the money-lender. We shall have, interposed between the zemindar and the actual cultivator of the soil, the money-lender, whose only object will be to squeeze as much rent as he can out of the cultivator. The latter becomes really a tenant at will, and after the money-lender has sucked the orange dry he does not care what becomes of it. I am speaking now from my experience of the state of things in Jhansi, referred to by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Formerly in Jhansi land could not be sold for simple bond debts; but the section of the Civil Procedure Code, which allowed land to be sold for bond debts in other parts of Bengal and the North West Provinces, was extended to that province, and the consequence is that the control of a very large proportion of the cultivated land is in the hands of money-lenders. The same thing would happen, I believe, in

Bengal if the right of occupancy were allowed to be transferred. Well, gentlemen, Mr. Buckland has really exhausted the subject, as I said before, and I therefore will not detain you further, but content myself with formally seconding the resolution.

Mr. ROGER LETHBRIDGE, C.I.E., supporting the resolution, said,—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, before the resolution is put to the meeting, I should just like to add a very few and very general remarks to those which have already been addressed to you this afternoon. I shall not presume to attempt to add anything of a technical nature to the admirable and exhaustive review of the subject that has been presented to us by such great authorities as Mr. Buckland and Mr. Stewart Reid. All that I shall attempt is to speak generally; and in that way I hope that I may be followed by other gentlemen who are present this afternoon. One thing that strikes me as a very remarkable thing, and that I should like to recommend to the notice of the members of the General Committee is, the many-sided character of the objections to the Bill that have been disclosed to us this afternoon by Mr. Buckland and by Mr. Stewart Reid who are so thoroughly well qualified by their experience to teach us the whole bearing of the subject. It seems to me that every intelligent and impartial student of the Bill, whatever may be his own political bias, from whatever side he may approach the consideration of the Bill, whether from the side of the landowner or from the side of the ryot, the actual cultivator of the soil, or from the point of view of the general public—and of course the general public has an equal interest in the welfare of both those contending parties—it seems to me that Mr. Buckland and Mr. Stewart Reid have shown us good reason this afternoon for objecting to the principle of the measure from each of these points of view. If there were no other objection than this, the study of the Bill seems to me to show that at every point and at every turn the result of the legislation which we are now considering will be to drive both the landlord and the ryot into the courts of law. Now, if there is one thing on which every economical authority on the agricultural interest in Bengal is agreed, I think it is this, that the less that interest is harassed in our courts of law the better; and yet, so multifarious are the details in which the Legislature here takes upon itself to interfere with the relations existing between the landlord and the tenant, that it is perfectly clear that the result will be to enormously increase the litigation in Bengal. It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the ruin that will ensue from the Bill to the landholding interest in Bengal, for that has been fully explained to us already this afternoon, and it has just been put before the English public in the petitions of the Behar and Bengal zemindars, who have told us plainly that this legislation will reduce them to the position of mere ciphers on their own estates. As a matter of fact, it is perfectly clear that they will become mere rent chargers. And perhaps the worst part of that is that the persons from whom they will have to recover their rent charges, will be in some cases either persons who have acquired that position from simple commercial motives, who have purchased the occupancy rights simply as a commercial speculation, or else in some cases we are assured it will be—and I think the experience of most of us tells us that it very often will be—the fact that those rights will be acquired simply with the object of harassing and annoying the zemindar under whom the rights are purchased. I turn then, lastly, to the interest of the ryots, the actual cultivators of the soil, and it seems to me perfectly clear, from the vigorous denunciation of this Bill that has been offered to the English public by Lord Stanley of Alderley, who is a well-known friend of the ryots, and by the presence here this afternoon as an opponent of the Bill of one of the best known friends and the oldest supporters of the Bengal ryot, the Rev. James Long—a gentleman who is widely known to be a sincere and warm friend of the ryot—

The Rev. JAS. LONG :—I beg pardon, but I am not an opponent of the Bill; I oppose certain clauses of it.

Mr. ROGER LETHBRIDGE :—That is exactly what I understood. All of us, in fact, oppose certain clauses of the Bill. What we say is this, we do not wish to see the Bill pass, at any rate in anything like its present form. I think it is perfectly clear that the friends of the ryot, as well as the friends of the zemindar, are opposed to this Bill, at any rate in anything like its present form. Sir James Caird, who is by no means an unfriendly witness on the side of the ryot, has told us in his last book (and Mr. Buckland has well referred to this passage) that there could be nothing more dangerous in the conditions of Indian agricultural life than that there should be any permanent divorce between such occupancy rights as the law confers and the actual cultivators of the soil. We ought, according to Sir James Caird, to keep the tenant's rights, if we give them at all, attached to the soil. Yet, under this Bill, such are the facilities which are offered to this divorce between the rights given by the law and the cultivators of the soil, that even Mr. Ilbert himself in his "Statement of Objects and Reasons," Section 41, actually contemplates the possibility of such a state of affairs becoming general—of its coming

to be the case generally in Bengal, that the actual cultivators of the soil will have no rights whatever under the law either against his immediate landlord the *mahajun* or against the nominal zemindar. Now, when we know how the ryots of Bengal are in a way already *adscripti gleba*—how they feel themselves tied to the land by various ties, and that they will have no protection whatever from the law, either against their immediate landlords or against the zemindars—I ask wherein their position will differ from that serfdom? For myself, I can see no difference whatever.

MR. CECIL CHAPMAN :—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have been asked as an outsider, and therefore, perhaps, competent to look at this question from an unprejudiced point of view, to say a few words upon this resolution. I am certainly of this opinion that you who have consented to join the General Committee for the purpose of opposing this Bill need not linger too long upon a discussion of its general purposes, such as Mr. Buckland addressed himself to this afternoon. I think it is very important for us as a Committee intending to make use of our association for practical purposes to confine our attention to those particular points which have already been alluded to, upon which we are more likely to make weight with the Government in making some alteration of this Bill when it comes to be discussed and actually to be put upon the Statute Book. Now, it strikes me in the first place, that in discussing this resolution of Mr. Buckland's, the question of injustice is the one which we have least to consider, when we are discussing our own rights, for it is always assumed as a matter of course, that there is a selfish principle in those who attack a Government by saying that they are unjust so far as they, the parties complaining, are concerned. Now, whether the zemindars obtained proprietary rights under the Permanent Settlement or whether they did not, it seems to me quite obvious that the length of time which has elapsed since that Permanent Settlement does justify them in considering that under any circumstances and under any law, they have acquired such rights at any rate as would justify them in saying that they ought to have some consideration for those rights if they are to be interfered with. Therefore it seems to me useless to discuss the point from an historical point of view. Let us assume that we have some rights to be considered when this legislation has to be proposed. Now, the expediency of this measure which has been discussed by Mr. Buckland from the point of view of the ryots seems to me to be one upon which we are most likely to make weight. I do not know what Mr. Long's views may be with reference to this question, but there is no doubt that he is considering the interest of the ryot in whatever opposition he has to make to this measure. Now, it strikes me that what has already been said is quite sufficient to prove that the one great blot in this Bill, is the one which Mr. Charles Russell pointed out in the Land Act for Ireland—the absolute want of any process by which the subdivision of tenancies can be checked. Mr. Roper Lethbridge has already stated that the cultivator of soil will not be protected under this Bill. Now, it is assumed that although in the first instance, the object of the Bill was to facilitate the process of obtaining rent for the zemindars, still the secondary object was to improve the status of the ryots. If we, as a committee, can prove to the Government that this measure which they intend to pass will not have that effect, but quite the contrary effect, and will raise a class of middlemen, who will be much more likely to be oppressive to the actual cultivators of the soil, than the present zemindars; then, I say, that we shall have very considerable reason for supposing that we shall be listened to in our representations. So much upon that particular point. Then there comes the question of fixed tenure. We have fixity of tenure. It is no use for us any longer to discuss the expediency or the justice of occupancy rights having been insisted upon; as Mr. Buckland says, it is *un fait accompli*. The Act of 1859 has already established occupancy rights, and the only question is, as to how they are to be dealt with at the present time. We know that occupancy rights have existed in Bengal and in Behar for some time, and we know that they have grown up under a certain system, by which they became hereditary, and for my part if we are to have fixity of tenure, such as the right of occupancy involves, it is better that we should have included with it to a certain extent the other "F," namely, fair rent. It is quite impossible for us to say that if you have fixity of tenure, the landlord should be able to get rid of his tenant by raising the rent in an unfair way. Therefore we admit that the Government would be right in saying, that where there do exist occupancy rights, there must be a fair rent. Therefore, the only thing we can with advantage contend for is that in dealing with the right of occupancy, and the sale of that right, it would be an injustice to the zemindars to have fixity of rent over a large district; in fact, any fixed rent over a large district could not possibly be consistent with justice to the zemindars. Those are two questions upon which, I think, we may, readily and willingly join issue with the Government. I fancy, from what I have heard, and certainly, from what I have read, that it is impossible to take a large district in India, and say that one-fifth of the property in the produce of the soil should be the maximum limit of rent all over that particular district. We all know that the produce of

the soil and the profits to be made out of it, vary in every district in a most extraordinary way; and, it seems to me a most fanciful thing for the Legislature to have suggested that, not only should a maximum limit be now fixed, but, that there should be a limit on the possible enhancement of rent. As Mr. Roper Lethbridge says, the increase of litigation, which is likely to follow upon the process suggested by this Bill is a radical evil in it—namely, that when you want to have an enhancement of rent, there should not be a simple process to obtain it, and that there should be no elasticity in the rate to be fixed, but that you should bring a suit for enhancement, which would, naturally, be resisted, because it would probably pay one better to fight the question than to go before the commissioners and have it settled once and for all. Upon those two points I fancy that we should lay the greatest possible stress. Then, as I should contend, the question of the sale of occupancy rights is, of course, another thing. The zemindar is most distinctly put to a disadvantage by the proposal. As all the speakers who have preceded me have already pointed out, it not only deprives zemindars of rights which they now hold and transfers them to other people, but it renders them liable to all sorts of hardship in the sense of having strangers, people who may be their enemies, planted upon their own soil. The zemindar is no longer to those who may be his tenant, or whom he will have by his side, but anybody may come there; and that it is proposed to enact, without any suggestion of compensation. Now, I think that that is another point upon which we may all insist most strongly, viz., that if a reform has been proved to be necessary—and on that, certainly at present, I am at issue with the reformers, for I do not think that any reform has been proved to be necessary, because I think that everything that requires reform could be reformed in another way, viz., by preventing extortion in a totally different way, without really altering the status and the relationship between landlord and tenant—but even assuming the necessity of reform, and then assuming again the necessity for reforming in this particular way, I think we ought to insist upon compensation being given to the zemindars. It is an idea which is a great deal too common at the present time that rights may be interfered with, and that reforms should be paid for out of the pockets of the reformed. It seems to me to be one proposition that we ought strongly to insist upon, viz., that if a reform is to be made at all, it should be paid for by the reformers, and not out of the pockets of those who are reformed.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

MR. J. DACOSTA moved :—

"That an Executive Committee be appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, and that Mr. C. T. Buckland be requested to become chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Roper Lethbridge to act as honorary secretary :—

Agnew, Major General W., late Judicial Commissioner of Assam.
Apcar, S. A., of Apcar and Co., Calcutta.
Arathoon, C. W., Barrister-at-Law, late of Lucknow.
Barnes, J. S., Zemindar.
Browne, Colonel C. R., late Commissioner of Delhi.
Buckland, C. T., Bengal Civil Service, late Member Board of Revenue, Calcutta.
Chapman, Cecil, Barrister-at-Law.
Collingridge, Fred., Doudpore, Tihoote, Bengal.
Cornell, W., late Bengal Civil Service, Judge of Midnapore.
Dacosta, J., late of Calcutta, Merchant.
Douglas, General C., R.A., late Director General of Telegraphs.
Doyle, R.V., part Proprietor of Angoree Tea Gardens in Assam, and of Rampore Tea Gardens, Cachar.
Fergusson, F. J., Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Calcutta.
Hamilton, Claud, formerly Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.
Hills, R. S., late of Calcutta, Merchant.
Jennett-Brown, Lieut Colonel E. F., late Bengal Army.
Lance, C. E., late Bengal Civil Service.
Lawrie, Alex., of Calcutta, Merchant.

Lethbridge, Roper, C.I.E., M.A., late Press Commissioner of India.
Lushington, H., late Bengal Civil Service, and Judge of Allahabad.
Ogilvy, J. F., East India Merchant, late of Calcutta.
Onslow, A. P., late Madras Civil Service.
Partridge, Deputy Surgeon General S.B., Bengal Army, retired.
Roberts, C. A., late Madras Civil Service.
Roberts, E. T., Barrister, late of Calcutta.
Ravenshaw, T. E., late Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal.
Ricketts, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., late Member of the Supreme Council of India.
Simson, F., late Commissioner of Dacca.
Sanderson, C., late Solicitor to the Government of India, Calcutta.
Stewart-Reid, H., late Bengal Civil Service and Member of the Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
Thoms, Alex., Dacca, Bengal.
Ward, J. D., late Bengal Civil Service.
White, Brigade Surgeon J. B., Bengal (retired), Tea Estate Proprietor, Assam.
Yule, Sir George U., K.C.S.I., C.B., late Bengal Civil Service, and Member of the Supreme Council of India.

And that the Executive Committee be authorised to adopt such constitutional measures as may be deemed necessary to obtain the modification or the withdrawal of the Bill now before the Legislative Council, and to enlighten public opinion in England and India regarding the real merits of the question."

He said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—The difficulty in understanding this Bill thoroughly has been lessened very much by the publication of the opinions of the officials of Bengal who have been consulted on the subject by the Government, and who reported upon it during last summer—the commissioners, district judges, and collectors, and those reports have assisted me at all events in coming to the conclusion that the real effects of this measure would be to call in, under pretence of facilitating the transfer of occupancy rights, a new class of middlemen. They cannot be the cultivators, because to acquire the occupancy rights a man must have capital, and the ryots, the actual cultivators themselves, have, many of them, no capital at all. It seems to me that the facility with which these occupancy rights are to be acquired, simply amounts to an invitation to moneyed men to come and acquire them. A man who has a plot of half an acre of land, and has held it for twelve years, and who afterwards tenants 500 acres on the same estate, has an occupancy right over the whole. Of course, if a man has half an acre, he will easily be induced to acquire the right in respect to more land than he can cultivate, simply for the sake of selling it. Thus, the money-lender will be called in, and the effect will be to create a new class of middle-men who are not to have any restrictions placed upon them as to the rents they may claim. The cultivators, therefore, will be rack-rented; and that is evidently the intention of the Bill; for there is nothing put forward to prevent this result. This new class will be instituted at the expense of both parties; at the expense of the zemindar, whose rights are to be curtailed by the Bill, and at the expense of the ryot, who has now, under several existing laws, some protection against an undue enhancement of his rent, and who will have none under this Bill. The object of the Bill seems, therefore, to enrich this middle class; at any rate, whether that is the object or not, that will be its ultimate; and Mr. Ilbert, in section 41 of his "Objects and Reasons," foresees that such a state of things will result from the Bill. If the opinions of those officials who were consulted during the last summer were published in this country, I think it would aid very much the formation of public opinion on the scope and tendency of the measure. They are rather voluminous, and had better be condensed; without such aid, I do not think the general public could form a correct opinion on the subject. With the aid of these reports the public will find that the effect of the Bill which has been proclaimed to them as a measure for improving the condition of the cultivator will, on the contrary, be to reduce the cultivator almost, as Mr. Lethbridge has said, to the condition of a serf—certainly to deprive him of the protection that he now has. I beg to move the resolution which I read to you.

Mr. W. CORNELL (late Bengal Civil Service, and Judge of Midnapore) said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, after the speeches to which you have listened, and at this stage of the proceedings, it would ill become me to go at any length into the details of the Bill. There are, indeed, certain points upon which previous speakers have not dwelt, but I do not wish to trouble you at any length upon them. If it be true, as you have already declared by adopting the first resolution, that the measure is unjust, unnecessary, and injurious, and that it is absolutely pernicious, it seems to me that my duty is a comparatively easy one when I call upon you as a natural sequence of the first resolution to adopt the second, and take practical action to arrest its progress at least in its present form. The appointment of an Executive Committee, is, of course, a mere prelude to further measures, constitutional measures, as stated in this resolution, and the object is the modification or the withdrawal of the Bill. It may be perhaps too much to hope that the Bill will be entirely withdrawn, but if we can get it seriously and extensively modified I think we shall have done our duty. I find myself, when I come here to-day, a mere junior amongst veterans. As to our worthy chairman, I find that when I went to India, he had been already nearly twenty years in the service; and the same, no doubt, with many others who are here. But it has fallen to me to second this resolution, and I can only admit that if those more experienced officials have found the matter difficult and intricate, if it is one in which old residents of long Mofussil experience find a problem, the solution of which is by no means easy, it certainly is one which would require great care in laying before the British public. These ideas are entirely new to the British public; and to enlighten public opinion is a task which will require considerable care. We are very likely to be met on the threshold when we attempt this task by a reference, and a very plausible reference, to the Government of India. We shall be told the authorities of India are responsible; that it is their business to deal with this matter; and we shall be asked why we come before the English public with matters which cannot be understood by them. It will be said, if there is anyone in India who is aggrieved by the Bill, be he ryot or zemindar, or anyone else,

let him agitate, and make out his own case before the authorities of India. Although that objection may very possibly be made, still, I think if we come to look at the matter closely, I consider our constitution as a representative committee, really representing all classes in India, and a vast amount of experience—I am not speaking merely of official but of Mofussil experience, and experience in presidency towns—we may hope that our judgment on this Bill will be received with some respect. We are told that the people who are most interested ought to agitate and make a noise; as a matter of fact, the zemindars already have made a noise, and I have no doubt they will continue to agitate, and they are quite right to do so, because it is a question of life or death to them. But when their protest is laid before the British public it will be met with the obvious reply, "This is mere selfishness; you are only wanting to keep your ill-gotten gains." When, however, a committee of the status of the gentlemen I am now addressing expresses its judgment in a formal manner, I think it must be received as an independent opinion—the opinion of gentlemen of position, entirely removed from all class feeling, free of personal ambition, and from anything like prejudice. That being so, I venture to say that any action which you can take in support of the zemindars' case is very important to them, and I think we may take even higher ground as regards the ryots. The ryots, no doubt, if we could but get at them, if we could but ask them their sentiments, would probably say, "The best thing you can do for us is to leave us alone;" but as we could not hope to get quite such a candid opinion as that out of them, the next thing they would say would be, "If there is anyone we can trust, it is those on our own side." I think if you went into the villages and asked the ryots about trusting Sir Henry Ricketts and Mr. Buckland's side, many thousands of them would come forward and say, "We know that side and we can trust them; if they say such and such a measure is good, we will support it." In that way I think we can, perhaps, as a committee, claim to represent the ryots in rather a different point of view from that of anyone out in India. Furthermore, I think there is another point of view with reference to this Bill, which has not, perhaps, been sufficiently brought out, and that is this. The ryots, as I have already said, if they could speak, would ask for rest. They would ask to be left alone to digest and to assimilate, as far as possible, the numerous products of that legislative mill which is perpetually going on grinding; which even grinds its own children, for no sooner does a Bill become an act than there is a Bill to amend it; a few years later and there is a further Bill; then there is a consolidating Bill, or a Bill to declare, or to confirm, or something of that sort. Well, gentlemen, certainly, I think the officials are all tired of this action of the Legislature, and I think it will be of great benefit not only to the State but to the bewildered officials and to the harassed public, if the Legislature could be induced by any chance to give the country just a few years, or even a few months' rest, so that people might see what would be the real effect of the actual working of the laws as far as they have gone. However, that consummation is, perhaps, too much to be expected. It would be a very self-denying ordinance to those most concerned. But if we cannot hope for that, we can at least hope that an important subject like that we are now considering may be approached with due caution, I might almost say, with timidity. If I might be allowed to resort to the language of metaphor I would compare the agricultural interest of Bengal—I might almost say the British rule in India—to one of those large masses of stones we meet with in the Druidical remains, in which you find one large rock is based upon a pivot; it is so skilfully poised by the patience of our forefathers that, although you may shake it with one hand, it has resisted for thousands of years the fortuitous circumstances of wind and other disturbing forces. So would this fabric of the British rule in India, and especially of the agricultural prosperity of India, so long as that rests on the pivot which is sanctioned by antiquity, so long as it rests on the groove which is hollowed out by the oscillations of many years, so long is it in a suitable position. But if rash and irreverent hands make this a plaything of their experiments—if they proceed to alter the pivot and displace the centre of gravity, we shall very soon find that the position is one of instability, and that some fortuitous circumstance, something which in former years would have passed over the country without any serious result, may be famine, may be some commercial crisis or anything else, but such circumstance which we can in no way foresee would bring down this mass on the unfortunate authors of the mischief, and cause widespread disaster. It may be, I do not say it is true, that the course of events in the last twenty-five years have, to some extent, displaced the centre of gravity of the body politic, but if they have done so, if there has been any displacement, the true and the wise policy is to revert to the old lines and the old traditions, and it is because this Bill is in no wise characterised by any such caution or discretion that I think we should oppose it. So far from being Conservative it is decidedly Radical. I do not know about its being Fenian, but it is Radical—it is Radical in its inception, Radical in its development, Radical in what it sets up, and Radical in what it pulls down, Radical when it attacks the rich, and

Radical when it interferes with the poor. Generally I think it is not only radically bad, but radically wrong. For that reason I anticipate confidently your concurrence with this resolution.

Col. PRENDERGAST WALSH.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, although all of us here are well acquainted with the objections that are raised to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, I think that this is a question which is utterly unknown to the British public. Within the last few days in various clubs with which I am associated, I have spoken of the subject, and every man has said to me, "We know nothing at all about the subject." Well, without now going into the questions which have been discussed, I think it is the duty of every independent member of this committee, and of everyone who has the interests of India at heart to try to educate the people of England upon this great question. I think it will be the duty of all here to go forward and try to explain to your friends at your clubs, in the villages, and in towns, and in any institutions to which you belong, that this is a revolutionary measure closely following on the lines of the Irish legislation which has so disturbed that country. I cannot conceive anything worse for India than that she should now be disturbed for a second time by even the very measures which we may take to prevent this Bill passing into law. There is no doubt that Lord Ripon's Government will force this measure on, and there is not the slightest doubt that this Bill will pass, though you may have some success in taking the thorn out of it—some such success as was lately accorded to that opposition which Mr. Roper Lethbridge took so distinguished a part in, and which has taken the harm out of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, as regards the trial of Europeans by native magistrates. But I think we should do something to show the people the great danger that will arise in India if we attempt to disturb the zemindars of Bengal, who stood true to us in those terrible days when England actually trembled for the sake of her Indian Empire. That empire might have been lost if it had not been for the hands of faithful natives who, scattered at certain intervals over that great continent, assisted the Government in a moment of dire extremity. It would be a poor return for England to stand still and allow these men to be swept away and made mere annuitants upon the land which has been assured to them for so long a period. The British public are already disgusted with what has happened in Ireland. Many good and noble men in both Houses of Parliament voted for the Irish Land Act, merely in order to restore peace; but what has been the result? There is no peace; there has not been even a perfect payment of rent. I myself am an Irish landlord, and I have five years rent unpaid up to the present time. Outrages are still going on there, and they are only this session commencing a new campaign to destroy the rights of property. I think we may say to the British public, "all those concessions that you gave to Ireland, even sacrificing principle in many instances, have only brought back upon you the tide of blood and misery that you tried to stem." I think we may say to the British public, "Stand forward and let India have peace; do not disturb her with these questions that need not be brought forward," and the result will be that the Government will refrain from carrying forward measures which were, perhaps, only invented for the purpose of gaining popularity. I am not well acquainted with Bengal myself, though I have many dear friends holding high positions in Bengal; I am a Bombay officer, but having read the history of India, and having served for thirty years, of course I have feelings of the greatest interest for any measures connected with the country. Therefore, I have ventured to rise now, and ask you all here, when we separate from this room, to go forward, and ask the gentlemen of the Press here—the English Press, which has always assisted any of her Majesty's subjects, and especially Indians—to assist us in this matter, and to make the history of this question known, so that we may have the voice of England to back us up when this question comes to be debated in the Senate.

Colonel GONWIN AUSTEN, in supporting the resolution, said that during the course of many years' survey work in many districts of India, particularly on the borders of Bengal and Assam, he had had facilities for seeing the ryot in his own village, and also of meeting the principal zemindars. A great deal had been said about the condition of the ryot in Bengal, but from his own experience he could say that very few complaints had ever been made to him about the treatment of the zemindars. He first went to India in 1864, after leaving Cashmere; if he had found in India a similar state of things to that existing in Cashmere, he should not now be an opponent of the Tenancy Bill, because the tenants in the latter place had every cause of complaint; but in Bengal the people were certainly very well off, and during the whole course of his service there were very few complaints made to him.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The meeting terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE MADRAS BENGAL TENANCY BILL MEETING.

ONE of the largest meetings yet held to express dissatisfaction at the proposed legislation on the land question took place on Saturday, Dec. 29, at the Town Hall, Bengal. Over a thousand persons must have been present, including most of the principal native landowners in Bengal, and a small number of Europeans, and those who had been unable to come had sent telegrams, expressing their sympathy with the meeting.

MAHARAJAH NARENDRA KRISHNA proposed that the Maharajah of Durbhungah should take the chair, which was carried with applause.

The Honourable KISTO DAS PAL then said,—I have to inform you that I have received letters and telegrams from many zemindars in the Mofussil. I will not detain you with the perusal of these letters, but I will just mention some of the most important of them.

His Highness the Maharajah of Cooh Behar regrets very much that, for unavoidable reasons, he cannot attend this meeting.

The Maharajah of Burdwan is also prevented from attending this meeting, but his Highness expresses every sympathy with the object of it.

The Maharajah of Hutwa is unfortunately absent at Benares, but is represented by his agent.

The Maharani Shurnomoye regrets that, owing to the custom of the country, she cannot be with us to-day, but she has deputed her agent to represent her at this meeting.

I have received a telegram from the Rajah of Burilal, saying that he is prevented from attending the meeting, but that it has his hearty sympathy.

The Maharani of Putia also expresses her regret at her enforced absence from the meeting.

His Highness the CHAIRMAN, who was greeted with applause, then opened the meeting with the following address:—

His Highness the MAHARAJAH of DURBHUNGAH, who was almost inaudible, except to those next him, said that Sir Richard Temple, with all his experience, had proposed that the Rent Act should be changed, in order that further facilities might be given to the zemindars for the collection and enhancement of their rents. The present Rent Bill, however, instead of giving them these privileges, proposed to do away with their vested rights—rights which were guaranteed to them by the Permanent Settlement. The Permanent Settlement said the zemindars were the proprietors of the soil, but the present official members of the Viceregal Council said they were not proprietors, although Lord Cornwallis had said they were. They tried to make out that the word "proprietor" did not mean proprietorship, but meant merely rent receivers. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that the present Bill, if passed into law, would give them any facilities for collecting their rents. The Bill said that the law, as at present worked, was oppressive to the ryots, but he himself certainly did not think it was so. There was no doubt that in certain cases the law of distraint had been abused; but it was not the zemindars who were to blame, but the Government. They were, no doubt, well aware that a few years ago the zemindaries of Hutwa and Durbhungah were under Government, and though the Government distinctly disallowed the zemindars from adopting the legal system of distraint in these two properties, they themselves had recourse to that system. They did not stop at simply giving notice of distraint, but they sent sowars to take the crops of the ryots, not only for the rents that were due, but for the rents which would be due some months afterwards. No doubt, when the zemindars saw the Government having recourse to this system of distraint, they themselves would follow the example, and now they were blamed by members of Council for having recourse to this legal system. He might add that one of the members of Council himself allowed this system of distraint to go on in Hutwa and Durbhungah. He might now say he was altogether against distraint, but when he was Commissioner of Patna, he advocated the system. (Hear, hear.) The new Act proposed to do away with even the legal system of distraint, and the rent of the zemindars of Bengal would, in that case, certainly be reduced by one-fourth of its present amount. There were districts near the frontier of Nepal where, unless there was a system of distraint, the zemindars could not possibly collect their rents. There were certain classes of ryots who never had a settled habitation, but who went to villages and cultivated land for one season, or one year, and then left it. In these cases, the only way to collect the rent was to distraint the crops as soon as they were ripe. There was no other system that could be possibly introduced. Members of the Viceregal Council thought the zemindars should sue these ryots. Now, it was very easy to sue these ryots and to obtain a decree; but the difficulty began as soon as a decree had been obtained. The men had no property except movable property, and all they had to do was to move to another estate as soon as the zemindar had got a decree. Therefore, it seemed to him that the new Bill, instead of giving facilities for collecting rent, took away those which the zemindars at present possessed. (Applause.) Then the Government said that the ryots had at present to pay far too much to the zemindars, but they forgot the fact that they themselves took an oppressive duty from the ryots, by charging them for registration, and they did not propose to lower this duty. Then, he did not think the survey section was likely to benefit the zemindars, for he did not think the present Government was likely to appoint impartial men to survey the estate. Mr. Finucane, in his report, had said that the ryots of certain villages were rack-rented. He ought to have defined what he meant by rack-rented. He said the zemindars charged the ryots Rs. 5 per bigha. Now, the Rent Bill proposed that the rent should be one-fifth of the produce of the land. He himself did not think Rs. 5 was equal to one-fifth of the average produce of their land. Mr. Finucane had tried to make out that the average produce of the land was worth about Rs. 12 per bigha, but this was only for one crop, and he did not take into account the second crop, or the value of the straw. His own opinion (the Maharajah's) was that the average produce of land was worth, not Rs. 12, but Rs. 40 per bigha, and he did not think that he was one-sided in giving this opinion. They knew that a few years ago a pamphlet was published by Mr. O'Donnell, accusing the landlords of rack-renting. Mr. O'Donnell was an Irish-

man, and Irishmen were generally against landlords, yet Mr. O'Donnell put the produce of the land down as Rs. 40 per bigha. His report was certainly more reliable than Mr. Finucane's. He had now only to thank them for the honour they had done him in asking him to take the chair. A measure fraught with the most momentous consequences to the landlords was under discussion, and it was urgently necessary that those whose interests would suffer by this sweeping measure should take every constitutional means of making themselves heard in the proper quarter. (Applause.)

FIRST RESOLUTION.

The MAHARAJAH of DUMRAON then moved the first resolution, addressing the meeting in Urdu, and his remarks were subsequently translated into English as follows by the Hon. Hurbans Sahai:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have been asked to move the First Resolution. It is to the effect following—"That this meeting desires to record its opinion that the Government has entirely failed to show that any grounds exist for introducing into the Bengal Tenancy Bill revolutionary provisions which are a novel departure from the ancient custom, and the existing law relating to landlord and tenant, and which will most injuriously affect all classes of the community who are in any way interested in the land."

Gentlemen,—You are all aware of the revolutionary provisions embodied in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Nothing has been so clearly made out during the discussions that have followed the publication of the Bill of the Rent Commission and the Bengal Tenancy Bill than that these revolutionary provisions are a novel departure from the ancient custom of the land under which the property in the land was vested in you, gentlemen, the zemindars. Under the worst of Moguls your proprietary rights were ever respected. He extorted; he at times took away the management of the zemindaries from your hands; but he never questioned or confiscated your proprietary rights therein. Gentlemen, it is said that you were then mere collectors of Government revenue. The histories of many of the families, whose representatives I see around me, give a flat contradiction to that position. The zemindaries, which have descended to me from a long line of ancestors, existed, as I learn from my family records from a time long anterior to the Mahomedan conquest of the country, and my ancestors possessed greater rights and privileges, than I have now come to enjoy under the Permanent Settlement. That settlement, gentlemen, fully recognised our rights, and these rights have never before this been questioned by Government or by Courts of Law. I have in my hands now a number of authoritative decisions, in which the highest judicial authorities of the land have fully recognised those rights, but though the matter is of vital importance to us all, I must have regard to the time at your disposal.

It is said again that the tenants under you had greater rights than they have come to enjoy under the existing law; and it is the duty of the Legislature, to rehabilitate them in their old rights. Now, sir, the opinions of men who have been advancing this position, have been ere long met by the counter opinions of two of our highest judicial authorities in the land; and even those who advance this position have now to admit that it is not possible to rehabilitate the old khudkast ryots in what they conceived to be their rights. That is, I suppose, a complete settler. Even the Advocates of the Bill cannot deny that the revolutionary provisions embodied in the Bengal Tenancy Bill are against the existing law relating to landlord and tenant, and that it will sweep away all your vested rights as guaranteed to you under the solemn pledge of a Permanent Settlement. All that they say is that under that Settlement, Government did not reserve to itself the power to enact laws for the protection and welfare of your dependant ryots, and the Legislature, under the circumstances that have arisen is now simply exercising the power thus reserved. Now, gentlemen, whether with or without reservation, there can be no denial that in certain contingencies, that is, when cases of great political necessity have arisen, the Government of a country, under certain conditions, would be justified in trenching on vested rights; but that is neither here nor there. The existence of such grave political necessity can never be put forward as a reason for confiscating your rights in the present instance, as no such grave contingencies exist in fact. What, then, does the reservation mean? Under ordinary circumstances, it could not be that Government took away a number of your rights as vested in you under the Permanent Settlement to give to A, B, and C under this reservation, for then the Permanent Settlement would mean nothing. What are the circumstances alleged in the present instance? It is said that you, gentlemen, zemindars in Bengal are weak, and your ryots strong, and we in Behar are strong, and our ryots low and depressed, and a new law is required to provide for this state of things. Now, gentlemen, you may well doubt the efficacy of the same nostrum that is intended to provide for these two opposite extremes. The same law which is intended to make ryots in Behar strong to resist the alleged encroachments of the zemindars can only end by making your ryots stronger. But what is the actual condition of things in that much-vaunted province, Behar? Are our ryots rack-rented, as is alleged, or is their condition low and depressed? Now, gentlemen, you will bear with me in patience when I try to answer this question. I would ask you, as I ask all our maligners, to drop for a moment all preconceived notions— notions which many have come to entertain, without giving us an opportunity of a hearing in our defence, and to examine the actual state of facts. Now, how does the fact stand? We find a great part of Behar comprised in a few Rajas. Two of them had until a recent time been under the charge of a Court of Wards, and not a pice has been added to their rent roll, since my worthy friends, the Maharajahs of Dhurbungah and Hutwa, have come to the direct possession of their estates. The Bettiah Raj has been for some years past under the management of a European gentleman who, for his worth, has been honoured with a seat in the Legislative Council. It is not for me to say how the Doomraon Raj is being managed, but Sir Ashley Eden, speaking at Doomraon in February, 1882, said that he knew of no district in India, in which he would sooner possess a large landed property than that in which he then was. Speaking of Behar in November, 1881

in reply to an address of the Behar Landholders Association, Sir Ashley said:—

"You have quoted from a speech made by me at Sonapore in 1877 certain remarks on the unsatisfactory condition of the ryots in Behar, and the evils of the ticcadari system at that time; and you have also quoted extracts from the Administration Report of this year, showing how very much the condition of the peasantry has improved since then. I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice, as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It has been made manifest in a hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from people of all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter for general congratulation.

"This improvement is due to various causes. First and foremost, to several succeeding harvests, plentiful almost beyond the recollection of the present generation, and these full harvests followed years of trial and famine. Next, there has, with growing prosperity and an increase in the value of land, been a general awakening of the cultivating classes, and an improved knowledge of their legal rights and privileges; and this has, I hope, been accompanied by a stricter administration of the law. Then, there has been a greater readiness on the part of the landlords to recognise and affirm the rights of the cultivators; and I hope that this may, to some extent, be due to the influence of your Association."

Now, sir, that is Sir Ashley's opinion in 1881, under which you find that our Province has been making rapid strides under the present condition of things. This opinion, I cannot doubt, was available to the Government of India, when it indicted its despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the Rent Bill, in March, 1882, and to the members of the Legislative Council, when they made furious denunciations of our zemindari systems from their seats in Council of March, 1883. But no, it did not suit their purposes, and Sir Ashley's opinion did not find a place in Council speeches.

Gentlemen, you have heard of a drowning man catching at a straw; but can you explain why our mighty legislators, in defence of the position they took up in Council, had, in support of themselves, to catch at such straws as the opinions of the Government Pleader of Gya, *et hoc genus omne*? They had nothing better to go by. We told them so late as 1879 that it is a mistake to suppose that the agricultural classes in Behar are worse off than their brethren elsewhere, and there is nothing in the land system of Behar, which was any way accountable for the low and depressed condition of the great mass of landless classes there. That the low and depressed condition of the great landless class is owing to over-population and other causes. Why was not an inquiry instituted before we were so ruthlessly denounced in Council? The Government despatch relies on certain figures gleaned from the road cess returns by the Hon. Mr. Reynolds. These figures take for granted that all the lands in a district are equally cultivated. This is apparently a mistake; but whatever the value of these figures, they do not show that higher rents prevail in the districts of Behar than elsewhere in Bengal. The despatch quotes the opinion of Messrs. Metcalfe, Geddes, and M'Donnel; but it forgets that these opinions which, as far as I know, never before were deemed worthy of facing the light, were followed by the Behar Rent Commission; and the recommendations of that body, composed of officials and non-officials, experienced in the affairs of Behar, never recommended all those violent and radical changes which have now been embodied in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Gentlemen, since then two officials, Messrs. Tobin and Finucane, have been appointed to determine what was called equitable rent rates in the districts of Behar. Mr. Tobin was deputed to Shahabad, and examined certain selected tracts comprised in the Doomraon Raj. Mr. Finucane was deputed to a selected tract in the North Gangetic districts. Now, gentlemen, what was the result of this inquiry? Mr. Tobin found that the rent rates had not changed for the last forty years, that it was exceptionally low, and by the kind consideration of the zemindars the same rent rates were actually paid by non-occupancy ryots, as the gazuara ryots with fixed rent rates. Now, is that rack-renting? Does it show that the condition of the ryots were low and depressed? Gentlemen, when this result of Mr. Tobin's inquiries was made known to the superior authorities, straightway further inquiries in the South Gangetic district were dropped, as its result went a great way to militate against certain pronounced notions in certain quarters. Mr. Finucane's reports have been published, and have been extensively quoted in Council and outside Council. The rent-rates, which Mr. Finucane has found on inquiry as prevalent in the district of Mozufferpore are not, however, at all higher than the rent rates found prevalent in the tracts examined by a Deputy Collector in Bengal, if only allowance be made for the largeness of a Behar bigha and for the greater productiveness of the soil in the tract under Mr. Finucane's examination. These, gentlemen, are the sum and substance of all the evidence on which a whole class of zemindars in a province has been condemned, the Rajahs whose case I brought to your notice at the beginning not excluded. A great part of the area of the Province is under the occupation of Indigo Planters, and under the management of the Government as Khas Mehals or escheated estates. Well, if you were to compare the position and condition of our ryots with the position and condition of ryots in the Khas Mehals and escheated estates, you would easily find that the position and condition of our ryots is far better. Who are the ryots in Behar? They primarily come from the same classes as the zemindars, the Brahmins, Rajputs, Pathans, Kayasths, Gowals, Kurmis have all their ryots and zemindars; and Mahomedans of all degrees of respectability are also represented in both classes. Many of the ryots of a zemindar are his kith and kin, and woe to the zemindars who disregard the voice of the community, or try to play the role of a rapacious or tyrannical zemindar. All these are facts which a little inquiry would have brought out; but our accusers had no patience to institute this inquiry, and they have condemned us unheard, and now propose to confiscate all our rights by a revolutionary measure. That revolutionary measure has no justification in the actual condition of facts, and I ask you to record your emphatic opinion by a solemn resolution of

this meeting—that the Government has entirely failed to show that any grounds exist for introducing into the Bengal Tenancy Bill revolutionary provisions, the effect of which will be to injuriously affect all classes of the community who are in any way interested in land. Gentrymen, the Bill bodes no good either to the zemindars or to the ryots. If you have read the despatch carefully, you will find that a great part of that despatch is taken up with recounting the high-handed doings of the Indigo Planters in the North Gangetic district of Behar. What truth there may be in these charges, I do not pretend to decide; but, granting that things of this kind exist, are not the provisions of the Tenancy Bill calculated to intensify the evils tenfold? I tell you, by giving transferable rights of occupancy to the ryots, they are only making it easier for the indigo planter to step in; by giving him the power to sublet they can only effect the same end. If the Bill benefits anybody, it can only benefit the capitalist mahajans who will step into a pukka zemindari, otherwise called a ryoti-holding, with no protection whatever to tenants under them. That is the effect of the Bill, as I clearly see; but I forgot that I have been long, and have to some extent trespassed on the substance of the resolutions that are to follow:

Gentlemen, a common danger has brought us together. From the most distant parts of the country, on this common platform, we have come to respectfully and loyally submit this our last appeal to Government in the metropolis of India. We have come to ask Government to have regard for its plighted faith, to protect the vested rights of an important portion of its subjects, to show that the revolutionary changes which it proposes by the Bengal Tenancy Bill have neither been asked for by the ryots, nor are calculated to do them good. The alarm and consternation that have come on the zemindars even in the distant Mofussil are beyond description. That alarm and consternation our mighty Government may well afford to disregard; but it should not forget that the foundation of British rule in India is laid on justice,—justice to all alike; and all cases of injustice, of faith broken, directly or indirectly, tend to sap at that foundation. It is the duty of all loyal subjects to speak out on occasions like this; and I would deem myself not worthy of that character for loyalty which has always distinguished the family to which I have the honour to belong, if I had not spoken out as I have done. I now move for your acceptance the first resolution.

Mr. J. J. J. KESWICK said—Maharajahs, Rajahs, and Gentlemen, in seconding the Resolution which has just been proposed, it is unnecessary for me to trouble you with a speech. I spoke on this subject on a former occasion, and my views against the Bill are well known, and I do not, therefore, think it necessary to take up your time. I would much rather listen to those gentlemen who have not before spoken, and whom we expect to hear presently. In conclusion, I would only say that I am glad to see this great meeting of influential zemindars, for it shows that there is a real earnestness in your protest against this uncalled-for and unnecessary measure. (Applause).

BABOO DWARKANATH CHUCKERBUTTY said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I rise, sir, to support the Resolution which has been so ably moved and seconded. I do so with great diffidence, as I am not accustomed to address such large and distinguished assemblages. I wish, sir, I could even faintly express to you all but one hundredth part of the deep consternation, the earnest anxiety, and the widespread dissatisfaction, which this unfortunate Land Bill has created throughout the length and breadth of this vast province. You have only to look around you to be convinced of this, that vast sea of interminable faces which fills the hall from one end to the other, that is living logic more convincing by far than any amount of rhetoric or volumes of persuasive argument. You have before you gathered together in this hall men from all parts of the country, from the most northerly districts of Bengal and Behar, from the banks of the Brahmaputra, from the sea shores of Chittagong, and the Highlands of Bankoora and Beerbhoom. You have men of all creeds, of all races, and of all denominations. You have representatives of ancient houses which, within historical memory, wielded princely authority within their domains, and which, if a constitution were accorded to this country by our Gracious Sovereign, would furnish the hereditary peers of the realm, the natural and the national leaders of the people, those who, in the hour of trial during the darkest day of the Sepoy Mutiny, in seasons of famine and distress, have stood by Government, and are ready to do so over and over again. You have here, too, independent European gentlemen connected with land, men who are trained in all that marks true advance in political life and intellectual culture.

There can be no doubt, therefore, of the eminently representative character of the meeting, and if it was ever the object of the present Government of India to convulse the whole community of landholders, I must congratulate them on the conspicuous success they have attained. Sir, the Government of the late Viceroy was bitterly taunted for their aggressive policy. We were told of the immeasurable wickedness and surprising folly of the wars they carried on, the perpetual unrest into which they plunged the empire; but it seems to me the Government of the present Viceroy is actuated by a spirit of keen competition in this path of glory, only the scene is changed of its operation. During the time of the late Viceroy we had a war of nations abroad, during the present regime, we have a war of races at home. The Government of Lord Lytton fought with gunpowder and cannon, the Government of Lord Ripon delights to throw legislative explosives in our midst. There is no doubt of this gentlemen, that if this Bill ever becomes law it will cause a fearful upheaval of society.

What, then, are the grounds upon which Government seeks to justify their course of action? Why their train of reasoning seems to be something like this. The agricultural classes of the country are steeped in the direst misery, and the most abject pauperism. In seasons of scarcity and famine, they are unable to bear the strain put upon them, and the landlords of the country are responsible for the state of things; therefore, those laws must be changed, and changed radically and wholesale; therefore, there must be a redistribution of property between landlord and tenant, that is the logic which underlies the policy of this Bill. Do you

accept it? Do you endorse its correctness? For my part, gentlemen, I venture emphatically to deny each of the above premises. I deny that the agricultural classes, generally speaking, are more miserable in their social condition than the majority of the forty-five millions of salaried and non-productive classes of the community. But it is not I who deny it for the first time; the Government records during the last semi-decade, the reports of the Commissioners of the several divisions have told the same tale, they all speak of the progressive prosperity, and the substantial comfort of the peasantry in all parts of Bengal, and this official testimony is every year sealed with the sanction, and the high authority of the head of the Local Government. I shall not tire out your patience by reading extracts from these reports; they are collected and printed in the appendix to the second petition of the British Indian Association addressed to the Government of India on the Tenancy Bill. It is admitted on all hands that the prosperity of the tenantry of the Eastern Bengal is established on the finest basis; as regard Central and Western Bengal, we have testimony to the same effect, though the standard attained is not so high as in Bakergunge, Noakhali, and Chittagong. In the Bhaugulpore Division we have the same opinion deliberately formulated, and even in the division of Patna, the history of recent years shows a fair promise of steady improvement. The only classes which are sinking day by day lower and lower in the scale are the salaried servants of the inferior grade, and the non-productive middle classes, as I said according to the last census, which, altogether, aggregate about forty-five millions out of a total population of sixty-nine, or nearly 75 per cent. The Government, therefore, stands convicted out of its own mouth in this part of the discussion; but supposing even that matters were otherwise, that the agricultural classes were plunged into the horrors of a miserable existence; what connection can there be? What connection has there been proved to be between this phenomenon and the land laws of the country? Undoubtedly there are the land laws and the tenants, miserable or prosperous, and because they coexist, is one the cause of the other? Why, then, official logic is all right, and we are all wrong? If that is the political diagnosis of the eminent statesmen who add lustre to the Viceroyal Council, it is certainly not of a character which we poor mortals believe can fully follow. You won't analyse critically any group of social facts. You won't eliminate irrelevant factors, but will jump at a conclusion. Why, sir, this inductive process will beat all political quackery. It is empiricism of a peculiar order. Once upon a time, so runs the fable, a celebrated native physician, accompanied by his apprentice, went to see his patient, and as he observed chips of lemon on the floor of the room where the patient lay, he solemnly shook his head as he felt his pulse. My dear sir, quoth he, you must have been surely taking lemon juice. Struck with his extraordinary skill, the patient and his friends began forthwith to adore the medico as a veritable god of medicine. Glowing with emulation, the disciple went to see the patient alone the next day, and saw overhung a pair of deer-skins in his room. Patient, said he, thou must have eaten of deer-skin. Thereupon, says the story, the men of the house soundly belaboured him with their sticks, and bade him depart. The logic of the advocates of the Bill seems to be of the medical apprentice's type. Seriously speaking, nothing could be a more egregious mistake than to suppose that the law of landlord and tenant exercised any appreciable influence upon the condition of the tenant. If that were so, how do the advocates of the Bill explain that with the same system of land laws in practice in Eastern Bengal and Northern Behar there is sustained prosperity in one tract of country, while the condition of the peasantry in the other is depressed. Evidently we must seek for an explanation elsewhere than in the laws themselves. Again, take the divisions of Bhaugulpore and Patna; the condition of the cultivators is officially described as good in the former, but it is said to be not so good in the latter. Now, the tenants in both the divisions are ethnologically the same, controlled by the same social conditions, governed by the same habits, modes of thought, with soil of the same quality, and precisely the same mode of farming, the same system of land law, and what is most important to note, subject to the same laws. Why, I ask, if these laws had anything to do with the social condition of the people, is there such a difference in their condition? These questions are of the utmost importance, and the Government is bound to initiate and elaborate an exhaustive inquiry into them before it can introduce drastic legislation like that embodied in the present Bill; but they don't seem to appreciate the importance of this inquiry in any way. The Press and the public associations have repeatedly interrogated the powers that be upon this point, but the oracles deign no answer. In the last letter of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to the Government of India, we read that still less does he think it necessary to follow those extreme partisans of the zemindary party, who question the propriety of the measure as a whole; and if there be really, any persons, His Honour adds, who, in the face of overwhelming accumulation of evidence, afforded by "the discussion of the last ten years, still question the necessity of the legislation on the broad lines of the Bill, then it is quite hopeless to expect that anything His Honour could say would convince them." That is the way, gentlemen, which the Government of Bengal disposes of the preliminary issue involved in legislation on the present Bill as necessary. His Honour seems to imply that it is the extreme partisans of the zemindary party who question this necessity; but amongst his own trusted subordinates, his responsible advisers, his own Commissioners, and his District Magistrates, there are many who emphatically denounce the present Bill as wholly uncalled for in the interests of public peace. I shall merely mention the names of Messrs. Beane and Westmacott.

Well, gentlemen, I have trespassed too long upon your patience, and the clock warns me to be brief; but there are a few observations which I cannot help making before I resume my seat. What are the classes which contribute most powerfully to the recipients of relief during the times of famine? It is the landless day labourers and the artisans. There might be distress amongst the small cultivators; but that is so, not because there is anything defective in the land law, but because the population in these parts of the country presses most unduly upon land, because fertile cultivation is carried beyond all bounds of prudence, beyond all legitimate support, because you have to deal with an infi-

nately expansive population on a constant, fixed, unchangeable area of food procured, the density being 824 in Mozufferpore, 843 in Tirhoot, and 763 in Durbhungah. The real remedy for industrial development is to open to the people new careers of industry by technicalising our national education, relieve one strain upon the soil by placing at the disposal of the population other sources of employment, and then only, and not till then, will you be able to make the people able to support themselves during seasons of distress. But rulers turn a deaf ear to all suggestions for industrial development. Mr. Caird, in his letter to the Secretary of State, thus wrote on the 31st October, 1879: "I will venture to suggest a practicable improvement, the result of which will show the magnitude of the issues which depend on the right management of the industry of a country with such large resources; and the climate of India admits of the growth of many articles of commerce beyond corn and rice. One of the most important points for Indian Statesmen is to discover other industries than that of the production of food in order to give profitable employment to the varied capacities of the people; a large addition to the production and manufacture of tobacco, sugar, cotton, wool, silk, jute, would have this effect. It could be obtained without curtailing the supply of food by such a moderate increase of enterprise, skill, and labour as would add one-tenth to the yield of the food crops; this would enable one-tenth of the cultivated land to be employed in the production of crops for manufacture and export, thus setting free twenty million acres, which would add two hundred million sterling to the general wealth, at the rate of £10 per acre, when converted into a moderate value manufactured product by the well-employed industry of the people."

On this important recommendation the Government of Lord Lytton, of which His Honour the present Lieutenant Governor was an eminent member, made the following observations:—

"The opening of new industries, such as the production of tea, coal raising, jute weaving and spinning, cotton spinning and weaving, railway workshops, and rice cleaning has, no doubt, contributed to raise wages, and to improve the condition of the labouring classes at many centres of population in the tea districts and in the mining districts. On occasions we have spent public money in pioneering the way of such industries. But the effect of such undertakings is limited, and does not radiate into the rural tracts; the Government of India have already so many claims upon them, that we do not see our way to greatly extend those of other manufacturing industries by the help of public funds. We have placed machinery on the free list of our customs tariff. We give every facility for the acquisition of lands for mining, or tea-growing, or coffee-planting. We make roads, and railways, and canals to suit these industries, and to bring raw materials to factories as rapidly as the measure of the country permit. We propose to foster such industries by imposing protective duties on European manufactures, though we are aware that there are persons who advocate a short-sighted policy of this kind, and we can hardly hope that India would become a great manufacturing country until, at any rate, her people have made the fullest use of her bountiful soil and her climate ordinarily so propitious to agriculture."

There it is, gentlemen, the Government of India does not see its way to opening new paths of industrial career to the people. And the whole burden of the population is concentrated with the might of an avalanche upon land, and land alone, that is the applied political economy of the Indian Government, and very likely there is a consensus of opinion on this subject between all Governments of India, between liberals and conservatives, radicals and non-radicals. We are to remain tillers of the soil, nothing more than this the land of the country must be our only source of sustenance, and the miserable pittance that we all derive from land and from agriculture must be shuttle-cocked by a wise and benevolent Government between the different sections of the agricultural community—landowners and cultivators, backwards and forwards, and backward again. Gentlemen, you have enormous difficulties to encounter in the prosecution of our object. You may meet with defeat and disappointment in your effort to convince them of their error; if we are to be slaughtered at the altar of second hand communism, let us die like men, and not like dumb driven cattle, fighting with all the weapons that constitutional opposition can place in our hands. Let us fall united, banded together, and earnestly, strongly, and persistently and respectfully protesting against the justice and the equity of the course pursued for our destruction.

Baboo NUNDO LAL addressed the meeting in Hindustani.

The Resolution was then put to the meeting by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

SECOND RESOLUTION.

The MAHARAJAH OF DINAGPORE said,—"I rise to move the second Resolution, which is as follows:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the Bill, if passed into law, will be detrimental to the peace and tranquillity of the country, by fostering disputes and litigation between all classes of the agricultural population, and thereby interfere with the general welfare of the community." It is with a feeling of diffidence that I address you, and I would not have ventured to open my mouth at this meeting, but for the sense of wrong which is sufficient to make the dumb eloquent. The miseries of litigation do not require the tongue of a Demosthenes to tell them. Every section of the Bill will be a matter for litigation, and many persons will be ruined by it, and both parties will suffer from it. I most utterly condemn the Bill, and I hope you will join with me in the condemnation for your own sakes, as well as for the sake of those who cannot speak for themselves, but who will suffer by this quarrel. (Applause.)

Mr. BELL, in seconding the Resolution, said,—"Maharajahs, Rajahs, and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to second this Resolution; but before I proceed to speak to the Resolution, I must congratulate the zemindars of Bengal and Behar on the large meeting that we have here to-day. You must remember that it is a matter of the utmost difficulty to collect together a number of landlords of this country; and many gentlemen who have attended here to-day have attended at great inconvenience to themselves. But they have come forward, because they feel that their rights and their privileges are in danger; and that unless they

make a vigorous protest, they are in danger of losing those privileges which were conferred to them by Lord Cornwallis. And not only were those privileges conferred to them by Lord Cornwallis, but they were guaranteed to them by Her Majesty's most gracious proclamation. I have this moment had placed before me an extract from that proclamation, and I will read it to you: "We know and respect"—says Her Gracious Majesty—"the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the land inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State." (Hear, hear.) I believe that you are all animated with one desire, that the terms of that proclamation shall be kept inviolate by the Government of Lord Ripon. (Hear, hear.) I was much struck with what my friend behind me said when he contrasted the aggressive policy of Lord Ripon with the aggressive policy of Lord Lytton; but my friend omitted to state that Lord Lytton's arms were directed against the enemies of his country, whilst Lord Ripon is attacking those who have always been the support of the British Government. (Applause.) That is the remarkable difference between the policy of the two Viceroy. Gentlemen, I have been asked to speak to this Resolution, which condemns this Bill on the grounds that, instead of giving peace and security to rights, it will produce nothing but dissension and discord throughout the country. The principles upon which this legislation proceeds is, that the Government are more solicitous for the welfare of the ryots than you are yourselves. Now, I always deprecate the interference of Government in private matters. I deprecate it in all countries; because I believe that people know their own business better than Government knows it for them. (Hear, hear.) I deprecate it deeply in this country, because we know that any Government interference between landlord and tenant must be exercised by subordinate agency; and we also know that all subordinate agency in this country is corrupt. (Hear, hear.) We know that if one of the provisions of this Bill is carried out, and you, the zemindars, are, as the Bill proposes, placed under the supervision of a Revenue officer, this means extortion. (Hear, hear.) It is proposed in the Bill that no agreement between the landlord and his tenant shall be valid, unless it receives the sanction of a Revenue Officer. Now, gentlemen, it seems to me that a landlord and his tenant can agree about the rates of rent, considering that they know the land and the produce that it grows—far better than any Revenue Officer can do. It seems to me simply preposterous to press a proposition that no engagement shall be made between landlord and tenant except with the sanction of a Government Officer. (Applause.) The time, gentlemen, at our disposal is so short, and I know there are some twelve gentlemen who are anxious to follow me, and I feel that I should not be justified if I were to go through several other points in the Bill to which I could otherwise have liked to direct your attention. But there was a remark which felt from my friend, the Maharajah, which struck me; it was with reference to another most disastrous clause in the Bill with reference to the registration of rights. Now, this scheme has the sanction and the approval of the Lieutenant Governor—and I desire here in this large assembly to say that though I am opposed to the Lieutenant Governor on the Rent Bill, he is a gentleman for whom I entertain a most profound respect, and whose opinions even on this measure I would not oppose, were I not supported by the almost unanimous opinion of the officials and non-officials throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) When, therefore, I find that a man of the distinguished abilities of Mr. Rivers Thompson stands almost entirely alone in his opinion, I do not hesitate under those circumstances to give expression to my own. Now, if any attempt of this sort was carried out to obtain a record of all the rights of property in the country, you who have practical experience of the management of zemindary affairs know exactly what it means—you know that you would all be flooded with litigation, and that it would result in ruin to the ryot and zemindar alike. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, I will only say one or two words in conclusion. I don't wish to go through the other points of the Bill, because the time is passing so rapidly; but I think that I ought to say one or two words to you concerning those who are responsible for the present measure. We have seen it stated in the papers, that Lord Ripon is not responsible for this measure. Undoubtedly, this measure was not framed by Lord Ripon; but Lord Ripon is undoubtedly responsible in this way, that he is the head of the Government that has put forward this measure. Gentlemen, I for one have no personal feelings whatever against Lord Ripon. I believe that he is sincerely anxious to do justice; but he is surrounded by advisers who have pledged themselves to the Bill, and whose vanity has been wounded by the opposition it has evoked. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, I need not refer you to the history of the measure—to the manner in which this measure saw the light; but if you seek for the justification of what I say, that is the wounded vanity of some officials that is forcing the Government to pass this measure, I have only to refer you to certain remarks of Mr. McKenzie which are attached to the Land's Commission Report. Read the contumely which he heaps upon the zemindar members of the Commission; see the terms in which he speaks of such distinguished Judges as Sir Barnes Peacock, and the present Chief Justice of Bengal; witness the way in which he speaks of the members of his own service, as Mr. Dampier, the Senior Member of the Board, Mr. Munro, and Lord Ulick Brown, who brings to the discussion of this question both Indian and Irish experience; and all the other Revenue Commissioners of Bengal to a man opposed to the Bill. What I complain of, and what I deeply deplore, is the injudicious indifference with which this unanimous consensus of opinion has been received. But, at the same time, though the odds are against us, I do not despair, for I feel we are fighting a righteous cause. (Loud applause.) I feel that it is impossible for Lord Ripon, if he regards his reputation as a statesman, to turn a deaf ear to the almost unanimous voice—both official and non-official—of India. I myself have confidence that that settlement to which my friend, the Maharajah, alludes—of Lord Cornwallis, will not be permitted to be torn to shreds; and I am sure that you will all agree with me that the name of Cornwallis ought never to be mentioned without exciting in your breasts the profoundest feelings of gratitude. (Applause.) I read the other day the epitaph on his

monument, and I think that the words upon it correctly describe our feelings—that “after the monument is crumbled into dust, millions will still attest the wisdom of his conduct, and the virtue of his life.” (Applause.) Gentlemen, I hope that Lord Ripon will condescend to emulate the example of his illustrious predecessor. (Applause.) I am sure that if he does, if he examines this question with care, the caution, the deliberation of Lord Cornwallis, he will arrive at a conclusion which will be satisfactory to you; he will withdraw this Bill, which is fraught with such danger to the peace and prosperity of the country. (Loud applause.)

BABOO TARA PROSONO MOOREJEE said,—The Bill to consolidate the law of landlord and tenant, which is at present before the Legislative Council of India, is undoubtedly a revolutionary measure, and as all revolutionary measures conflict with vested rights, they become a fruitful source of litigation. If I were to regard my private interests, or those of my profession, I would rejoice at the passing of this Bill, for if there is increase of litigation, it is sure to bring some money into my pocket; but, in view of the injuries which it will inflict on the middle classes of our country, and the rich and propertied classes, as well as the ryots, who will be tempted to enter into litigation, I deprecate the measure from the bottom of my heart. It aims at a redistribution of landed property. Its object is not the maintenance of existing rights by removing doubts, which might otherwise attach to them, clearly defining them by the erection of sign-posts and boundary pillars, so as to prevent confusion and encroachment on them, but the extinction of existing rights in favour of one section of the community, and creation of new ones in favour of another section. But it seems, gentlemen, the action of Government in taking away rights from the landlord and in conferring them on ryots, is equally unreasonable and misguided. It perpetrates an act of confiscation with the right hand in order to confirm a boon to the left. The conduct of Government is indefensible and unprecedented. The action of Government can be aptly compared to the mild course of a tropical torrent, which on one bank carries off extensive rice-fields, splendid mansions, and beautiful gardens, and deposits rich enlivening soil on another. The framers of the Bill were perfectly aware they were taking an unprecedented course, and it is for this reason they have tried in a most elaborate manner to justify their conduct. But, gentlemen, the arguments adduced in support of it are most flimsy and unconvincing. The Legislature seem to justify their conduct on two grounds—first, on an interpretation of the Permanent Settlement; and secondly, on economic and social considerations. It would, perhaps, have been wiser and more discreet if the Legislature had rested their case on the second ground instead of on the first. I do not mean to say that they could have thereby justified their proceedings; but at least they would have saved them from the entanglements of error and sophistry, from the absurdities of reasoning and fallacies. But if it were conceded that the zemindars had rights which were sought to be encroached upon by this law, the necessary logical consequence would have been, that they would be entitled to ample and full compensation for the injuries which were inflicted upon them. In order to avoid this dangerous alternative, the Legislature thought proper to rest their case on the first ground. We are accustomed to consider the Permanent Settlement as the bulwark of the zemindar's rights. All persons who have given their thought and attention to it have come to the conclusion that it confers great and valuable rights on the landlord. But we are now told that all this is a delusion and error. It is a vision and chimera, and the whole public were labouring under a delusion which the learned Law Member has dispelled. We have now to learn that the Permanent Settlement is good for nothing. The Law Member says that it affords a phantom-barrier which dissolves at the approach of his intelligence. It has been said Lord Cornwallis did not understand the meanings of terms; he did not know the meaning of the word property and the word proprietor; when he said the landlords were actual proprietors of the soil, which occurs in Regulation I. of 1790, and also Regulation VIII. of 1793. It is said the researches of modern philosophers have made us acquainted with the mode of the origin of property, and the historic development of the notions of property inland which were not known to Lord Cornwallis. The law member spoke of him in terms which were not at all respectful to his memory. It was suggested Lord Cornwallis was the manufacturer of riddles and puzzles, which were left to be solved by his successors. But the fact is, the Permanent Settlement was the wisest and most proper measure for the time and the circumstances in which it was made, and those that try to upset it have not got the patience, or the desire, or perhaps the ability, to understand it. To say that an Englishman, who was possessed of landed property himself, who had studied the constitutions of our country for a long time, who was assisted by able coadjutors—men like Sir John Shore, who had made the subject his life-long study—did not understand the meaning of the word property and proprietor, is to say something that is absolutely ludicrous. Looking to the state of things which prevailed at the time, the fact that the zemindars had been recognised as proprietors for centuries backwards, the power and prestige which they held, and the authority which they exercised, the Permanent Settlement, which recognised their title as proprietors, was a profound and proper piece of legislation. It has been consecrated by nearly the lapse of a century. Able Administrators and Judges like Lord Lyndhurst and Sir Barnes Peacock have held that the Permanent Settlement did recognise the title of the zemindars as proprietors, and on March 2, 1883, we were told all these men were wrong.

I will draw your attention to one point which has been ably discussed by the preceding speaker, Mr. Bell. This Bill intends to take away the power of entering into voluntary contracts between landlord and tenant. And why so? The ryot is not such a stupid, ignorant man, so docile and obedient, as to be cajoled or threatened into a surrender of his rights. The records of Law Courts show that he can fight well, and gain the victory over the landlord. When the zemindar sues the ryot for rent, in most cases the latter pleads no relationship of landlord and tenant existing between him and plaintiff, and the invariable result in most such cases is the zemindar is defeated. And why so? Because the Courts would not believe the account

papers kept by the zemindars, though attested by a large number of witnesses. But if the truth be inquired into, it will be found, in the majority of such cases, the ryot wins unjustly on a false plea, and the zemindar loses a true case. The ryot is undoubtedly capable of standing his own and defending his rights. The ryot of to-day is not the same person as he was twenty years ago. He is quite competent to enter into contracts about the occupation of the land and the rent he has got to pay. Why keep millions of men in a condition of eternal tutelage? When two persons, after deliberation, enter into a contract, the presumption is, they had grounds for entering into it. You say you won't allow it to stand, unless it is sanctioned by a Revenue Officer. You take away the discretion of the men, who know their affairs best. You take away what is reasonable, proper, and just, and substitute what cannot but be unreasonable, improper, and unjust. The Revenue Officer, however deep might be his penetration and intelligence, can never realise the grounds on which the parties have themselves entered into the contract. The Legislature seems to think a lawsuit is a very trifling matter; it is like the buying of apparel at Burra Bazaar, and wearing it. They do not consider what it involves. A sanction of a Revenue Officer—what does it mean? It means a lawsuit, and a lawsuit means—1st, an outlay of money; 2nd, waste of time and energy; and 3rd, perhaps subornation of perjury. Why involve the parties in such difficulties? The remedy is worse than the disease. It is far better the ryots should pay a little in the shape of increased rent than be involved in a lawsuit which will ultimately ruin him; and the landlord, too, if he has got too many such suits, will be ruined. The consequences of litigation are disastrous, as is too well known, and the tendency of the Bill is to draw men into litigation almost for everything. I think, therefore, this resolution is a good one, and this meeting will agree to it.

BABOO SURENDRONATH PAL CHOWDHRY said,—Gentlemen, the Rent Bill has caused a great sensation throughout the country. The Bill is now entirely fruitless, but it must be admitted that in the Rent Bill there are many clauses which are beneficial both to the ryot and the zemindar. The Government has, by introducing the Bengal Tenancy Bill, proposed to devise measures for improving the status of the zemindar, and ameliorating the condition of the ryots—the laudable object of Government being to place landed interests in general on a satisfactory footing, and to benefit all classes therein concerned. But if any law passed by Government were to deprive any class of the people of its vested rights, then it would be perfectly justifiable for that class to oppose the enactment of the law. But I would propose to have a compromise. The time has come when all persons interested in the soil should consider their mutual interest, and cease to quarrel among themselves. Zemindars are long reputed, justly or unjustly, as unpatriotic, and as the persecutors of the ryots. We should not, therefore, hesitate to sacrifice some of our privileges for the good of the great mass of the ryots. Let us, however, fight for a change in the law which might facilitate the speedy and easy realisation of rent from defaulting cultivators, and suggest a system of enhancement, under which we may have more than we are now able practically to enjoy under the existing law. If the Government be induced to make the concession on behalf of the zemindar—1. No right-thinking landlord should grudge to make as much concession for the benefit of the ryots. 2. If the partisans of the ryot urge for the bestowal to Bengal ryots of the three gifts, and if the occupancy right be extended, it would, no doubt, curtail the right of landlord, and confer additional rights and privileges on the ryots. Under the circumstances, would it be unfair, on the part of the zemindars, to ask for a summary proceeding for the realisation of rents and cesses? Would it be too much for us to ask for measures calculated to do away with the difficulties of enhancement suits? His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has, in his reply to an address from the Lower Division, said that no Tenancy Bill can be satisfactory which fails to meet the difficulties affecting the regular realisation of rents. But the Bill, as it now stands, would defeat the object it has in view. The best course for the partisans of both parties, I mean the zemindars and ryots, would be to have a compromise, and to make an amicable settlement of the knotty questions raised in the Bill. This step would help the present noble-minded Viceroy to deal with the Bill to the satisfaction of all parties.

THIRD RESOLUTION.

RAJAH HERBULLUB NARAIN SING said :—

Maharajahs, Rajahs, and gentlemen,—Before moving the third Resolution, I beg to say a few words regarding the Tenancy Bill. I hope that Government will consider what has already been said regarding it. If this Bill is made the law of the land, thousands of zemindars will be ruined. In fact, the hostility between the zemindars and ryots would be so great, that the former would find great difficulty in effecting the settlement of their lands. Besides, the necessary and legitimate authority, which the zemindar ought to have in the Mofussil, will be nil; and consequently, it will be difficult to carry out the orders of Government, which will be issued to them on public and other occasions. Those zemindars who have been holding their lands continuously for more than 100 years will find themselves in a state of despair. For these reasons the value of the land is now declining at a greater ratio than usual. And, even if the sale of land is to be effected, it will be difficult to find purchasers. A friend of mine, whose name I need not mention, and whose zemindari lies in Zillahs Purneah, Dinagepore, and Bhaugulpore, wants to part with some of his estates, but he has failed to meet with purchasers on a fifteen years' purchase value, though there exists no dispute, or anything bad in the title to the estates. Besides, many similar instances are known to many of you, and I have myself brought it forward in my note. I gladly move the third Resolution—“That if the deprivation of the landlords of their just rights, inherited from generation to generation, confirmed by the Permanent Settlement, and consecrated by a century of British rule be deemed essential to the welfare of the tenantry, the Government be solicited to consider the justice of allowing the zemindars to surrender their estates on receiving such compensation in money as will, when in-

vested in Government securities, produce a permanent return equal to their present income."

Mr. GREGOR GRANT said,—I have much pleasure in seconding this Resolution, as the request is a just and reasonable one, and the Government are, in my opinion, bound to compensate the zemindars fully for anything which they may deprive them of. And, considering that much friction would be caused between the landlords and their tenants by the passing of this Bill, it is much to be desired that Government should accept the terms of this Resolution, and take over the estates from the zemindars on the terms therein proposed, and manage them in such way as they may think proper. I have been a resident in the Bhagulpore District for over forty-two years, and have had a great deal in that time to do with zemindaries and zemindari work, and am, therefore, in a position to offer an opinion as to the mischievous tendency of constantly inter-meddling on the part of Government between landlord and tenant. What the Government profess to do in the interests of the tenant, somehow or other always turns out to his disadvantage. I have had, and my son now has, zemindaries in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, as well as in other parts of the district of Bhagulpore. About eight or nine years ago Sir George Campbell, "for the peace and good government of the Sonthal Pergunnahs," deprived the zemindars of the power to settle their own lands with the ryots, and appointed Government officials to grant leases to them instead. The effect of the Government interference has been this, that whereas suits for the recovery of rent were formerly almost unknown when the zemindar made his own settlement, they have since then, under the Government settlement, multiplied a hundredfold; and whereas formerly the ryots had no right of sale or transfer of their occupancy holdings without the consent of the zemindar, such transfer of their holdings to money-lenders and neighbouring zemindars have become most common, so that, instead of the law being a law "for the peace and good government" of the country, it has become a law of disorder, and the right of transfer, unless checked in time, will become a source of great political danger to the Government. In 1854 the Sonthals rose in rebellion against the Government, against the Mahajans, and against the Police, and got rid of their liabilities to the money-lenders by murdering them. It is well known that they are a very excitable people, and within the last few years, when Government ordered a census to be taken, a large number of troops had to be sent into the country to keep order. The Sonthals, as they did in 1854, will, when they part with their holdings to the money-lenders, and are beggared, turn round upon them again, and make short work of the people by whom they have been ruined, and this sort of evil will spread throughout the whole of the country if this Bill becomes law. In connection with this Resolution of compensation, and the fairness and justice of giving zemindars such compensation, I will simply mention one fact personal to myself on the strength of existing laws and usage. My whole life's earnings have been invested in the security of landed property. If the present Bill becomes law, the zemindar, to whom I have lent all my earnings on mortgage of his estates, will be unable to repay me the money I have given him, as his property will become greatly depreciated in value, and I will be unjustly deprived of the greater part of my life's earnings, on which I had relied as a provision for my old age.

The Honourable HARBANS SAHAI said :—

There can be no two opinions as to the justice of this demand. There is no revolution in this land; and even if, unfortunately, there was one, a settled Government would confiscate the rights of only the guilty; and if it were necessary to trench on the vested rights of the innocent, it would in honour and justice deem itself bound to offer compensation. That is not the case here; even the state of things at present existing in Ireland does not exist in India. Our Government has not now to confront a formidable land league and secret conspiracies, which make life so very uncomfortable in Ireland, which has paralysed Government to a certain extent, and made it powerless in that unhappy land. All these things are happily non-existent in India. There is not even a shadow of a pretence that any grave political necessity has arisen. There is not even a stirring, so to say, in the political world in India of this kind, indicated above. The Bogra disturbance of years back was such a small affair after all, that it did not wait pen and ink, much less powder and shot; for no sooner had Sir Richard Temple enacted his Agrarian Disturbance Bill, the disturbance was non-existent, and the Bengal Government had no occasion to put the law in force. Even your ryots have not complained against you, have not sought any relief against you, or your doings, and have not asked for enhanced rights. In the agitation that has been carried on for the last few years by people possessing a superabundance of philanthropy, in the lachrymose tears that have been hitherto shed over the ryots' woes and wrongs, the ryots have nowhere joined; and if they could be made to understand the true nature of the revolutionary provisions which their advocates and friends demand in their name, my firm conviction is that they would cry out in a body, "Save us from our friends." Well, gentlemen, you have heard from the preceding speakers what overwhelming testimony there is that the condition of our tenantry is improving from year to year under the existing state of facts. Well, if then, in the august wisdom of its Council, the Government deem it essential to the welfare of the tenantry to deprive the landlords of their just rights, inherited from generation to generation, confirmed by the Permanent Settlement, and consecrated by a century of British rule, it is nothing but just, fair, and reasonable, that you should solicit Government to consider the justice of allowing you to surrender your estates on receiving such compensation in money as will, when invested in Government securities, produce a permanent return equal to your present income. Well, sir, what will be your zemindaries that you will care to retain them after the passing of the Bill. Under the new Settlement, there is no guarantee that your present rent roll will not be considerably reduced in cases of purchases under the presumption clauses, while you will be forced to settle your lands with anyone that you first chance to find on getting up in the morning, for fear that a squatter may not oust it out of your hands, or that you may not be guilty of a criminal offence by retaining what you have paid for, as the Bengal Government asks to be done. You can only get rent, which is not to be higher than the value of the fifth of the produce. Then, in those

places, where the ryots are already paying rent, more than a fifth of the value of the produce, they, with the view to benefit themselves at the expense of the zemindar, will form a combination to withhold payment of rent, and thus necessitate a rent suit on behalf of the zemindar against them, which will end in a decree, to realise which the zemindary will have to purchase himself the tenure which, as a matter of course, he will be compelled to settle again with those very refractory tenants at a reduced rate, which cannot, according to the proposed law, exceed a fifth value of the produce of the land.

Under Bhoolie tenure, where, in consideration of the annual investments, you have to make for earth-works, and so forth, your share hitherto had been 9 annas or 8 annas out of the 16 annas, now the same would at once be cut down to less than a half. In all such cases, and many more, your present income from your zemindaries will be considerably curtailed. Then, as to your prestige and influence as a zemindar, what will it be when, under the transferability clause, your resident *bona fide* cultivators who entertain respect for you, and for whom you have in return so much regard, will soon disappear, and in their places unwelcome tenants will be forced on you against your wishes. It may be sometimes an enemy, a hostile neighbour with whom you have been on the bitterest of terms, a capitalist, a mahajun far richer than yourself, who will naturally look down upon you. The power of contract will be denied to the ryot in relation to you, monstrous being as you are supposed to be, while the same ryot, thought to be incapable, while dealing with you, will have free scope to deal with all the world around. You will not go near a ryot's field for fear of a charge of criminal trespass being brought against you. Then your zemindari office will be transferred to the fiscal office, or registering office, or, as proposed by the Bill, the Civil Courts—with every step a lawsuit, a law proceeding, fines, harassments, survey of khamar lands, record of rights and settlement of jumma bundies, and so forth. Gentlemen, you know what lawsuits and law proceedings mean—they mean simple ruin to those who have unhappily to enter into them, bringing large profit to lawyers and Government in shape of court fees, and a number of etceteras to court underlinings. The visit of a common court peon to a mofussil village is dreaded by those on whom the visit is inflicted; but you will have under the Bengal Tenancy Bill too much of these dreaded visits. Who will, I ask you, after all this, care to retain his zemindari, to be a one-fifth annuitant of the produce of the land in what was hitherto known to be his zemindari estates! With all the harassments, lawsuits, and heavy expenditure that the maintenance of a zemindari entails, with all the responsibilities, liabilities, duties, and obligations that are imposed on zemindar, I hear you all cry, "not we." Well, that is a wise decision; your zemindaries will hereafter be no good to you. It will be wise to resolve if you do not care to retain it, and if you ask Government to permit you to surrender it in their hands. What do you ask in return? Only such compensation in money as will, when invested in Government securities, produce a permanent return equal to your present income. You do not ask for anything more than what you have, nor can Government reasonably refuse your request. If it is essential to deprive you of your rights for the sake of your tenantry, it is nothing but fair and just that you should get compensation for what you are thus going to be deprived of for the supposed common weal. Well, gentlemen, our benign Government did not hitherto take a single bigah of land, or deprive any one of his rights without affording adequate compensation. Under the Land Acquisition Act, the persons whose lands are taken away for public purposes get the proper value of their lands, and 15 per cent. for forcible ouster. Your case cannot be judged otherwise if you are deprived of your rights on account of a public purpose—i.e., for the welfare, or the supposed welfare, of your ryots. You are surely entitled to compensation just as others, whose lands are acquired for public purposes under the Land Acquisition Act. Well, your demand, however, is considerably less; you do not ask for the excess 15 per cent., for the Government will manage the whole zemindaries in Bengal and Behar for the future, and pay out of the proceeds thereof interest on your investments to an amount only equal to your present income. All increase will belong to Government. And it is a well-known fact—stern as facts are—that under the skilful management of the Government officials, the income of khas mehals, or any other branch of revenue, become capable of indefinite expansion. As an illustration of the skilful and successful management of the Government officials, I can point to you the fact of the enormous and the immense increase in the revenue from the country spirits under the outstill system.

There will be another direct gain; you zemindar masters will be effectually destroyed, and there then will remain nothing between the Government and the ryots to disturb the equanimity of our philanthropists and radicals. The Utopia will then be on hand; the peasant proprietors will be the owners of the soil, and the so-called zemindari oppressions will no longer be heard of, only there is a reverse side to this blessed millennium. The Government farmer or rent collector will be there; the ryot middlemen will be there, with lots of rack-rented Government tenants under him; the officials will be there, with the Settlement Act in their hands to enhance the rents according to their whims and idiosyncracies.

The Certificate Act will also be there, with power to seize and arrest, but the sympathy that binds the zemindars and the ryots will be sadly wanting there; and, between this and that, the ryots, by the kind office of their friends, will find themselves nowhere; or, if some of them be found here and there, they will be much in the same position as their Deccan brethren are at the present moment, with all their Relief Acts passed in their favour by a paternal Government. However, that is no concern of yours or mine; we do our duty when we point out the evil, and if we are denied a hearing, we like to retire with what is legitimately our own, or its equivalent; and by the course we indicate, not a single pice is added to the public expenditure, but rather there are fair prospects of the Government having an enormous increase in the revenue, as stated above.

With these observations I beg to support the third Resolution.

Baboo NIL COOMUL MITTER said he would like to propose an amendment to this Resolution, or, at least, he would like to say that

there was a certain part of it with which he did not agree. His honourable friend who had just spoken had explained that by the passing of the present Bill the zemindaries would lose their present value, and, therefore, it was much better that the zemindars should give up their estates, receiving from Government money equal to so much if the investment was made in Government securities. He thought this a very poor estimate of the value of a zemindary estate. Government paper was nothing compared with landed property. There were many gentlemen in this town who were owners of Government securities, and whose income exceeded that of the Maharajah of Burdwan; but did that income give them greater prestige than the Maharajah? Certainly not. Landed property was one thing, and Government securities were another. Government paper during the Mutiny sold at Allahabad and Lucknow at the rate of hundreds for thousands. Anything might change the price of Government securities. Government action might deteriorate its value. Investments were made for orphans and widows, and sometimes for the worship of idols.

Mr. BELL said he thought his friend was under a misapprehension with regard to the Resolution before the meeting. The Resolution did not propose that a certain amount should be paid in Government paper, but that a sum of money should be paid which, if invested in Government paper, would yield a certain return.

Baboo NIL COOMUL MITTER said that he disagreed for this reason, that he thought an estate worth much more than 4 per cent. He thought the Government should pay double the present income. He thought that if Government wished to confiscate the estates of zemindars, they should prepare a list of all the Rajahs and Maharajahs in Bengal, and give them lands in London. Let the Government make them Lords and Dukes. Perhaps the Government would be a gainer by exchange. £10,000 would be tantamount to £8,000 in England, but the zemindars would overlook that.

Subsequently the speaker withdrew his amendment.

FOURTH RESOLUTION.

Rajah SHYAMA SUNKER RAI CHOWDURY said,—Nobles and gentlemen,—I have been requested to move the fourth Resolution; but before I proceed to do this, I intend to make a few remarks. The speakers who have preceded me have almost exhausted the subject. I therefore submit my views with considerable diffidence.

The question of compensation for loss of rights naturally raises the question, what are the rights which we are going to lose? Are the zemindars mere rent collectors, or actual proprietors of the soil? Do they date their origin from 1793 or earlier times, and what are the terms on which the Permanent Settlement of 1793 was made? The theory that the zemindars were mere rent collectors had supporters in bygone times as now. Mr. Grant, the Serishtadar of the Board of Revenue, maintained that the zemindars were mere collectors of rent, and that the Government had a good right to confiscate their properties; but his theory of pure selfishness was summarily rejected by the Court of Directors, and subsequently by Act of Parliament. At the present time the advocates of this theory had their opinions conclusively disproved by several writers, who had dispassionately investigated the subject, and the theorists have been obliged to take shelter under the saving clause, as they allege in Section VIII. of Regulation I. of 1793, by which the Governor General reserved his rights to enact such regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependant talookdars, ryots, &c., but this does not include a right on the part of the Government to take away any of the vested or granted rights of the zemindars. That even at the early times of the British possession, the creation of the zemindary rights was not modern, has been acknowledged by high independent authorities as Sir John Shore and Mr. Harrington, and still at this time old zemindar families are in existence in Bengal and Behar, who are descendants of very ancient and noble ancestors. The testimony on this point is borne even by independent Europeans; Mr. Nolan, the great friend of ryots, in his speech on the occasion of the installation of the present Maharaja of Dumraon, who was kindly favoured with his presence, said—that the founder of that noble family flourished in Bhojpur, when Peter the Hermit preached a crusade to the chivalry of Europe. The old and ancient independent Chiefs of Cooch Behar and Hill Tipperah, who also own large zemindaries in Bengal, have been deprived of sovereign rights in them. I may mention many other houses in Bengal, such as Bishenpore Rajnugger in Birbhoom, of very old standing. The zemindar families of Soosoong, Bangadhar mahashoi of Moorsheadabad, Maharajans, Dinagepore, Puttee, Burdwan, Nuddea, Natore, Dubungah, Bettiah, Hutwa, have received proprietary grants of lands and titles of honour during the times of Baber, Akbar, and other Emperors of the great Mogul dynasty. Many of these families date their origin, therefore, from the times of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth of England. The proprietary rights of these noblemen have never been questioned during the many changes of sovereigns in Bengal and Behar; even the convulsive revolution which took place in Bengal during the time of Shere Afghan could not obliterate some of these families. The rights which have been thus enjoyed by right of inheritance and absolute enjoyment of many centuries, surely cannot be confiscated on mere sentimental grounds; but why go we to these ancient times? We will search the period which is replete with records and the confirmation of the rights of zemindars by our own Government—that is, the times of the Permanent Settlement of 1793.

At the time when the East India Company obtained the Dewany of the Province in 1765, the Company was on the brink of bankruptcy. Wars which were then carried in Southern India had completely exhausted the treasury; the wages of the sepoys had fallen into arrears, and the Governor General was obliged to raise money by coercing the Begums of Lucknow and the Chief of Benares; the zemindars of Bengal and Behar did not escape this general spoliation, and his mode of putting to public auction the zemindaries of Bengal, those that survived, were greatly harassed and reduced. The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was effected in 1793. The zemindars, independent talookdars, &c., were declared absolute proprietors of the soil, and the amount of Government demand upon land was fixed for ever. But did this declaration of the rights of zemindars and independent talookdars follow on the mere recommendation of a Com-

mission sitting at Calcutta, and arriving at conclusions affecting the rights of the sixty millions of Bengal and Behar, or sentimentalism and carefully-prepared digests of law? No; but from careful and actual investigation into the laws, usages, and customs of the country, the different rights of the zemindars, talookdars, and cultivators, and others interested in the soil, were carefully inquired into, and to each class was assigned the right which each enjoyed. The Permanent Settlement was, therefore, a confirmation of the rights which the zemindars as a class enjoyed, with this new addition only, that the jumma was fixed for ever; but did the Government concede this right without any equivalent return? The Government of the day was not in such a philanthropist mood; the jumma was assessed at ten-elevenths of the rent of the soil. The revenue was, fixed at such a high maximum in many cases, that the holders could not meet the Government demand in time. The result was that many estates were attached for arrears of revenue, and Government demand realised from the tenantry of the defaulting estates by the appointment of the Sagwals. This, to some extent, kept the old families in their places; but the sunset law, promulgated some years after 1793, fell like a thunderbolt on the old zemindars. Many estates were thus sold, and many families were deprived from their long-enjoyed and dearest lands, which change of monarchies and revolutions could not take from them. Even some of those houses, who were instrumental in effecting the English rule in Bengal, suffered more or less, or ruined from the rigorous and unfeeling application of this sunset law and high enhancement.

True it is the zemindaries, who were in many cases sold at nominal price, and many great estates were divided into lots and sold piecemeal in want of purchasers, notwithstanding the nominal price they paid for the properties, were not in many cases gainers for the whole. The new purchasers, the difficulties which they experienced in ousting the ancient zemindars, and the consequent law and other expenses which they incurred, was not small; but what at first appeared to be a cheap bargain was at the end a very heavy outlay of capital.

In later years, thousands of estates have been sold for arrears of revenue, and purchased by capitalists on the full understanding that the rights guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement will never be changed. The Government has also granted permanent leases, or have sold waste lands in Sunderbans, the hill tracts of Assam, Sylhet, Darjeeling, and Chittagong.

Now, from what has been said, it follows that, among the fifty thousand or more proprietors of land in Bengal and Behar, about a thousand may be taken to be those persons who were the proprietors at the time of the Permanent Settlement; the rest, forty-nine thousand, derived their title from purchase, either at revenue sale, or other public and private sales, or by leases from Government. Now, the thousand old proprietors have again employed a large amount of capital on their estates since 1793, and therefore the whole fifty thousand proprietors of Bengal and Behar have legitimately invested their capital in land in thorough good faith, perfect reliance upon the guarantees of rights, privileges given by the Permanent Settlement Regulations; surely, they can claim compensation for any rights which they are obliged to give up by the new law in favour of the ryots and money-lenders.

In the cases of pottah holders for waste lands and of purchasers of waste and other lands from Government, the leases cannot be trampled down without breaches of faith on the part of the Government itself. I think the holders of these rights never dreamt that the coolies of their plantations will claim the right of occupancy and free sale for lands upon which they were allowed to erect their sheds. At this late hour it is not expedient to enter into a discussion of the several sections of the Bill, and point out what rights the proprietors are going to lose by the passing of the Bill into law, and what suggestions can be made for the insertions of suitable clauses for the protection of those rights. But I may make one remark on this point. The ryots, in many parts of Eastern Bengal, have paid to their zemindars ten to fifteen times upon their yearly jummas, or rent as salaamee, or bonus for some of the rights, such as freedom from enhancement of rent, right of digging tanks, &c., erecting pucca dwelling houses, cutting down and selling valuable trees, and the power to transfer the rights.

The Bill, in a manner, gives to the occupancy ryots the whole of those privileges, if the ryots are willing to pay for rights which the Bill intends to confer on them; it is hard that the zemindars should part with them without any compensation at all.

I cannot conclude without expressing my sincere hope that our virtuous and noble Viceroy will not overlook our claims if properly represented to him.

The Resolution I am going to move is this “that as thousands of estates have been made of waste and other lands upon the faith of zemindars being entitled to their present rights, suitable clauses may be introduced into the Bill for providing compensation to the zemindars for the loss of their rights.”

Mr. J. G. APCAR, in seconding the Resolution, said,—Maharajahs, Rajahs, and gentlemen, I shall be only a few minutes in addressing you. Taking the hint that has been given to us by my honourable friend, Mr. Kristo Das Pal, I shall not attempt to go into any detailed argument on the Rent Bill; not that I have not much to say upon the measure, but because there are many more speakers yet to be heard this evening, and I do not desire you to give me much of your time. It is with very great pleasure that I have responded to the invitation of your Committee to assist at this meeting; and I have the more readily done so because it is with my native fellow-subjects that I now join hands. (Applause.) It is true that there are some others who are interested in this matter, but their numbers are comparatively small. Gentlemen, when any injustice is being perpetrated, or attempted to be perpetrated, to any class, it is an injury to the whole State; and certainly the Rent Bill is a measure that calls for the active sympathy with the zemindars of all those who are interested in the welfare of India. (Applause.) The landlords of India are not the least in importance of the three classes; a class on whom the stability of the Empire greatly rests (applause); and when we find a legislation that has offended the officials in this country, that has angered the Europeans, and then begins to alienate the zemindars,

I think it is time, indeed, for us to take alarm. Those who are most interested in the country are most interested in checking abuses and removing them. Reform will never, and cannot be resisted by those who have a stake in the country; it is when unnecessary changes are being wantonly made that opposition is excited. In what manner has this Rent Bill come before us? It has been brought forward, not merely on insufficient evidence, but on no evidence at all. It has been framed upon assumption; it is pressed forward by men who have been selected by Government for the purpose. If it was required that there should be proper legislation, I would ask, why is it, and how is it that those who possess ripe experience and mature judgment have been studiously kept away from dealing with it? Why is it, and how is it, that the assistance of Mr. Dampier and Mr. Munro, and of our learned Advocate-General, has not been called in? There is a most eminent lawyer in the Council who is in favour of the Bill; why does Government make room for a lawyer who does not agree with Lord Ripon on the question, to cope with him? Is this the way to legislate? Legislation should proceed for the good of all; and I certainly do deprecate any attempts being made here in India to legislate for the purposes of political parties in England. (Applause.) In opposing this measure, it is not a question of party politics at all. Liberals oppose it. I would instance my friend, Mr. Keswick, who is a strong Liberal, or at least was so, until the definition of that term came to be a person who is generous at other persons' expense. But this is not all; there have been reasonable representations made, and they have been treated with contempt; there have been opinions given—official opinions—and I take this opportunity to ask of Government how it is that that most able minute of our honoured Chief Justice has not had place given to it in the opinions published by Government? Is it for the sake of the ryot that this measure has been brought forward? The ryot is a poor and ignorant man; he requires to be safeguarded against himself. We shall find that this Bill, introduced, we are told for his benefit, will, if passed into law, reduce him to a state worse than that which he now occupies. You have had a long discussion on this matter, and therefore I do not wish to take up your time any further, but I would ask, why has this measure been proposed? For whose good? Government takes no heed that the value of property is being reduced 30 per cent.; it ignores the fact that people have been dealing with the property in the belief that it had been permanently settled, and on the faith of the British Government. Is it not paying too heavy a price for a policy by which Government forfeits the confidence of all who have everything to lose, and imperils the peace and prosperity of the country? (Applause.) I ask you, gentlemen, is not that too heavy a cost? And when you find that it was for no good cause, you have indeed good reason to reflect on the spirit with which it is being proceeded with—to satisfy the vanity of a few Radicals. (Loud applause.)

Baboo KALLY MOHUN DAS briefly supported the Resolution, but was scarcely audible to the reporters.

Baboo SORJU NARIAN SINGH, of Bhaugulpore, said,—Maharajah, Bahadoor, and gentlemen,—After the able speeches that have been delivered just now in moving and seconding the last resolution, hardly any more words are needed for making it acceptable to you.

The preceding speakers have dwelt on the revolutionary character of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, how it will unsettle existing relations between landlords and tenants, and lead to a long cycle of warfare between the two classes whose welfare requires peace and mutual good will. The noble Viceroy is anxious to plant the tree of Local Self-Government, and to introduce the system of decentralisation in Bengal and Behar, but if His Excellency would ponder well over the results of sowing the provisions of the Rent Bill, he would find that they are only calculated to centralise all power in the revenue authorities, and place the landlords and ryots completely in their hands. Already the power of the executive authorities is supreme in the Mofussil and this Bill would intensify it. The landholders would lose the little feeling of independence they now possess, and the ryots class would be afraid to run counter to the wishes of the magistrate-collector, who, in matters of vital importance to both, would be the arbiter of their fate. Imperialism could not be better secured than by the provisions of the Bill, which vests large power in the revenue authorities in approving contracts, defining Khamar lands, fixing tables of rates, setting rents, and in other important matters.

The Bill is said to be a measure having for its object the restoration of the ancient landlord of the country, and not the redistribution of the property inland. In order to prove this hypothesis, the word proprietor, and in the declaration regulation relating to the Permanent Settlement of Bengal and Behar, is construed not to include a right of property in the soil. The Permanent Settlement is described to have been a huge blunder, a creation of the infatuated brain of Lord Cornwallis. I am not called upon just now to defend that great act of State—that Magna Charta of the rights of the people. It is sufficient to say that the measure, instead of being a blunder, was one of far-seeing statesmanship. The landholders of Bengal and Behar not only exercised the rights of landlords as between themselves and their tenantry before the period of the Permanent Settlement, but they also held many Governmental functions. They had the power of dispensing justice, carrying taxes and other impositions on their tenantry, and imprisoning them for distrust in payment, and of other dues. Lord Cornwallis deprived them of their Governmental power, and allowed the pure relation of landlord and tenant to subsist between the landholders and their tenants, in order to compensate the landholders for the loss of their privileges and prestige, and for other State purposes; he fixed the revenue in perpetuity in time of its fluctuating character, and placed the rights of the landholders as between them and the Government on the one hand, and as between them and their subordinate holders, inclusive of ryots, on the other hand, on a secure basis. The law of the Permanent Settlement recognised that the property in the soil was vested in a certain class of the community other than ryots, and it offered the Settlement to them. The Bengal Tenancy Bill proceeds on the assumption that the property in the soil is vested in the ryots. All lands not proved to be Khamar shall be presumed to be ryoti, and all lands shall be presumed to be ryoti, until the contrary is

proved. Is this the ancient land law of the country? I will refer here to a case, out of numerous cases, proving the contrary to be the ancient land law. Rajah Madhao Singh, one of the ancestors of the Maharajah who so worthily fills the chair on the present occasion, granted away several hundreds of acres of land free—of course, to certain pious and charitable uses. The grant was evidenced by a copper plate, and the land was *wadgaur*, or uncultivated waste at the time. The grant was made before the time of the Permanent Settlement, and the successor of the grant is still in possession of the land, which is attached to a religious *math*, or temple, after having eluded the iron grasp of the resumption officers. The title is as strong as any title in this country ever can be; but the British Government mark a century after the date of the Permanent Settlement, the foundation on which that Government rests being the rock of equal justice to all, tells the descendants of Rajah Madhao Singh that with the exception of the *zerat* lands which he may hold, the rest of the lands cultivated and uncultivated in his wide domains is not his own, and that he would in the eye of the law be a trespasser if he took actual possession of the uncultivated lands on his own account, or made any charitable pious disposition of them to others. If this is not the legitimate consequence of the presumption that all lands shall be presumed to be ryots until the contrary is proved, I ask what it is? Gentlemen, I have already said that the Permanent Settlement was not an infatuated Act. But suppose I were to capitulate to those who take a contrary view, still I should not lose my ground as to the resolution that is now before the meeting. Long after the Permanent Settlement, Government resolved to dispose of the waste lands in fee simple. There was no reservation of any rights of tenancy in them. Capitalists invested money on the faith of their holding rights which the existing law conferred. The reservation clause occurring in the articles relating to the Permanent Settlement, much misunderstood and misapplied, does not apply to them. Government has for a series of years past long after the Permanent Settlement, sold, and is daily selling, landed estates, and purchases have been and are made on the understanding that the holders of them would copy the rights which the law now gives, or between themselves and the tenants. I have come across numerous proceedings or *rubakaris* of Settlement in which the authorised officers of Government have stated in clear terms that in the estates mentioned in them, there are no *Mouroosi* or other tenant rights. Lord Cornwallis may have erred, but has every Government that succeeded him similarly, and including that of Lord Ripon, and that of the present Lieutenant Governor? Is it justice that these persons who have sunk their capital in making these purchases should lose the right now possessed in them in respect of their estates, without any compensation being provided for? The answer which any reasonable mind, not affected by the doctrine of spoliation, of those which have in order to give to those who have not, must be in the negative, and it therefore behoves the Government of Lord Ripon, should the Bill pass, to make adequate provision for compensation for such cases.

The Resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

FIFTH RESOLUTION.

The fifth Resolution was moved by Nawab Velayat Ali, Khan Bahadoor, who spoke in Urdu, and was as follows:—

"That in view of the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which will deprive the landlords of their legitimate prestige and influence, and reduce them to a state of helplessness, this meeting is of opinion that the Government should be requested to relieve the zemindars of the duty of collecting the road and public works cesses, and of such other services and obligations as are now cast upon them by law or custom."

Baboo SALIGRAM SING said,—Maharajahs, Rajahs, Nawabs, and gentlemen, I need hardly tell you what position the zemindar occupies in the scale of society in this country, what influence he exercises in its internal affairs, what service he has rendered to the State on critical occasions, and to the people by contributing largely in aid of undertakings for their benefit. He has under the existing law to assist in the currency and demarcation of lands, to assist the police in the apprehension of offenders, and finding out of stolen property, to supply provisions to troops passing through his estate, and to furnish information to public officers in respect to various matters. The most onerous of his obligations is to collect the road and public works cesses. There is no landlord who has not to pay out of his own money a portion of the cesses payable by his ryots; the law makes no provision for bad debts, and he has to pay all the same, whether he recovers from his ryots or not.

Gentlemen, these duties he has been discharging at considerable loss and risk under the existing state of things. But imagine what would be his position when the proposed Bill is passed into law. It does not require the vision of a prophet to see that if the Bill be passed into law, he will be deprived of his prestige and influence, and his position will be that of a *tahsildar*, or farmer under Government.

What regard can one have for a landholder who cannot let his land on his own terms, who cannot eject his tenant for non-payment of rent, who cannot distraint his tenant's crops for recovery of arrears, and who has to go either to a moonsiff or a revenue officer for the performance of one and all the multifarious transactions between him and his ryot. Under such circumstances, no one can, for a moment, doubt that the landholder will be utterly helpless to render the Government, and to the community, the services he has hitherto been performing. I submit that in view of the loss of prestige and influence which the proposed law would cause to the landholders, they should be relieved of the services and obligations which have been cast upon them.

The Resolution was then carried unanimously.

SIXTH RESOLUTION.

The Maharajah of Guidore moved the sixth Resolution, which was as follows:—

"That His Excellency the Viceroy in Council be moved to publish for general information in English and in the Vernaculars the Bengal Tenancy Bill, as it may be amended by the Select Committee, and to grant sufficient time to the public for the consideration of the amended Bill."

Baboo PROSONNO CHUNDER ROY, *zamindar* of Nuddea, in seconding the Resolution, said he would not take up much of their time, but he

would not be doing his duty if he did not say a few words as to how the Bill would affect the district from which he came. They had no doubt heard of the peculiar custom which existed there. The lands were not let out on lease after a definite application; but the ryots, of their own accord, and without any express permission, ploughed up the lands which they wished to cultivate, and sowed them. At the proper season when the crops were ripening, the zemindar sent a man to see what lands had been cultivated, and to recover the rents from those who had cultivated them. The High Court had decided that these men were tenants under the zemindars; and although they were trespassers, they would, under the Bill, be treated as ryots, holding the land by right. In this respect, the Bill would operate very hardly on the zemindars of Nuddea. Then there was another point. Many hundreds of Beegas on every large estate were held by poor men, brahmins and others, who were allowed to hold them. The Government claimed the right to legislate for the protection of the ryot; but what right had they to legislate for these men? With these few words, he would second the Resolution.

DR. TROYLUCKO NATH MITTER said,—I have great pleasure in supporting the Resolution that has just been moved and seconded. That Resolution contains two prayers—1st, a prayer to the Viceroy to publish the Bill in English and in the Vernaculars of the people who are to be affected by the same, the object being to inform the people of its contents, and to give the same a wide circulation. This, I understand, is one of the rules of business in the Council in the case of new Bills introduced; but, remembering the numerous and important changes that the Bill has undergone in Committee, it is not incorrect to style it a *new* Bill; and a republication, even if it be a departure from established practice, and unprecedented, would be justified by the necessity of the case; a wider public opinion would be evoked, and information would be brought home to the people to be affected by the Bill. When such is its object, a departure from the rule, which is intended to further, not to impede, the object and scope of legislation, would be justified. Here at least we might be permitted to say that the rule would be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. A wide and extensive publication of intended changes in the law is an axiom in all civilised countries, and the necessity is the greater in this country, where all legislation is carried on in a language which is unknown to the people.

The second prayer contained in this Resolution is more important, but it is none the less reasonable. The prayer is that the Bill should not be passed in haste, and that sufficient time should be given to the public for deliberate consideration of its several provisions. Now, the changes which the Bill has undergone in the Committee are so numerous, and some of them so important and novel in their character, that unless it is before the public for a considerably long time, it will be impossible for the parties interested in this controversy to express their opinions with authority or confidence on its several provisions. It may be said, on the other hand, that by their postponing the passing of this Bill, you do certain mischief. That proposition, gentlemen, is not true in the present circumstances of the country. To justify speedy legislation, necessity for the same must be made out. It must be shown that the circumstances in the country have attained to such a critical position; the relations between the several classes of the community have become so strained; the attitude of one towards the other has been so menacing, that, unless there is immediate legislative interference, a sanguinary conflict between the classes in eminent, and ruin and calamity is likely to overwhelm the people. How can we predicate this state of things of the present relations between the rent-paying and the rent-receiving classes? I think the answer to this question will be in the negative. Is it not a fact that two months before this Bill was introduced the relations between the classes were perfectly amicable? Did not peace and harmony prevail in their mutual intercourse? And I may say, without any fear of contradiction, that even the introduction of this Bill has not generally excited any bitterness of feeling between the two classes. When, therefore, no danger is imminent, why not listen to a proposal which is so reasonable? Why force on this legislative measure with undue speed? I speak in the interests of both classes when I say that a delay in passing the Bill will be conducive to the good of both. Either party will then get ample time and numerous opportunities to weigh all these provisions coolly and deliberately, and will be in a position to arrive at satisfactory results. To the Legislature, the benefit will be incalculable. The matters under discussion will be threshed out by the parties with care and composure, and Government will have the advantage of accepting the results of the final deliberations of the parties, which will tend to promote peace and harmony between the classes, and ultimately to secure the happiness of the people. The evils of hasty legislation are numerous; it perpetuates error, inflicts mischief, and creates bitterness of feeling which did not exist before.

Baboo SHEO PRATAB NARAI N, Delegate for the Maharajah of Mutwa, said:—

Gentlemen,—In rising to support the Resolution, I have to add a word of introduction. I have been commissioned to attend this meeting by the Maharajah of Mutwa, who is unavoidably absent to-day, on account of a heavy domestic affliction. Had it not been for this, the Maharajah would have taken an active part in the discussion of the meeting of this day. Yes, the last Resolution embodies a very reasonable plan. All of you know what transfers the Bills undergo at the hands of the Select Committee. Some times so much so, that the original movers of the Bill find it very difficult to recognise their bantling in the new Bill which comes out of the hands of the Select Committee. The antecedent history of the present Bill to a great extent shows what changes it has undergone from time to time, not always in the hands of Select Committees, but in the hands of gentlemen who have been entrusted ever and anon with the making of the Bill; so that in the present Bengal Tenancy Bill, with its many revolutionary and Radical changes, we find but very little of Sir Ashley Eden's original Bill for the speedy realisation of rent. Gentlemen, in this instance the dwarf has grown into the monster, which threatens to swallow up all your rights. Then, gentlemen, in the Select Committee the public has no access, and the few members appointed are made to do

the things themselves according to their own idiosyncracies, without any light from outside. It is nothing but just and reasonable, then, that the various recommendations of the Select Committee should be published, and the public given the fullest opportunity of discussing them. Gentlemen, while those who are acquainted with the English language will thus be in a position to know and discuss the various changes which the Select Committee recommends, there is yet believed to be an infinitely more numerous number of people who, on account of their ignorance of that language, cannot form any idea of those changes which are going vitally to affect the right of the zemindars, and all the ryots come in this category. In the interest of this number, whose rights are going to be thus vitally affected by the passing of the Rent Law, we ask the Government not to proceed with the Bill till an accurate translation of the Bill embodying the recommendations of the Select Committee has been before the public for some time, and the public thus afforded the fullest opportunity of discussing its provisions. With these words, I beg to second the resolution for your favourable consideration.

Baboo KALIYAN SING then addressed the meeting in Urdu, and the Agent of Syed Looft Ali Khan Bahadour, C.I.E., gave a most vigorous exhortation in Hindustani.

The Resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

SEVENTH RESOLUTION.

It was next proposed by Baboo CHUCKEN LALL SING, zemindar of Chukdiggee, seconded by Baboo Hurry Chunder Roy Chowdhury, zemindar of Mymensing, and carried:—"That a memorial be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, embodying the Resolutions passed at this meeting, and that it be forwarded with the signature of the chairman.

In conclusion, a vote of thanks to His Highness the Chairman was proposed by Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, and seconded by Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee, and unanimously carried.

The meeting then separated.

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE OF BENGAL.

THE effects of the Indian Tariff Act on the revenue, so far as Bengal is concerned, are now put before us plainly in the resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the administration of the Customs Department for the year 1882-83. The Act remitted all customs duties, except those on arms and ammunition, liquors, opium, and salt, the duty on the latter being also levied at a reduced rate. Concisely stated, the result is best shown in figures. In 1882-83 the net sum received as duty was Rs.2,06,50,647, against Rs.3,15,45,843. This shows a loss of revenue during the past year of Rs.1,08,75,196, or 34 per cent., a sum which the country could ill spare, considering the expenditure required for the further extension of railways, or, as it is the fashion to call it, the development of the resources of the country. Of the loss, 62½ lakhs was due to the reduction of the salt duty, and 46½ lakhs to the abolition of duty on other exports. The Lieutenant Governor considers that "the loss on salt being due to a reduction, and not a total abolition of duty, is not of a permanent nature, and will doubtless be gradually made up by the increasing prosperity of the country, and the consequent increase in consumption of this indispensable article of food. The loss on other imports, on the other hand, arises from the entire removal of duty, and could not be recovered by increased consumption of those imports, however large. Compensation for this sacrifice of revenue, which was intentionally made by the Supreme Government for the general relief of the people, can be looked for in the Customs Department only in the growth of the revenue on the few articles still subject to duty; but the gain from this source must, in the nature of the case, be small as compared with the revenue relinquished. In the past year the advance in the receipts from these articles was 13·7 per cent. on arms and ammunition, and 5·6 per cent. on liquors. In addition to the revenue from duty, Rs.2,48,595 were received by the Customs Department from other sources during the year, against Rs.256,430 in 1881-82, and the charges for the year having been Rs.5,81,484, against Rs.7,23,888 in 1881-82, the total net revenue amounted to Rs.2,03,17,758, against Rs.3,10,58,391 in the previous year. The charges have been considerably curtailed, and this was effected by the reduction and revision of establishments which was rendered possible in consequence of the removal of so many articles from the tariff.

The trade of the country, however, does not increase by those "leaps and bounds" which Lord Beaconsfield once boasted of as a characteristic of the trade of Great Britain, for we find that "exclusive of Government transactions, the total value of the imports into these provinces during the past year was Rs.28,34,61,937, as compared with Rs.27,25,94,629 in the preceding year. In the foreign trade the imports amounted to Rs.23,41,84,301, consisting of Rs.20,11,23,394 of free merchandise, Rs.1,00,78,024 of dutiable merchandise, and Rs.2,29,82,883 of treasure, against Rs.22,36,31,980, consisting of 8,88,20,199 of free merchandise, Rs.11,55,90,390 of dutiable merchandise, and Rs.192,21,291 of treasure, 1881-82. In the coasting trade the imports were valued at Rs.4,92,77,636, of which Rs.72,03,040 were of foreign merchandise, Rs.3,53,14,481 of Indian products, and Rs.67,60,115 of treasure, as compared with Rs.48,962,648 in 1881-82, of which Rs.80,01,641 were of foreign merchandise, Rs.3,05,54,360 of Indian products, and Rs.1,04,06,648 of treasure.

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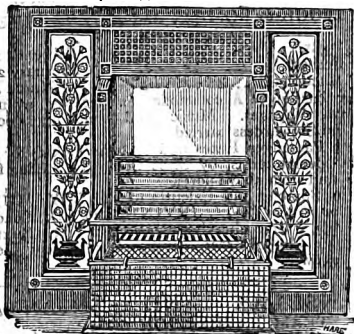
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Jan. 18; Madras and Allahabad, Jan. 16; Calcutta, Jan. 15.

HYDERABAD is the centre of Indian interest for the present week; and the events that have been happening there are sufficiently startling.

In the first place, the party of the young son of the late lamented Sir Salar Jung seems to have had recourse to something very like a *coup d'état*—apparently with the goodwill of the youthful Nizam—to force Lord Ripon's hand, and obtain the nomination of this young gentleman of twenty to the enormously responsible post of Dewan, or Prime Minister. We are informed by the *Times* correspondent, that, just before the Installation Durbar, "the Nizam's servants changed the chairs of Salar Jung and the Peshkar." This meant—though no word was said—that the momentous appointment had actually been made by the Nizam! And then, so we learn, "the Government, (*i.e.*, Lord Ripon), consented, because the expressed wishes of the Nizam are to be respected!"

SUCH pitiable feebleness is probably without a parallel in the history of our dealings with the Native States of India. We express no opinion whatever, for the present, as to the suitability of the youthful Mir Liak Ali, now Nawab Salar Jung, for the post of his great and lamented father: Two absurdly contradictory views are given in yesterday's *Times*, as to the character of the young nobleman; and the probability is, that it is still uncertain whether he will turn out to be the Hyperion of the one account, or the satyr of the other. It is not often that the character is strongly marked, either for good or evil, at twenty years of age.

BUT, however this may be, one thing seems clear, on a common-sense view of the *tour de force* successfully executed by the young Mir's party, and meekly acquiesced in by Lord Ripon—for the reason which seems usually to prevail with His Excellency, to save appearances—either the young Mir is the right man to invest with almost irresponsible power at Hyderabad, or he is not. If he is the right man in the judgment of Lord Ripon, it is simply monstrous that the appointment should have been left to slide, and to be ultimately decided in a sort of suppressed bear-fight in the very Installation Durbar itself. If he is *not* the right man, and Lord Ripon assents to the appointment merely because he is too vain to acknowledge that his hand was forced by the masterful changing of the chairs at the Durbar, and that he had not the moral courage to resist—the Government will have connived at one of the most infamous jobs ever known, in a matter of the most tremendous importance, and one that may involve the most disastrous issue.

THE real significance of the appointment of the young Salar Jung may or may not (the public is not yet in a position to judge) be illustrated by the astounding "disclosures" on Hyderabad politics which the *Calcutta Statesman* professes to give in its issues to hand, by the last, and by to-day's mail. As the so-called "disclosures" contain the most atrocious charges—made in the bluntest and most explicit way, and with almost aggressive freedom of epithet—against high official and other personages of hitherto unimpeached reputation, both English and Native, we do not care to reproduce them, or even to comment on them in detail, until more information is forthcoming. The charges

must, we presume, result in legal proceedings in some form or other.

BUT the point of the whole business at present is this—that the *Statesman's* so-called "disclosures," point to, and demand, the nomination of the young Salar Jung as Dewan (which has now actually been brought about) as a preliminary to such trifling operations as "the clearing out of the Residency from top to bottom," and the immediate arrest of personages of high official and political importance! Now that the first part of the *Statesman's* programme has been carried out, people will be agape to know how much of the sequel is to follow. The situation is an interesting one, to say the least of it. And to-day the *Times* telegram speaks of a rumour of the resignation of the Resident.

THE *Farming World* of Feb. 2, has the following on the Bengal Tenancy Bill and the current land-legislation in India:—

"During the last few issues we have published *in extenso* the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, inasmuch as the Act was but little known in England, although its passages marked a new era in our legislative enactments towards the landlords and Ryoti classes in our Eastern dependency. Nevertheless, we deem it wise, there being such excitement raised over the proposed Bengal Tenancy Bill—apparently not less severe than which has attended the famous Ilbert Bill—to publish the other side of the question, as being in direct opposition to the Council's proposals. The most formidable opponent to the measure, and one who assures the world that his action is from a sincere conviction that the Bill will be ruinous not only to the landlords, whose loyalty has ever been conspicuous, but also to the ryots (farmers), is Roper Lethbridge, Esq., C.I.E., (formerly Professor of Political Economy in the Presidency College, Calcutta, and editor of the *Calcutta Quarterly Review*). We have not space to-day, but next Saturday's issue will contain the first part of Mr. Lethbridge's paper."

It appears from the information about this wretched Egyptian mess that has been allowed to leak out, that Sir Evelyn Baring is largely, if not entirely, responsible for the deplorable delay in employing General Gordon, that may not improbably cost that heroic officer his life, and that has already cost us the lives of the gallant fellows with Baker Pasha. The "most over-rated man in India" was certain to be found out sooner or later, when placed in a position in which he no longer possessed the adventitious "aids to greatness," which were at his command in India to a degree perhaps hitherto unprecedented. But what can be thought of a Ministry that can attempt to save itself from disgrace, by sending out a single brave man among the fierce and rapacious Bedouins of the Soudan, with the rumour, probably destined never to be extinguished, that he carried 40,000 sovereigns in his pocket? This foolhardy enterprise, which has been imposed on the gallant Gordon, is something quite different in kind from the many deeds of similar personal heroism that adorn the annals of the Indian Army—such for instance as the mission of Cavagnari to Kabul. It is abundantly clear that, if General Gordon is to succeed, it can only be by the most amazing good luck; for the dangers of the enterprise far transcend the utmost that can be expected to be achieved, even by his matchless qualities.

THE *Englishman* says:—

"The accusations brought by a newspaper published in Calcutta and entitled the *Statesman* against certain officers in Haidarabâ are, we understand, not likely to be allowed to pass unchallenged. That journal will probably shortly have the satisfaction of a prolonged enjoyment of the crown of martyrdom which it seems of late to have so diligently sought. Everyone who knows anything of the true story of the affair which it has so recklessly, though we presume not entirely without motive, misrepresented, is aware that if the accusations are made the subject of a criminal prosecution, matters may possibly go hard with the journal in question."

AT the Exhibition Banquet in Calcutta, given in honour of M. Joubert, the *entrepreneur*, the toast of "the Viceroy," was received with "a tempest of hisses and groans." The intense personal dislike with which Lord Ripon seems to have inspired all his fellow-countrymen in India, to a most deplorable degree, would be a serious political calamity if the Viceroyalty were not now approaching its "happy release." A comic turn was imparted

to the hisses and groans at the Exhibition Banquet, by the band forthwith striking up the air that had been attached to the Vice-regal toast as most appropriate—"Mynheer Vandunck!"

We have great pleasure in calling attention to the enterprise of the "East India Tramways Company (Limited)," which is about to provide Karachi with its much-needed tramways. The testimony of Mr. John Norman, formerly of Calcutta, and now Secretary of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, will carry much and deserved weight with Calcutta investors—especially as the projected tramways (the first of a promised series) are virtually the completion of the railway of which Mr. Norman is the able Secretary. And we observe that Sir Bartle Frere, and indeed, all the best authorities on Scinde matters, are unanimous in approving of this undertaking.

THE *Times* of Tuesday publishes the following letter from Mr. Roper Lethbridge on Mr. Cross's disingenuous speech at Bolton:—

"Sir,—The Under Secretary of State for India, speaking at Bolton last night, has thought fit to exhumate a mischievous controversy that every true friend of India must wish finally buried. The measure known as the Ilbert Bill has been definitely abandoned by Lord Ripon and the Government of India; and in its place a Bill has been passed which, while it slightly extends the jurisdiction of an infinitesimal fraction of the native judiciary, very largely extends the so-called 'anomalous' privileges of the Englishman in India. Surely this has been done by Lord Ripon and the Government on good and solid grounds, and not merely to calm, as Mr. Cross says, 'the unworthy fears of some of their excitable fellow-countrymen in India?' As a representative in this country of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association of India, I beg to protest most emphatically against this grossly unfair misrepresentation of the nature of the compromise which has been arrived at in India between Lord Ripon, Mr. Ilbert, and one or two of their friends, on the one side, and the whole of the rest of the Anglo-Indian community, official as well as non-official, on the other. That compromise has been frankly accepted by the Anglo-Indian community—though founded on no wish or suggestion of theirs—as a fair, honourable, and permanent settlement of the question at issue. But what can be thought of the stability of the arrangement, or of the *bona fides* of the Government in making it, when the Under Secretary for India speaks of it publicly as a concession to 'unworthy' fears, and makes a long speech which is simply nothing else than a defence of the original Bill?

Further, Mr. Cross says:—"In pursuance of the promise of this Liberal policy, native gentlemen have come over here and entered upon a course of study such as they were told would fit them for higher judicial posts in India. They have been received at our Universities on even terms with the gilded youth of England. They passed through their education course, and again, on equal terms with the gentlemen of England, they took their seats at our halls and schools of learning. In process of time they were called to the English Bar. They went to India, too, and entered the covenanted service of the nation. They rose to high positions through hard and diligent work, and became magistrates in the great cities. They became eligible for the position of district magistrate or sessions judge; and then the law told them, notwithstanding the declaration of 1833, notwithstanding the Proclamation of the Queen, that they shall not be allowed to fulfil the functions attaching to their office. And why? Because, and only because, of their difference of colour."

The whole of this long and elaborate description of the career of an Indian native magistrate—so well calculated to arouse the sympathies of Mr. Cross's hearers—is simply a *suggestio falsi*; for it clearly conveys the false impression that the native magistrates, to whom criminal jurisdiction over Europeans was to be given by the Ilbert Bill, must belong to the class whose career is here described. In August last Mr. Bright made the same mistake in his speech at Willis's Rooms. But Mr. Cross must surely have learnt by this time that the class of native magistrates so eloquently described by him is an absolutely insignificant one at the present time in point of numbers—there are exactly nine such gentlemen in all India—and is a dwindling one, being unlikely to receive any new recruits. The native magistrates who would have been affected by the Ilbert Bill—and who will receive an extended jurisdiction under Act III. of 1884 so long as they are district magistrates or sessions judges, under certain conditions—will be, before long, almost exclusively the 'statutory civilians'—that is, native gentlemen appointed in India under a system of patronage, without examination. As the first appointment of this kind was only made in 1878, no one can say as yet how the system is likely to work; but Mr. Cross knows full

well that the 'statutory civilians' have been described by the Judicial Commissioner of Oude, as often 'saturated with caste and religious prejudices, and ignorant of European modes of thought and feeling, and not to be trusted to hold the scales fairly.' This, at any rate, is not the sort of native magistrate depicted by Mr. Cross last night at Bolton.—Yours obediently,

"ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

"19, Clanricarde-gardens, Feb. 1."

THE following obituary of the week is taken from the *Times* of India:—

Captain J. Peyton, Pension Establishment, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE following is the Calcutta Freight Market report corrected up to 2 p.m., Tuesday, Jan. 15:—

"A very meagre amount of business has been transacted since our last issue. The principal feature in the market has been that of three regular steamship liners, engaging rapeseed for March, April, and May, loading at prices considerably in advance of present rates, but still at what would have been considered very low in previous years, showing that these lines do not have much faith in any great improvement in our market. Spot transactions have been almost nil. Only two steamers have berthed during the week, two sailing vessels fixed for London, two berthed for New York, and three accepted country employment at very low figures. Our unfixed tonnage has decreased to 37,000 tons."

WITH respect to the Indigo Market, Messrs. William Moran & Co., report as follows:—

"Four public sales have been held during the past week, at which 3,435 chests were disposed of. Prices have remained steady for all qualities, and there is little change to report in the value of any descriptions, but the market closes rather weaker for middling consuming lots. The total quantity now disposed of is about 134,000 maunds, and the season will probably terminate by the end of next week."

THE following is Messrs. Thomas Watson & Co.'s Tea Report:—

"At the Public Sales held on Jan. 10, out of 9,699 packages offered, 9,574 packages were sold. There was a good demand, and prices were firmer."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ending Jan. 8:—

"There has been slight rain in four districts of the Madras Presidency and at Bangalore, Rawalpindi, Kyoukphyoo, and in three of the Eastern districts of Bengal; none has fallen elsewhere. Harvesting continues in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, and standing crops are in good condition. Rabi prospects are generally favourable in the Bombay Presidency, but the river continues low in Sind, and the area under kharif in Kurrachee has been smaller than usual, owing to scarcity of water. In the Berars, cotton-picking and the kharif harvest are approaching completion. Excessive cold has slightly damaged the crops in parts of Hyderabad. In Central India and Rajputana prospects remain favourable; but rain is needed in parts for the rabi. In the Punjab, North Western Provinces, and Oudh, and Central Provinces, prospects are good, but the crops are generally in need of rain. In Bengal the rice harvest is nearly completed, and except in Eastern Bengal, Orissa, and a few other places has yielded a very short outturn. Rain is much required for the rabi crops in Behar and Chota Nagpore; elsewhere, they are in fair condition. In Assam and British Burma reaping is still in progress, and prospects are satisfactory. The public health remains unchanged, fever and small-pox being prevalent; but the former is abating, and the latter severe only in one district of the North Western Provinces. Prices continue high in Bengal, and are rising slightly in some parts of the North Western Provinces."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Hyderabad, Feb. 3:—

"Sir Donald Stewart arrived here yesterday morning, and the Viceroy in the afternoon at half-past four o'clock. He was received by the Nizam and his principal officers and nobles. There was a guard of honour of the Nizam's regular troops. The road, which was decorated for four miles, was held by troops from the station to the Bolarum Residency, a distance of twelve miles. The people turned out in thousands.

"Mr. Grant Duff arrived to-day. This evening there is a party at the Residency, the Viceroy, Lady Ripon, the Staff, Generals Stewart and Roberts, Baron Hubner, and Mr. Grant Duff being present.

"To-morrow the Viceroy and the Nizam will exchange visits.

"This is a city of anxieties. The people look forward to a change in the hope of something better; the nobles are divided by faction, and careless of the public good. Hyderabad is the Deccan in a stronger sense than Paris is France. The city is rich because all the officials live here. The country is poorer than the poorest parts of Madras and Bombay, because left to underlings. What is required is a concentration of authority, and a firm and consistent support of the Resident and of one native official by the Government. The parties are two, that of Salar Jung the younger, and of the Peshkar and Khorshed Jah; the former represents the foreign element brought in by the late Minister, the latter the Deccani *employés*.

"Their antagonism, which is violent and reckless, is illustrated by an article in the *Calcutta Statesman*, which reached here last evening, and which has caused an enormous sensation. The article states that Mr. Gorst can apply to Major Gough, Sir Salar's secretary, who can convince him of an intrigue with members of the Queen's Household. It is also illustrated by a rumour that Khorshed Jah had raised a question of the Nizam's legitimacy. It is reported that it has been discovered that Sir Salar's Budgets of late years were fictitious. The deficit is reported to be four crores of rupees. The chief items are—railway debt, one crore thirty lakhs; due to collectors of revenue, one crore and a quarter; excess of expenditure in 1882, sixty lakhs, in a total revenue of three-and-a-quarter crores. Reductions are not possible without causing inefficiency.

"Fears are expressed about a Prince so young having a Minister under twenty-one. Great anxiety is everywhere expressed as to the action of the Government. If Khorshed Jah be appointed he will be too powerful, and it is feared that he may gratify private feuds. No other noble is possible, because he would submit to no other. The feeling is very strong against any stranger. The Peshkar, as the oldest and best-known official, is popular with the people."

"CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.—The Ilbert Bill controversy is now rapidly dying out, and in a few days people will have ceased to speak or think about a subject which has occupied so much of their attention for exactly twelve months. The following extracts from the Indian Press may be taken as fairly representing the view of the different classes of the community on the modified measure.

"The *Pioneer*, one of the more moderate organs of the Anglo-Indian opposition, says:—

"And now *finis coronat opus*. The many months of controversy, the bitter class feuds, the disgraceful and lamentable estrangement of the Viceroy from the European community, the unenviable notoriety of the most conspicuous faction that English administration in India has ever witnessed—these constitute the price paid for an unsubstantial reform which everybody knows to be a sham, and which every class in whose interests it was devised denounces with direct condemnation, or damns with faint praise. If the Viceroy can really delude himself into the belief that the principle of the original measure has been saved, we must assure him that he is the solitary victim of a ludicrous hallucination. Everyone knows that it is not so, and by no amount of sophistry can the patent unreality of such a contention be concealed. Let us hope the painful lesson of the last ten months may not remain unlearned by Lord Ripon and his colleagues."

"The *Hindoo Patriot*, one of the few native papers which supported the Bill without vituperation or scurrility, writes:—

"We have written so much on the subject that to say more would be to slay thrice slain. We stick to the opinion which we have over and over again expressed, that the game has not been worth the candle. If the Government was not strong enough to carry out its programme, it should not have raised the question at all. The course of affairs was running smoothly enough; the feeling between Europeans and natives was one of friendliness and cordiality, and the cause of good government has by no means gained by disturbing it. We do not blame Lord Ripon for this untoward result; he was new to the country, and could not be expected to gauge the feelings of his countrymen in India on the subject. We are convinced that if the Government had acted with due discretion and tact, there would have been no rupture or disturbance of feeling among Anglo-Indians. It was the manner of launching the Bill which provoked the European community, and once the ball was set rolling it could not be stopped. But for this we do not hold Lord Ripon personally responsible; the blame rests with his advisers."

"The *Indian Mirror*, one of the organs of the class of anti-English agitators, dismisses the measure in these words:—

"The new Act is neither fish, nor flesh, nor even good red herring. As a compromise it is neither satisfactory to, nor approved by, either of the two great parties interested in the affirmation or rejection of the principle, or of the policy. It is a simple piece of legislative patchwork calculated to hinder and

confound one in the administration of criminal justice, or rather to revive that immunity from punishment which the crimes and offences of the dominant race practically enjoyed before 1872."

"An official note on the subject of Rupee loans, written by Mr. Westland, Comptroller General, has been published in the *Calcutta Statesman*. The practical effect of the document is to show that by attempting to borrow in the Calcutta market instead of in London, the Government has thrown away a sum of 7,000,000 sterling out of 26,000,000, borrowed in the last ten years. Mr. Westland proves by figures that there is very little absorbing power in India; that the small margin in India is used only to tide over the time that intervenes between the issue of a loan in India and its gradual passage to England, and that India has been really depending upon the power of England to absorb her Rupee loans, a power which, unfortunately, is beginning to fail. A more powerful or more telling indictment has seldom been brought against recent Indian financial administration.

"A meeting to honour the memory of Keshub Chunder Sen was held here on Wednesday. Dr. Hunter presided, and leading representatives of all classes attended. It was resolved to raise subscriptions for a memorial. The form of the memorial will be decided hereafter.

"The Government has published the reports of preliminary surveys of some new and important railway lines. The first of these, intended to connect Assam with the sea, will run from Chittagong through Cachar to Dibrughur, with a branch to Gowhatti. The total length, 736 miles, is estimated to cost 6,46,73,000 rupees. A line is also projected from Mogul Serai, near Benares, through Chota Nagpore and Orissa to Pooree, with a branch to Gya. The length will be about 652 miles and the cost about 6,82,00,000 rupees. The latter line will pass through extensive coalfields, and will afford a short route for pilgrim traffic between the North West and Pooree.

"The quarrel between Nepal and Thibet is still unsettled. The Nepaulese were preparing energetically for war, but in deference to a representation from the Indian Government, they have agreed to suspend operations pending reference to China, which Power, it is hoped, will compel its feudatory, Thibet, to grant the demand of Nepal. The prohibition against the emigration of labourers from Nepal has been removed for the present, to the great relief of the Darjeeling tea planters, who depend largely on that country for the supply of labour."

The following additional telegram, giving a graphic account of the installation of the Nizam, is from the same source, dated Hyderabad, Feb. 5:—

"Yesterday the Nizam and the Viceroy exchanged visits. At Lord Ripon's visit a Durbar was held in the palace. Busheer Ood Dowlah, in the course of the Durbar, usurped the seat of Khorshed Jah as Premier Noble, but the Nizam prevented a scandal by ordering a fresh chair to be placed at the head of the line of nobles.

"To-day Busheer did not attend, the installation ceremony, which was most effective. Order was everywhere well maintained, the road being kept by the Nizam's Lancers, and the streets lined by the Nizam's regulars and irregulars. The latter's uniforms and shakoes, except in colour, reminded one of pictures of Bussy's Sepoys. The Durbar was held in a fine, open hall, the roof being supported on Moorish arches, and at the back was a dais covered with yellow cloth with rich brocade. On each side, at the back, which was of orange cloth, with a Persian couplet in gold, were two gilded chairs under a brocade canopy, supported by four silver pillars, with gold scrolls in high relief. When the Governor of Madras and Generals Stewart and Roberts had taken their seats, the procession entered, the Viceroy and the Nizam being seated in front of the dais. The Viceroy addressed the Nizam to the following effect:—It gave him, he said, great gratification to be present to declare, on behalf of the Queen-Empress, the Nizam invested with full powers of governing his State. His Highness's wish that the Viceroy should visit Hyderabad was proof of his attachment to the British Government, and he (Lord Ripon) was the first Viceroy to visit the Deccan. His presence there marked the intimate ties which united the ruler of this great State to the Government of the Queen, and Her Majesty's deep interest in the welfare of the Nizam. His Excellency made a graceful allusion to the late Minister, during which the present Salar Jung affected to wipe his eyes, and then went on to offer practical advice. He said:—

"Look to your finances, for careless and extravagant finance means first, heavy taxation, and then ruin and poverty to the people, with increasing interest, and final bankruptcy; while reasonable economy and just and equal taxation mean ever-increasing prosperity and expanding wealth. A good revenue system is the foundation of good government in India, and I trust that your Highness will keep strict watch over the honest and equal administration of justice. Pure justice is the brightest jewel that can adorn a coronet; let it shine forth on yours."

"The Viceroy proceeded to say that His Highness's task was great and arduous, he ruling ten millions of men, whose welfare depended on his wisdom, industry, and self-denial, and

entreated him not to look with vain satisfaction on the outward how of power, or upon wealth and splendour, or upon submission and flattery, nor to feel a pride in the extent of his territory, resources, and population; and to avoid the temptations to which youth was specially exposed. He should have nobler aims, if he would make a name among the Princes of India, which he could only win by the justice of his rule and the prosperity of his people. That people's loyalty could not be doubted, and it rested with His Highness to deepen it into the most precious possession of a ruler. 'The care of those subjects,' continued the Viceroy, 'has not been entrusted to you by God that you may make them the instruments of your pleasure or of your pride. He has given them into your care, that you may rule and guide them for His glory and their welfare. Let it be your ambition that when you, too, are gathered to your fathers, men should say, "He left his people the better for his rule."'

"The Viceroy went on to promise the Nizam the support of the Government, and to declare that the maintenance of the native States was a cardinal point of British policy, and their existence of the greatest advantage to British interests. The Queen would watch the Nizam's career with strong, unflinching interest; therefore, let him not disappoint her hopes. Lord Ripon then expressed his own earnest wishes for the Nizam's welfare, and led him to the dais, where each took his seat.

"After the Viceroy had declared the Nizam installed by command of the Queen-Empress, Colonel Henderson proclaimed the Nizam's titles, and Mr. Durand read a Persian translation of the Viceroy's speech; the Nizam reading a brief reply. His Highness said that the advice his Excellency had given him he accepted with the greatest sincerity; and then proceeded to say that he would always consult the wishes of the Government, and asked the Viceroy to take an early opportunity of conveying to Her Majesty the sentiments of friendship and devotion he entertained towards the Imperial Throne.

"The Viceroy invested his Highness with a splendid jewelled sword, but by accident it was buckled on the wrong side. The natives were greatly concerned at this bad omen. Khilluts were given by Salar Jung, the Peshkar, and Khorshed Jah; the Governor of Madras and Generals Stewart and Roberts offered their congratulations; and after attar and pan, the ceremony concluded.

"Just before the Durbar began, the Nizam's servants changed the chairs of Salar Jung and the Peshkar. No open statement of the reason for this was made, but it afterwards became known that the Nizam had appointed Salar Jung Minister. The Government consented, because the expressed wishes of the Nizam are to be respected. This is regarded in the city as a victory for the strangers. A Council of six will be appointed. The arrangement is weak to a degree, for the Nizam is only seventeen and a-half years and the Dwan twenty years and four months, and wholly in the hands of a clever set of men from Northern India.

"The incident in yesterday's Durbar, leading to the absence of so great a noble as Busheer Ood Dowlah, proves what divisions will distract the Council. Salar Jung is proud, hasty, and overbearing, without experience (his father having died on Jan. 8, 1882), and has not the qualities to conciliate parties. There is, therefore, expectation of trouble. The general report of a debt of four crores is confirmed, but probably this will now be denied or covered up. After the Durbar, Salar Jung was told to wait on the Viceroy, with whom he was closeted for two hours.

"There is a banquet to-night in the Palace, and all the city is illuminated, as are also the cantonments and the Hossein Sagar Tank.

"A report has got abroad that the Resident would resign, but it is denied in the best quarters. The only possible policy for the Government of India is to select the strongest man available, and to support him to the uttermost. There is now no authority, for everywhere there are factions arriving for money, power, and place. If the State is to be saved, it must be saved by a powerful Resident."

THE following was received from the same correspondent in the course of the week :—

"Great preparations were made at Madras to receive the Viceroy. The opinion of the Europeans was adverse to the visit; for the native demonstrations cause in Madras a feeling like that which has been exhibited in Calcutta during the past year. The natives, led by Sir Tangore Madhava Rao, Dewan, presented several addresses, deputations attending from some half-dozen towns.

"One result of the agitation was that the English-speaking section of the Chamber of Commerce presented a plain-spoken address, expressing a desire for more frequent visits from the Viceroy. They further requested that Buckingham Canal should be an Imperial, not a provincial work. The repair of the harbour was declared to be a matter of urgent necessity; and the Chamber remarked that if this had been a private enterprise it would not have waited two years for the repairs. The Chamber further urged that a guarantee was indispensably necessary for

the railways; that a reduction of the Rs. 200. licence tax in Madras to should be decreed; that the publication of the disposal of all local funds should be directed; and that the cash reserves should be applied to cheapen money.

"Hyderabad will be *en fête* to-morrow, when Lord Ripon will be received. All the stations on the Nizam's line, 121 miles long, are decorated; and the road from the station to the Residency is gay with arches, streamers, and flowers. A grand display of fireworks will be made at the Residency.

"The Viceroy has decided that Ameer-I-Kabeer shall be recognised as premier noble on all public occasions. A deputation, consisting of Nawab Salor Jung and another noble, on the part of the Government, and Major Trevor and Colonel Dobbs on the part of the Resident, have gone to Raichoor, on the border, 200 miles distant, to meet the Viceroy, who will arrive to-morrow, at four in the afternoon. Satisfaction is general at his Excellency's visit.

"Local feeling runs high on the question of the appointment of a new Minister, as to which nothing is yet known.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR TREASURES IN COAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—On Sept. 27, 1882, a letter in your paper called the attention of a sleeping Government to the enormous value of a coalfield, thirty-five miles East of the Kutni Railway Station. Government now acknowledges its value, which is estimated at five millions sterling (£5,000,000!), but wishes to saddle anybody, who may desire to excavate the excellent coal, with the task of making 350 miles of railroad!

Can anything be more preposterous? Thirty-five miles of rail are required to connect the coalfield with the East Indian Railway, but Government requires the construction of ten times this length. Foreigners will say that this must be for the purpose of preventing any competition. There are very few firms in the world who can undertake and construct in a limited time 350 miles of railroad.

If any of your readers should be inclined to challenge my statement, let them read page 29 of the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 9th ultimo. I would suggest that the editor's article be republished for the benefit of your readers.

India wants the coal, and wants it quickly. Let Government offer the field for five years for a royalty of say one shilling a ton; numbers of competitors will offer to excavate, carry to Kutni, and sell on these terms. Five millions of tons will be thrown on the market, and will speedily bring down the price of coal, and consequently, the price of firewood, which is required for cooking the food of all classes. Cowdung can then be used for manure. The knowledge that the contract will cease in five years will stimulate the energies of the coal-diggers.—Your obedient servant,

Feb. 4.

MR. MACFARLANE, M.P., ON DR. HUNTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—May I say a few words in the way of warning an expostulation before leaving this country for England this evening? Seeing that it was practically impossible to carry the original Ilbert Bill, the Government has modified and remodified it until it has become unrecognisable. The Government has attained the position desired by the American politician, who wished to be understood to take up such an attitude as "left him fronting south by north." We all know what was the avowed object of the Bill. It was to remove an anomaly, which was objected to by half dozen, or a score, or a hundred, it does not much matter which number; and how does it stand now? The Government has conceded the point that Englishmen shall be tried, in all cases involving more than nominal punishments, by a jury of which a majority shall be Europeans. I assume that the Government would not have conceded this, unless it had been satisfied that justice, or policy, or both, required it. In order that a few natives may sentence Europeans, for they are not to try them, all European judges and magistrates, except the lower grades, are deprived of the power they have hitherto enjoyed (?) And this is done to avoid an administrative inconvenience, the existence of which is denied by those who ought to know best. But I do not want to argue, for it is obvious enough to all that the last state of this Bill is worse, in many respects, than the first. Out of the frying pan into the fire is far too feeble an illustration. Out of a tea cup into the Atlantic, is no exaggeration. Mr. Ameer Ali has given notice that he will claim the same rights for natives, and what will the Government say? Will it refuse, and on what ground? Will it say to the natives "You do not need this protection, but Europeans do?" Do they admit that Europeans do need it? If they do, they yield all that has been contended for. Or will they say "We do not admit it, but we have given it because of their importunity." That was what the unjust judge did. Do they believe that it will work, or do they concede it because they know that it will not? Is it done in order that, by and bye, having carried the

point that a native shall sit on the bench, while Englishmen are trying a European, they will be able to show much real administrative inconvenience that the jury will be abstracted and the other thing will remain? The natives fear, or say they fear, that an English jury will not convict a European. If you give the native the same kind of jury, viz., a majority of his own countrymen, will not the European say the same? You do not intend to give the native the same mode of trial because he does not require it. It must be upon this ground that you refuse, for you could not refuse if you believed that he could not secure a fair trial without it. Do Europeans want to be tried by a jury of their own countrymen, and does the jury of their own countrymen want to try them? I do not think they do. They were content as it was, but Mr. Gupta was not. In order to satisfy his aspirations, which are now shared by a good many, who, since the controversy began, have rallied round him, you have created a far bigger race distinction than there was before. As I have said before, in order that a dozen, or a score, or a hundred natives may, in some far away future, sentence the Europeans, they are not, by your own act, to be allowed to be tried. You create a new difference, not between certain members of the Civil Service, but between Europeans and the whole native population of India. Both Europeans and natives would rather be put back into their original positions, and I ask at the head of this letter, if it is too late? I foresee nothing but discord, increasing discord, in the future, if this Bill, as it stood originally, or as it stands now, is passed. Cannot the Government see that this Bill is worse than no Bill? Natives are sick of it. Europeans are sick of it, the Government here must be sick of it, and the Government at home will not be grateful to the authors of a new and unnecessary source of trouble at the next election. The Government had much trouble in 1880 with a Bill called "The Compensation for Disturbance Bill," but in the Ilbert Bill there is no "compensation for disturbance" and I fear, for I am a Liberal, that it will do much harm. One word before I conclude upon the way in which the controversy upon this Bill has been contended. An official member of the Governor General's Council has debated it in the *Times* newspaper, from a partisan view. What sort of freedom remains to this member in case amendments are proposed, inconsistent with the view to which he has pledged himself in writing? And if it is open to one member of Council to do this, on one side, why should not others on the other side? Would that have been acceptable to Government? Or may members of Council only write upon one side whatever their convictions may be? Why should not his Honour the Lieutenant Governor have written against the Bill, and why should not the Viceroy have replied in the *Times*? A pretty spectacle would that have been. The public can only hope that the partisan writer will abstain from voting if a critical division should be taken, for they are entitled to disbelieve the judicial character of the vote under the circumstances.

January 6, 1884.

D. H. MACFARLANE.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY IN CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Allow me to correct a misconception which from your reader of to-day you appear to entertain. On the occasion of the recent meeting held by me, in the Town Hall, no orders whatever were given "that any Europeans entering should be ejected by the police." As far as I know, every one of the few Europeans who came was admitted, while the Europeans generally very naturally stay away from a meeting declared by advertisement to be convened for "natives of India." Even this declaration in the advertisement was only inserted in deference to the opinion of high officials here, some of whom seemed to anticipate a collision with the natives, if Europeans were invited also. Personally I should have liked if all classes had attended, including the members of the Defence Association, who, I believe, are high-minded political controversialists, and not bullies, as you and some of the police would seem to imagine.

Calcutta, 5th January.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY.

P. S.—As to your remark about a "large amount of humanitarian business" being done "on commercial conditions," &c., I must, of course, assume that you have not seen the prospectus for India, which was duly sent you for publication upwards of a month ago, which distinctly declares that my services to the Indian Reform Association are entirely honorary in every respect, I myself paying all my own travelling expenses, and even those of public meetings. In short, I give to the Association, but receive nothing in any shape or form from it, an arrangement which you will admit is of a very uncommercial character indeed.

J. S. K.

[We have the authority of the Police for stating that they received instructions from Mr. Seymour Keay to prevent the entrance of Europeans into his meeting. In one case a European who was present was actually threatened with ejection—although it is but just to state that the threat was conveyed in the most courteous terms—and was permitted to remain only on account of the accident of his being a journalist.—As to the other point referred to by Mr. Seymour Keay, we have no recent information as to his commercial relations which the Indian Reform Association beyond that which is supplied in the letter

which we now publish. No assertion, therefore, on the subject, has been made in the columns of this journal.—ED. *Engl.*]

THE SAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Many natives who went to hear Mr. Seymour Keay at the Town Hall on Thursday last, were greatly disappointed to hear him condemn the British administration of India. Every man who is acquainted with the internal condition of India before the beginning of the British administration must be heartily thankful to the English for their successful administration of this country. It is a pity that Mr. S. Keay made no mention of the invasions of the freebooting Maharattas in Bengal, when he made allusions to its present peace and prosperity. It is a common saying among old men and women in Bengal that the peoples of this country must be thankful to the *sahibs* for their Ram Rajatto (the period of Ram Rajatto being generally known as the golden age). Why was the Nawab of Lucknow dispossessed of his ancestral throne? Simply because the Nawab's subjects suffered so much that the humane British Government took compassion upon them and made them Company's subjects. Why was Bengal taken from the hands of the tyrant Nawab, the author of the Black Hole tragedy—our lasting shame? Because there was the reign of anarchy in Bengal, and every native ought to express deep and heartfelt thanks to the British for having freed them from the clutches of the tyrant Nawab and taken them under their protection. Space would fail me were I to mention instances of the above kind. Suffice to say that the tales of our grandmothers can, so some extent, illustrate the horrors of the pre-English days.

The meeting above alluded to was attended mostly by school boys and by some stray landholders, and a few educated natives. Mr. Keay should not have spoken in such a strain of the most useful class of public servants, the high paid English officials. India would not have prospered so well, had it been left only to the management of officials the majority of whom are natives.

Calcutta, Jan. 5.

HURRY DASS DUTT.

MR. ATKINS AND MR. J. K. CROSS, M.P.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P., when addressing his constituents at Bolton, last Thursday, on the Ilbert Bill, is reported to have said that the object of the Bill was intended to abolish a disqualification arising from that attaching to race, and to replace it by a qualification attaching to fitness, and that in pursuance of promises that had been made, natives from India had come to England, and after going through a course of education, and passing the necessary examinations, went to India and entered the covenanted service, in which they rose to high position, and became district magistrates and sessions judges; but then, the law told them that they were not to fulfil the functions attaching to their office, because of the difference of their colour. It was this disqualification the Bill removed, and conferred on native district magistrates and session judges, and on them only, the same powers their English colleagues enjoyed. He also said that the right to claim a jury in session courts, now existing in several provinces, would be extended to European British subjects throughout India. These safeguards, he hoped, would calm the unworthy fears of some of their excitable fellow-countrymen in India.

Mr. Cross is the first European—so far as I am aware—in India or England who has declared that natives of India are disabled by law from holding office on account of their colour, but I suppose the reason I have not heard it before is because it is not true. What Englishmen in India have said is—"Let the Government place the natives in any position, but as we do not enjoy the privileges of a jury the same as our countrymen in England, and as we do not consider that all the natives the Government will appoint will possess the necessary qualifications to fit them for the power it is intended to bestow upon them, we desire that a British-born subject shall be allowed the privilege—if he chooses to exercise it—of claiming the right of trial by one of his own countrymen." Mr. Cross desired his audience to believe that the extended jurisdiction would be conferred only on those natives who visited England and passed the necessary examinations, and on them only. He suppressed the fact that even by the present modifications natives who have never left India, and who have been given appointments in the covenanted service without passing any examination, will subsequently be allowed to exercise criminal jurisdiction over Europeans. He also declared that the jury system exists in several provinces in India, whereas juries only exist in a few of the principal towns, and the distance between some of these towns is about 800 miles. His allusion to the unworthy fears of his countrymen in India is a cowardly taunt such as he would hardly dare to use toward any body of working men in England who simply asked for such laws that would secure them protection without imposing disabilities on others.

It is much to be regretted that any official connected with the India Office should make statements that are incorrect and misleading; the only excuse for such conduct must be that the measure requiring support is so faulty that it necessitates a resort to methods not usually pursued by honourable gentlemen.

The Government of India every year sends out engine-drivers, stokers, and mechanics to India to work on the State railways in that country. If those men are married, and children are born to them in India, those children will not be allowed to compete with natives of the country on equal terms for appointments in the public service. The declared policy of the Indian Government is not to give any appointment to the sons of those they send to India—however well qualified they may be—so long as a native is available. The Government will assist natives to come to England to study at Cirencester College, and will support them handsomely until those studies are completed; but it will render no assistance to the son of the engine-driver or mechanic that is sent out from England on a salary of £8 or £10 per month. Neither the colour nor the nationality of the native is a disqualification for him, but it is for the son of the English working-man that is inveigled out to India.—Yours obediently,

Feb. 6, 1884.

F. T. ATKINS.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE PRESS ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

ONE of the several propositions put at the meeting and carried out was that, "if the deprivation of the landlords of their just rights inherited from generation to generation, confirmed by the Permanent Settlement, and consecrated by a century of British rule, be deemed essential to the welfare of the tenantry, the Government be solicited to consider the justice of allowing the zemindars to surrender their estates on receiving such compensation in money as will, when invested in Government securities, produce a permanent return equal to their present income." The proposition has a bit of irony in it, but nevertheless, it sufficiently expresses the result to which the passage of the Tenancy Bill will inevitably lead. The wonder of it is that the action of the Government with regard to the zemindars as the landlords of Bengal, and with regard to itself as the State landlord in this Presidency, is very grossly inconsistent. The condition of the Deccan peasantry was reported to be sufficiently wretched to justify modifications of the land revenue and survey system. Yet, while the Legislature provides in the Land Improvement Act, which recently became law, that improvements effected on landed property by means of wells shall not be taken into consideration at the time of the survey, the benefit, secured to the cultivator by the provision, is taken away by a clause, embodied in the same Act, which provides that no assessment shall be varied, because the increased value of the land by means of wells was taken into consideration in fixing it. Why should the Government try to deprive the zemindars of the freedom of action, secured to them by the terms of the Permanent Settlement, when it is so jealous of its own freedom of action towards its own tenantry?—*Indu Prakas*.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY'S MEETING.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY is an eminently astute commercial man. It is in this character that he has made for himself a reputation which, it is pleasant to believe, has materially benefited him in several parts of India. And it was quite in accordance with his well-earned reputation that, in addressing the meeting of English speaking natives who assembled at his summons in the Calcutta Town Hall, on Thursday afternoon, he should have delayed sending round the hat until he had quite finished the sermon. It was only after he had assured the Bengali zemindar that his conduct as a landlord was a model for imitation that the native raja was asked to testify his gratitude for the patronage so kindly bestowed upon him by Mr. Seymour Keay. It was a mere trifling detail—the suggestion that the gratitude should take the form of a payment made into the Delhi and London Bank. But it will be interesting to know the exact value—in rupees, or it may possibly be in pice—of Mr. Seymour Keay's appeals to the mingled cupidity and vanity of the native Bengal capitalist. The actual statement of figures—especially if their accuracy be vouched for by the cashier of the bank—will be looked for with interest. It will probably be found that Mr. Seymour Keay's Bombay experiences are not of so much service to him, in Bengal, as might, in his own interests, have been desired. He will probably find that the rich Bengali Babu, however enthusiastically appreciative he may be of Mr. Keay's sympathetic eloquence, is not so easily induced to invest in "futures" as is the Bombay Parsi. It is Mr. Seymour Keay's misfortune that the philanthropic commodity which he has to offer in return for the rupees of the distinguished native gentlemen by whom he was surrounded on Wednesday is not ready for delivery on payment of cash. And thus the commercial conditions on which he proposes to do a large amount of humanitarian business are not adapted to Bengal Society. It is quite possible that when Mr. Seymour Keay obtains the sub-

scription list from the cashier of the Delhi and London Bank, he may find himself able to realise the position of the Yankee field-preacher who, having passed his hat round, after his most touching discourse, had it eventually returned to him with nothing in it—"I thank God," said he, "that I have got my hat back from this congregation."

Mr. Seymour Keay naturally felt a little laudable reluctance to permit those who have the misfortune to be his countrymen to witness an example of the peculiar processes by which he endeavours to persuade native gentlemen to invest their money by payments into the Delhi and London Bank. There are some sentences in the Town Hall lecture which Mr. Seymour Keay would probably have hesitated to utter had he been in the presence of a few of the members of the Defence Association. It was for that reason that Mr. Seymour Keay—whose careful forethought is one of the most beautiful traits in his character—took the precaution to order that any European entering the Calcutta Town Hall should be ejected by the police! The date of the meeting, January 3, 1884, ought to be carefully noted by all future historians of India. It marks the first occasion, since the British occupation of the country commenced, when an Englishman has been subjected to the insult of being liable to be ejected from a public meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall—a meeting, be it noted, called by a European—simply because he was not lucky enough to have Indian blood in his veins! Mr. Seymour Keay is rapidly making history. It remains to be seen whether the European population will consider it desirable to have the presence, in their drawing-rooms or their counting-houses, of a gentleman who is afraid to allow them to listen, in the Calcutta Town Hall, to his endeavours to stir up a native agitation against the British administration.

For no more mischievous agitator, were only the power of the Town Hall lecturer equal to his declared intentions, ever entered India than this same Mr. Seymour Keay. When he invites the natives of India to petition for the reduction of the cost of administration in this country, he asks them to do that which, if their prayer were granted, would be a curse and a scourge to themselves and their native land. If Mr. Seymour Keay is capable of understanding any figures other than those contained in the balance-sheet of a Haidarabad cotton-mill, he ought to know that the English in India are selling the commodity of good government, which is absolutely essential to the well-being of any people, at a cheaper rate than that at which it is sold in any other part of the world. The only misfortune is that India is not able—at the present market rates—to purchase a larger amount of the same commodity at the same ratio of cost. If we could spend twice as much money as is at present being expended on the public administration of Indian affairs, and so secure the performance of double the amount of work which is being done in the development of the country, by the generally hard-working and conscientious servants who are labouring in the several departments, India would benefit more than if a million of Seymour Keay's performed a series of vapouring pilgrimages for a century.

This, it ought to be added, is perfectly well known to many of the cultured and intelligent native gentlemen who took part in the meeting of Wednesday. It is much to be desired that, in the interests of good government, they should refrain from countenancing the agitation which Mr. Seymour Keay is endeavouring to create. Every well-informed raja and chief in India will be willing to admit that, in the vast majority of cases, the prosperity of a given district is almost in exact proportion to the number of trained Englishmen who are engaged under Government in developing its resources. The monthly pay of these men is a flea-bite in comparison with the amount of increased material prosperity which is created by their presence.

All this is perfectly well understood in Calcutta and the other Presidency towns. It is in remote mofussil principalities, such as that of which Haidarabad is the capital, where communication with the centres of political intelligence is infrequent, that the glib chatter of Mr. Seymour Keay is regarded as having some political importance. It is very probably believed, in the metropolis of the Nizam, that the gentleman who proposes to benefit India by rendering it impossible to induce men of brains and industry to enter the Government service, has some Parliamentary or social influence in England which would enable him, were he sufficiently backed up by payments into the Delhi and London Bank, to carry his theories into practice. It is desirable, therefore, that, even in Haidarabad such a delusion should be dispersed. Mr. Gorst's journey to Haidarabad, which commences this evening, will, it is to be hoped, aid in dissipating the notion that Mr. Seymour Keay is a person of any political importance whatever. There is no better judge of the nature of Parliamentary influence than the able legislator who, for long years, has been the trusted adviser of the leaders of the Conservative party in reference to certain important questions affecting the discipline and the conduct of the business of political organisation. Mr. Seymour Keay's power, in regard to the movement of political life in England, is not, it is true, altogether inconsiderable. It is very nearly equal to that of the grey-haired valet who, when Mr. Gladstone is in residence in Downing-street, brings the Premier his morning cup of tea.

THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

MARK TWAIN tells us of a physician in the United States who was called in to treat a child for measles. The medical man gave a drug which was intended to produce fits, and he gave as his reason for this novel treatment that, whilst he did not fancy himself much on measles, he was "death on fits." Now those extremely advanced thinkers who philosophize on the land question, are, as a rule, satisfied if they reduce the woes under which tenants are supposed to suffer to the one disease which has lately acquired for itself a special name, "landlordism." They are "death of landlordism," and they seemingly do not much mind through what disease or stages they bring their patients, so long as they cure him of landlordism and its attendant evils. We have seen that the Lieutenant Governor has rightly considered that there is some risk in the transition of the patient from measles to fits, and has, in the interest of the ryot, tried to cure the other diseases which are the natural consequences of the attempt made to cure all the evils under which the ryot groans by severing his connexion so far as possible from the landlord, especially where the connexion involves obligation on the side of the ryot, and the exercise of proprietary rights on the side of the landlord.

We have tried to show that the curing of those evils cannot be accomplished without bringing in its train a host of others which would tend to effect both landlord and tenant injuriously, the chief of which is the introduction of subinfeudation even to a nominal extent. The principle of free transfer occupancy rights and the powers of subletting without the consent of the landlord being once admitted, no remedy can be devised to prevent the cultivator from following the dictates of his nature, and eventually coming into the clutches of the money-lender. The Lieutenant Governor's definition of tenure holders and ryots can only do so by making the money tender a tenure holder, and raising his status as regards the landlord whilst depriving him of certain privileges as against his subtenants. The strongest condemnation of the vagueness with which the authors of the Rent Bill have treated these important classes comes, as might naturally be expected, from those who will have to administer the law—the judicial officers. One officer, however, has faced the difficulty, and has given a definition of ryot and tenure-holder. That is Mr. Beames, the Commissioner of Bardwan.

Mr. Beames writes:—"When so many high authorities have declared themselves unable to define a term, it may seem presumptuous in me to offer any definition. It is, therefore, with some diffidence that I put forward the suggestion that the practice, or so to speak, the tacit understanding, on the subject amongst people generally should be taken as the basis of a definition."—"It is the *intent* with which the land is granted and taken that shows where to draw the line, and the intent is clearly understood in all cases by the parties at the time the transaction occurs." These are the words of a man who has derived his knowledge of the customs and habits of the people from years of observation; and the difficulty of defining a ryot does not strike him as insurmountable. It is naturally difficult to define accurately a creation of mere theory. It is not very difficult to define what one sees every day, and a thing with which a man's whole official life has been connected. Mr. Beames defines the ryot "as a person who takes land from a proprietor, tenure-holder, or under tenure-holder with the intent of cultivating it himself, or by hired labour, or of subletting it, and against whom the proprietor, &c., has the remedy specified in Chapter XIII. of this Act (distrain)" and he further defines a tenure-holder as "a person who takes land on lease from a proprietor with the intent of collecting the rent from the ryots, and against whom the proprietor has the remedy mentioned in Section XV of this Act (sale)." Not to weary our readers with technical details, it is sufficient to say that Mr. Beames has given a clear and concise definition of what every zemindar, every official, and every cultivator knows and understands by the terms ryot and tenure holder. Before leaving this chapter of the Rent Bill, however, it may be as well to point out an instance in which the farmers of this Bill have utterly ignored the interests of a large section of the very community for whose benefit they are supposed to be legislating, and of whose cause they assert themselves to be the most prominent champions. Nearly every year some 30,000 to 40,000 houses of ryots are washed away by the overflowing of the large rivers, and by the changes in their course. Hitherto, when landlord and tenant were free agents, this made very little difference in an estate. Those who were washed out of their houses were provided with lands in other villages, and the ryots who made room for them were, as a rule, compensated for the loss they might have sustained by the influx of those people. All this will now be changed, and every year these ryots will either have to leave the country or to make such terms as they can with those occupancy ryots who may happen to have their dwelling situated in a place free from inundation, and who will undoubtedly try and screw as much out of them as they can. The landlord will naturally concern himself no longer for the well-being of these men; for under no circumstances can he get any of the rent which otherwise he would have got from them, when they had settled down

on land which he had obtained for them. And the occupancy ryots will, unless the change in the character of the people is more sudden than can be hoped for, even after the passing of this Act, drive the hardest bargain they can. The person who will suffer will be the landlord, who will be deprived of his just dues, and the unhappy cultivator who, by no fault of his own, has been driven out of house and home.

Now the *raison d'être* of this Bill is to benefit the ryot, or the actual cultivator of the soil. If it can be shown that in its main provisions its effect will be quite the reverse of beneficial, good reason will be created for the withdrawal and recasting of the measure. Sir Edward Sullivan, in writing of the free trade fetish in England, and answer it by saying:—"that for thirty years a school of doctrinaires has swayed the economic councils of the Empire; that sophisms have been preferred to experience, theories to facts, paradoxes to common sense." The school of doctrinaires has but recently been established in our midst. The example of the consequences of its teaching in England should be considered by every thinking man, before he allows, without a protest, a measure like the Rent Bill to be passed into law.

It will be sufficient to examine those clauses only which embody the new Radical principles introduced by the measure, and it is not difficult to demonstrate that not only will they work injuriously to the landlord, but that they will tend to enslave and degrade the cultivator. This established, it will follow that the Bill should not pass into law. Has already been discussed the theoretical nature of the basis upon which the Bill is founded. The idea of a Bill, professedly introduced for the benefit of the ryot, starting with the assumption that it is impossible to define what a ryot is, would, one would suppose, cause the profane to smile, and to think that the story of woe which has been so piteously told must after all be slightly mythical. At any rate the authors of the Rent Bill leave it purposely obscure as to who the person is about whom so much bother is being made. Should the Bill pass into law, those who have to administer the various divisions and districts will acquire a very lively knowledge of who and what the ryot is before very many years have gone by. They will learn his nature when they will have had to put into practice the provisions of a Bill founded on pure theory, and upon an insurmountable disregard of the opinions of officers whose experience of the people and their requirements has been acquired by years of work amongst the people. The Bengali student who gave the celebrated definition of the Bhil might aptly be pardoned in this case, and when every relation between landlord and tenant has been rendered tense and unpleasant; when the courts are filled with litigants, and when the work of every district officer is increased almost beyond his endurance, the unhappy official may be told with truth: "By this you may know the Rent Bill."

THE NIZAM'S NEW MINISTER.

THE Nizam has appointed the late Sir Salar Jung's eldest son to be his Dewan, or Chief Minister. His own proper name is Nawab Mir Laik Ali, but he lately assumed the title of Salar Jung, to which it will be hoped that he may add fresh lustre by continuing the policy of his predecessor. He possesses some special advantages for the task, owing to the careful education he has received at the hands of different English tutors. He possesses a creditable knowledge of our history, institutions, and literature, and speaks English with a fluency and even refinement seldom attained by Orientals. This last acquirement ought to prove of inestimable value in conducting delicate personal relations existing between his Court and the British Residency. From a very early age he was largely taken into the confidence of his father, initiated into State intrigues, and otherwise prepared for the important position which he was destined to occupy by what has become, from the precedent of a century, almost a right of inheritance in his family. The chief lessons, however, impressed upon him by his wise Mentor were to cherish and promote friendship with this country, and to introduce as much administrative and social reform as possible into the Nizam's dominions. In fact, to employ the language of English politics, he has been brought up in the principles of Constitutionalism as opposed to those of despotism. His policy is simple, and clearly defined. He has only to follow in his father's footsteps. To prevent a return to the condition of unrest prevalent a generation ago will, I have no doubt, be the earnest wish and effort of the new Minister, incited as he will be both by the laudable desire not to see his father's work undone, his policy reversed, and the reins of power transferred to the hands of a rival house. To aid him in his difficult task he will probably, for some time to come—for he is barely twenty-one years of age, and thus, perhaps, the youngest Prime Minister on record—require the advice of older and more experienced men. Such counsellors he will always find among his father's former friends at the English Residency, throughout India, as well as in this country. Both father and son have been our visitors, and went back vividly impressed with the unlimited power and resources of the people which had replaced their own in the supremacy of

India. But they also carried back with them what is of equal importance—feelings of friendship and esteem for the many distinguished personages with whom they came into hospitable contact during their stay in this country. The colossal proportions and pleasing manners of Salar Jung the younger attracted attention at Court, and in society generally, during the season of 1882, and it was difficult to believe from his appearance, conversation, and deportment, that he was then only, according to our ideas, a boy under nineteen years of age.

MAIL NEWS.

The Viceroy in unveiling the statue of the late Prosunno Coomarr Tagore in the Calcutta University on the 9th ult., referred to the deceased as an intelligent, cultivated, and public-spirited gentleman, who was deservedly successful as a scholar, lawyer, and public man.

The Viceroy was to leave Calcutta on the 28th ult. for Hyderabad, *via* Madras for the purpose of installing the Nizam. After performing the installation ceremony at Hyderabad, his Excellency will return to Madras and remain there some time.

The Asiatic Society of Bengal celebrated the centenary of their existence by a dinner at Calcutta, on the 15th ult. H.E. the Viceroy and a large number of distinguished guests were present on the occasion.

H. E. the Governor has laid the foundation stone of the new church intended for the use of railway servants at Parell.

Sir James Fergusson presided at the Annual Convocation of the Bombay University on Jan. 15, and in the course of his address as Chancellor, referred to the progress which female education was making in India, expressing approbation at the proposal to confer additional educational privileges on women. His Excellency also made a brief passing allusion to the Ilbert Bill controversy, observing that they had in such an institution as the University a healing element which might go far to soothe the feelings which political controversy had raised.

H.E. Sir James Fergusson left on Jan. 15 for Ahmedabad, where he opened a horse show on Wednesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are on a short visit to Delhi.

It is now settled that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will reach Agra on the 7th February, and will stay for about a week with the Lieutenant Governor in his camp there.

The health of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal still continues to give cause for anxiety. A slight operation was performed on his honour a few days since with satisfactory result.

The Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces left Allahabad on the 15th ult., for a tour in the south western districts of those provinces.

The manoeuvres at the Bangalore Camp of Exercise have been carried out with great success. Sir Donald Stewart and General Hardinge arrived in camp on the 14th ult., and were present at all the movements of troops since that day.

The Maharaja of Mysore, while witnessing the manoeuvres on the 11th ult. had a fall from his horse and was severely cut about the face. His Highness consequently returned to Bangalore, but he is now progressing favourably.

The Ameer of Afghanistan will, it is stated, shortly pay a visit to Jellalabad.

It is reported from Peshawar that disturbances prevail amongst some of the Khyber tribes. Abdulla Nur, the head of the Khaki Khelt tribe, together with several of his relatives, have been murdered. The Atridis have also been interfering with the salt traffic in the Kohat Pass.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has laid the foundation stone of a new cotton spinning and weaving mill at Goolbarga on Jan. 11.

The Nizam's return to his capital on the 11th ult. was made the occasion of a brilliant demonstration by his loyal subjects.

Intelligence was received in Calcutta on the 10th ult. of a terrible mutiny which occurred on board the Swedish schooner *Natal* on the 16th November. The crew attempted to overpower the officers, and a desperate struggle ensued, in the course of which the second mate was murdered, and several of the crew shot by the captain's party. Ultimately the mutineers were overpowered and the vessel proceeded on her voyage to Australia.

An address was presented to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt by the Mahomedans of Allahabad on Jan. 11. In reply, Mr. Blunt spoke highly of the social and moral virtues, and the intellectual ideas and religion of Mahomedans, and urged them to take advantage of the fortunate circumstances of liberty and encouragement which they enjoyed under English rule to educate themselves, and so to strengthen their position.

Brigadier General Hill attacked and carried the Aka position on the 8th ult. The loss on both sides was but slight.

Cholera has broken out at Balipara-hat near Tezpur, owing, it is said, to bad sanitary arrangements, in connection with the troops told off for the Aka expedition.

The troops at the Camp of Exercise at Mean Meer are dispersing. The manoeuvring has terminated.

The Hon. Mr. Reynolds presented the report of the Select

Committee on the Bengal Municipalities Act Amendment Bill to the Bengal Legislative Council on the 12th ult. The Bill will be taken up at the next meeting of the Council.

It is stated that the Maharajah of Cashmere intends undertaking the construction of the railway line from Sialkote to Jammu immediately.

Want of rain is being severely felt in some districts of the Punjab.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram will shortly pay a visit to Calcutta.

The Bombay Government have published the official papers relating to the death of the Maharajah of Kolhapore, who, it will be remembered, died from rupture of the spleen caused by a struggle with his keeper.

A complimentary dinner was given to M. Joubert by the exhibitors at the Calcutta Exhibition on the 10th ult.

A movement has been set on foot in Calcutta to perpetuate the memory of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, the leader of the Brahmo Samaj movement.

A conference of railway officials is to assemble in Calcutta next month to consider the question of simplifying the goods tariff.

Mr. Stanley, the well-known billiard player, whilst riding on the course at Dacca, was thrown from his pony, dislocated his ankle, and broke his leg.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 18.]

Sir Donald Stewart left Calcutta by the mail train on Monday night for Bangalore, arrived at Madras on Sunday morning, and left again the same evening with General Hardinge for the Bangalore Camp of Exercise.

General Hardinge, Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army, arrived at Madras on Saturday morning, *en route* to Bangalore for the camp of exercise. A guard of honour from the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, consisting of fifty rank and file, with regimental colours and band, under command of a captain, paraded at the railway station in review order, and a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery, announcing His Excellency's arrival. His Excellency was received on the platform by Brigadier General R. C. Stewart, the Hon. Sir Charles Turner, C.I.E., Chief Justice, Colonel Kennedy Herbert, Acting Military Secretary to the Government, and a number of officers. His Excellency was the guest of the Chief Justice during his short stay in Madras. Sir Donald Stewart reached Madras on Sunday morning, and left again the same evening, accompanied General Hardinge, for the camp at Krishnarajapuram.

The nomination of Colonel A. Johnstone, R.A., commanding R.H.A., Sirhind Division, to command the Eastern District, Madras, vice Brigadier General R. C. Stewart, C.B., who retires on March 15 next, has been approved of by the India Office.

The command of the Sirhind Division was offered, the Lahore paper says, to Lieutenant General R. Hume, C.B., commanding Lahore Division, but was declined.

Major Viscount Downe is appointed Aide de Camp on the staff of Major General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Colonel A. G. Ross, 1st Sikhs, who has just returned from furlough, has been deputed to Hongkong, to inquire into the condition of some Sikh lascars belonging to the Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Boyce Combe, of the Adjutant General's Department, has been moved from Simla to Calcutta to take charge of the current duties of the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's Department, during the absence of the Commander in Chief and staff at Bangalore.

Major H. G. Stock, Bombay Staff Corps, is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, having completed twenty-six years' service.

Major A. M. Hogg, second in command, 2nd Sind Horse, has been granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months.

Major George Puntfrett, Staff Paymaster, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, leaves India for good in the troopship *Euphrates*, on the 27th inst.

Captain S. R. Rawlinson, Madras Staff Corps, Sub-assistant Commissary General, is about to proceed to Europe on two years' furlough, on private affairs.

Captain W. R. Le Geyt Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed Deputy Accountant General, Military Department, *vice* Major J. F. S. Mackenzie, Madras Staff Corps, resigned.

Captain M. T. Lyde, 30th N.I., is appointed Station Staff Officer, at Hyderabad.

Captain G. W. Place, Cachar Volunteer Rifles, has resigned his commission.

Captain H. S. Leman, Paymaster, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, having been transferred to Hyderabad, Deccan, Sergeant Erskine of the Mounted Company has been appointed to officiate as paymaster during the absence of the former, subject to confirmation.

A vacancy having occurred in the grade of Brigade Surgeon by the retirement from the service of Brigade Surgeon A. Sanderson, M.D., M.A., the Surgeon General with the Govern-

ment of Madras has submitted to Government the name of Surgeon Major J. M. Donnelly, M.D., as a candidate for promotion to the grade of Brigade Surgeon with effect from Dec. 20. Mr. Donnelly is at present in medical charge of the 4th Madras (P.W.O.), L. C. at Camptee.

Lieutenant Allan Smith and Lieutenant A. B. Mein, Bombay Staff Corps, have been promoted to Captains, on completion of twelve years' service.

Lieutenant C. E. Mardall, wing officer of the 30th N.I., has been appointed Adjutant of that regiment.

Lieutenant G. J. T. Webb, North Stafford Regiment, has resigned his commission.

The following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant V. M. Stockley, 8th N.I., to be officiating squadron officer, 13th B.L.; Lieutenant F. C. Colombe, 39th N.I., to be wing officer on probation, 42nd N.I., vice Cotton, resigned; Lieutenant C. J. Corfield, wing officer, to be quartermaster, 2nd N.I.; Lieutenant W. J. Newell, wing officer, to be quartermaster, 11th N.I. The following postings have been made:—Lieutenants Wyly, Warwickshire Regiment, and J. F. Mackartie, Durham Light Infantry, to the 1st Battalion; and Lieutenant A. Terry, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

The Indian Government sailing ship *Czarewitch*, Captain W. C. Hotham, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday in tow of the Indian Government steamer *Dagmar*, from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 9th instant at 2 p.m. with Lieut. W. de G. Gray, of the 4th Punjab Infantry; Lieut. Geo. W. Hume, of the Gloucestershire Infantry; Lieut. and Mrs. J. Burohell and three children, of the Ordnance Department; Assistant Apothecary Neil; 47 men, 3 women, and 3 children; 6 native officers and 270 men of the left wing of the 7th N. I.; 45 followers, 4 women, and 4 children. There were also two horses, one treasure-box, and 256 packages of Government stores. The left wing of the 7th N.I. will be sent to Ahmednuggur via Poona this evening by a special train.

The wing of the 4th Bengal N.I. ordered to reinforce the Cachar garrison in consequence of apprehended disturbances among the Lushais, left Calcutta by rail on Monday night for Goalundo en route to Fenchugung, near Sylhet, where they will be huddled while acting as a force of observation. Lieut. Col. McNair and Major Elliott are with the wing, and Major Pearson, D.A.Q.M.G., also accompanies them.

The 3rd Sikh Infantry, under Major W. B. Aislabie, marched from Deera Ghazi Khan on Dec. 26, and is expected to arrive at Kohat on or about the 25th inst., at which station the regiment is to be quartered.

A wing of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry, from Alipore, has proceeded to Fenchuganj on the Kusiar in South Sylhet, in consequence of some threatened disturbances on the Lushai frontier.

The Government of India have recently decided that the salary of Rs. 2,500 a month, heretofore granted to the senior Controller of Military Accounts, serving in India, shall in future be given to the Controller actually serving in the Bengal Presidency. While on furlough, this officer's furlough pay will be calculated on a salary of Rs. 2,200 a month, which salary will likewise form the basis for calculating the allowance of the acting officers, who, in addition, will also receive an allowance of Rs. 300 a month.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ASLITT—Jan. 16, at the residence of Mr. W. Stewart's, Mazagon, the wife of Fred. Abbott, G. L. P. Railway, Lppauli, a daughter.
BECKER—Jan. 10, at Dugshaj, the wife of Captain C. T. Becker, the King's Own Borderers, a daughter.
BOOFH—Jan. 9, at Gopalpore Factory, Chapra, the wife of F. R. Booth, a son.
BULLMORE—Jan. 12, at Arconum, the wife of F. C. Bullmore, resident engineer, Madras Railway, a daughter.
BUSHE—Jan. 1, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon Cecil J. L. Bushe, M.B., Army Medical Department, a daughter.
CLARKE—Jan. 3, at Simla, the wife of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, a son, (stillborn).
CONNELL—Jan. 11, at Bhosawul, the wife of Mr. W. A. Connell, G. I. P. Railway, a daughter.
FULTON—Jan. 14, on Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of E. M. H. Fulton, Bombay Civil Service, a son.
GERRARD—Jan. 13, at Vellore, the wife of Lieutenant H. D. Gerrard, 10th M. N. I., a daughter.
GRIEVE—Dec. 30, at Liddesdale, Ceylon, the wife of Norman W. Grieve, a daughter.
GROVES—Jan. 6, at Coonoor, the wife of Geo. Norris Groves, a son.
GUBBINS—On Christmas Day, 1883, at Frotoft, Ramboda, Ceylon, the wife of F. C. Gubbins, Esq., a daughter.
HAMILTON—Jan. 6, at Nagpore, the wife of Mr. R. E. Hamilton, a son.
HARRINGTON—Jan. 8, at Sialkote, the wife of Major F. W. Harrington, Prince of Wales's Own Regiment, a daughter.
HEHER—Dec. 30, at Patna, the wife of Dennis Heher, a son.
HUDSON—Jan. 8, at Shilong, the wife of W. R. Hudson, a son.
HUGHES—Jan. 10, at Belgaum, the wife of Major C. F. Hughes, Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.

JOHNSON—Jan. 8, at Lucknow, the wife of F. Godschalt Johnson, (late 11th Hussars), a son.
KIDDLE—Jan. 16, at Bandora Hill, Bombay, the wife of S. Kiddle, a son.
KING—Jan. 8, at the Luz, Madras, the wife of Walter Garden King, M.B., a son.
LEWIS—Jan. 6, at Agra, North India, the wife of the Rev. H. Lewis, of St. John's College, Agra, a daughter.
MURRAY—Jan. 5, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Surgeon R. D. Murray, a daughter.
RAIKES—Jan. 3, at Kalupahani, Haldumulle, Ceylon, the wife of William Raikes, a daughter.
RYAN—Jan. 5, at Cawnpore, the wife Mr. W. N. Ryan, Accounts Department, a daughter.
RODERICK—Jan. 5, at Ferozepore, the wife of J. B. Roderick, Punjab Postal Department, a daughter.
SAVI—Jan. 9, at Gya, the wife of James D. Savi, Government Sub Deputy Opium Agent, a son, (prematurely), who only survived his birth a few hours.
SCOTT—Jan. 10, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Cecil Scott, a son.
SMITH—Jan. 10, at Multan, the wife of Captain Newnham Smith, a daughter.
THOMAS—Jan. 16, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. J. G. Thomas, Government Telegraph Master, in charge Government Telegraph Office, Ahmedabad, a daughter.
WHITTY—Jan. 4, at Raneeunge, the wife of I. J. Whitty, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARRON—LILLINGSTON—Jan. 7, at Hazaribagh, John Barron, Executive Engineer, Darjeeling, to Eliza Ella Gordon, daughter of Major E. Gordon Lillingston, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.
FOSTER—GOWIN—Jan. 12, at Temperance Hall, Lower Colaba, Bombay, George Frederick to Amelia, in the parlour of the officiating clergyman, C. P. Hard.
FULLER—CRITCHLEY—Jan. 12, at All Saints' Church, Nagpur, by the Rev. G. Dennis, Joseph Bamfylde Fuller, Esq., C.S., to Sarah Augusta, fourth daughter of the late Arthur W. Critchley, Esq.,
GRIEVER—LAW—Jan. 12, at Calcutta, William Sommerville Griever, Manager Bally Paper Mill's, to Sophia Emma Magdalen (Maud), daughter of the late James Law.
URMSTON—BERTIE-CLAY—Jan. 7, at Palampur, Kangra Valley, Herbert Edwardes Urmston, late R. N., to Agnes Maud, daughter of Major General E. Bertie-Clay, B. S. C., (retired).

DEATHS.

BARROW—Jan. 8, at Allahabad, Fanny Marguerite, the wife of Oscar Barrow, B.C.S., aged 20.
BHADA—Jan. 15, at Bombay, Khetwady Fourth-lane, Mr. Dorabjee Behramjee Bhada, father of Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Bhada, surveyor and engineer of the Bombay Municipality, aged 65.
BREWIN—Jan. 12, at Mazagon, Teresa, the infant child of Fred. and Eliza Brewin.
BROCKHART—Jan. 8, at Calcutta, suddenly of cholera, Louise, wife of William Hilbert Brockhart, and daughter of General Taylor.
CALDER—At Madras, Emilie Agnes, wife of Donald Calder, Accountant P.W.D., aged 22 years, 10 months, and 27 days.
COLLINGRIDGE—Jan. 9, at Djudpore, Mozufferpore, Maurice Guy, youngest son of Herbert Collingridge, aged 8 months.
DAVIS—Jan. 2, at Amballa, William Irwin Davis, late Head Clerk, District Office, Peshawur, aged 36.
GUTERSLOH—Jan. 11, at Ajmir, Johann Ernest Friederich Gutersloh, aged 4 months and 11 days.
HANBURY—Jan. 26, at Bombay, Fleet Surgeon Ingham Hanbury.
HOLROYD—Jan. 9, at Lahore, Elinor Hay, the dearly-loved wife of Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and daughter of General F. Turner, C.B., Royal Artillery.
HOUGHTON—Jan. 7, at Perambore, DeWalden Gibson, infant son of Henry and Jannette Houghton, aged 7 months and 14 days.
HUGHES—Jan. 10, at Belgaum, infant daughter of Major C. F. Hughes, Bombay Staff Corps.
MACAULAY—Jan. 17, at Malabar Hill, Norman Leslie, youngest child of Mr. W. M. Macaulay, aged 13 months.
MARCHANT—Jan. 9, at Ootacamund, Walter Charles, son of Charles George and Caroline Emily, aged 16 months and 7 days.
MILL—Jan. 9, at Chittagong, the result of an accident, James Forrest Mill, of Kilmuir, Scotland, aged 33 years.
PEYTON—Jan. 6, at Ootacamund, Captain Commandant James Peyton, pension establishment, Hyderabad Contingent, aged 81 years.
SMITH—Jan. 20, at Bombay, on his way to Australia for his health, Charles Hugh Manners Smith, Captain 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, eldest son of the late Charles Manners Smith, Surgeon General of H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, aged 32.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

WOODS—BRODHURST—Jan. 31, at All Saints', Norfolk-square, W., Charles Henry Woods, Esq., of St. John's, Morhanger, Bedfordshire, third son of J. A. Woods, Esq., of Benton Hall, Northumberland, to Mabel Esther, second daughter of W. H. Brodhurst, Esq., of Eltham Lawn, Cheltenham, and of the Bengal Civil Service, retired.

DEATHS.

FULLERTON—Jan. 28, at Penderell Villa, Churchfield-road, Acton, after a short illness, John, eldest son of Major General Fullerton, retired Madras Army, aged 25.
GLEN—Jan. 31, at 8, Brook-street, Hanover-square, London, Joseph Glen, late Physician General of the Bombay Presidency, aged 88.
HORSLEY—Jan. 31, at Dover, Stephen Brunel Horsley, aged 8, second son of Stephen Horsley, of Nagercoil, Travancore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1884.

INDIA IN THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MR. GLADSTONE'S Government has apparently been unable, strange to say, to make up its mind as to which of Lord Ripon's great and good deeds should be singled out for special eulogy in the Royal Speech composed by Her Majesty's Ministers for the opening of Parliament. Doubtless Mr. Chamberlain must have wished to descant on the beautiful effects of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, in diverting the "unearned increment" from those who toil not, nor spin, into the pockets of the Government. Or perhaps, the known *penchant* of the Right Honourable Gentleman for "stellar space" led him to dwell on the masterly way in which Sir Richard Garth's Minute has been omitted from the published official papers on the same Bill, or on the omission to obtain the views on the Bill of the Judges of the High Court. The recent "packing" of the Legislative Council, too—in which Mr. Reynolds, a supporter of the Bill, has been re-appointed, whilst two of Mr. Ilbert's opponents have been quietly allowed to retire—obviously demanded special mention. But then, the Prime Minister himself doubtless insisted on the value of the measures taken to "check the spirit of ascendancy" of the Anglo-Indian community; whilst Lord Kimberley, also thinking them "too aggressive," possibly wished to describe the success of his own negotiations with Mr. Atkins. Mr. Fawcett's influence outside the Cabinet was, of course, used to emphasise the cheerful payment by India of the Egyptian war-charges; whilst one or two Lancashire supporters of the Government promised heartily to cheer any reference to the abolition of the cotton duties, and the friends of the poor English silversmith were equally enthusiastic about the refusal of the Treasury to abolish the English import duties on Indian silver manufactures. The Vice-President of the Council on Education wished to hear something about the abolition of the "weaker" Government Colleges in

India, and the impending education cess in Bengal, that are to result from Dr. Hunter's Commission, and check the multiplication of what Dr. Hunter's friends call "the first-class classical Babu." Mr. Cross, perhaps, desired that the "statutory civilians" should be honestly mentioned, to compensate them for having been ignored in his speeches on the Ilbert Bill. He would also naturally explain that the recent wholesale suspension of Railway enterprise was not at all due to the wish to apply the money to provide for such nice fat appointments as Public Works Members, and Agricultural Secretaries, and Auditors General, and Epigraphists, and Curators, and the like; but only because of the coming Parliamentary Select Committee, which ought to be a sufficient excuse for many years of delay. Then there were the crowning mercies of the famous "Reuter's" telegrams, and Major Baring's assurance that the first of these "Reuter's" was dirt-cheap to Government at Rs.3,000, seeing that the Viceroy himself furnished the report of his own speech. These, and other helpful and pious "incidents" of this *Annus Mirabilis* in India, must surely have struggled for eulogistic mention, alongside of the glorious "Treaty of Commerce and Friendship with Corea," and the veracious statement of "the resolution of the Khedive to withdraw from the interior of the Soudan."

But alas, the *embarras de richesse* has been too perplexing. Not one word is given to India in the Speech:

THE INDIAN TEA DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1884:

WE desire to attract the earnest and immediate attention of our tea-planting friends, and of everyone, connected with the great Tea Industry of India, to the correspondence published by Mr. Langdale in another column. Experience teaches us that it is only necessary for Indian tea to be brought actually under the personal observation of an English community, for that community to appreciate its superiority over China and other teas at once. We have seen this, not only in England, but also in Australia and America. And now, in the International Health Exhibition of London, 1884—a "World's Fair" certain to rival in popularity the highly-successful Fisheries Exhibition of last year—the Indian tea interest has a magnificent opportunity of putting itself *en rapport* with the whole English-speaking race, as well as with a considerable contingent of tea-drinkers from the continent of Europe. The Council seems to have been fortunate in securing the co-operation of an able and experienced organiser, in the person of Mr. Langdale. But time is short; and all Mr. Langdale's ability and experience will not suffice to make this department the great success it ought to prove, unless cordial and vigorous assistance be rendered him by all concerned in the industry. We heartily commend the enterprise to the consideration of the Indian Tea Association, the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and all the kindred organisations.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, BATH.

It will interest a large number of our military readers to know that the nomination of a pupil in the admirable institution known as "The Royal School for Daughters

of Officers of the Army," at Bath, is now at the disposal of the Secretary of State for India.

When, on the foundation of the Staff Corps, Cadets ceased to be sent to India, the Cadet mess at Fort William was broken up; and in 1869, the surplus funds were paid over to the Royal School, the privilege of nominating one pupil to the School during a period of thirty years being placed in the hands of the Secretary of State for India. A vacancy has now occurred, and the valuable and interesting little piece of patronage will shortly be disposed of by Lord Kimberley. We understand that the nomination will take effect from the 25th of April next. The pupil nominated must be the daughter of an officer of the Bengal Cavalry or Infantry, who entered the service before 1860. She must also, of course, fulfil the usual conditions under which officers' daughters are admitted to the Royal School.

Applications for the nomination should be sent to the Secretary of State for India, through the Secretary of the School.

THE GENERAL LIST, INDIAN ARMY.

We understand that the "case" of the local officers will this session be brought before Parliament. They labour under a great grievance, which is not understood in England. When these officers entered the service, they were gazetted to regiments on the same equality as others. Soon afterwards, they found their names removed, and recorded upon a separate list. The reason then given was, that the Commissioners sitting on Army Reorganisation, would deal with every class of officer borne on the rolls of the Indian Army. These officers paid to, and were members of, every military institution. They perform every duty, and run every risk of war or climate, as do officers of the Staff Corps; and yet when the time comes for them to retire, they will not be allowed to receive the higher pensions that Staff Corps officers will be entitled to draw. This is hard and absurd. The local cavalry officers, and those gentlemen who entered the Indian Artillery, and the favoured Engineer branch of the service have not been subjected to any invidious distinction. But those officers, the local infantry men, who did not join the Staff Corps when it was formed, committed the sin of waiting to see the meaning and working of the then novel *régime*, and when they did understand it they were willing to join, but were refused. In the year 1866 the Staff Corps was thrown open to the Indian Army. But the General List officers were excluded, simply because they did not join at first. 750 officers had committed the same sin, but they were admitted, and not only that, but the local cavalry officers were also admitted, and these officers too had refused a distinct offer made to them to join. The local officers, who were behind the curtain, and who knew what was coming, and who joined before September 1866, got the higher pensions, also the colonel's allowances after thirty-eight years' service. There is no possible reason why the other gentlemen should get a smaller pension than officers of even less service, seeing that at one time their promotion was stopped, and entrance to the Staff Corps was denied to them.

The Government deny that they gave these officers the option to elect, but we fail to see how they can maintain this proposition, seeing that several officers joined

the Staff Corps, others the local service, and some the Staff Corps. Government pleads that the local officers have no guaranteed rights, no covenant. This is hardly the conduct of a great Government. In law these officers may have no case, but in equity they ought not be worse off than their brother officers. It is an unhealthy system of military finance, to have two scales of pension and two plans of promotion—for it creates heart-burnings and complaints. The officer who has responsibilities and duties co-equal with his more fortunate brother-officer, feels the galling fact that his reward will ultimately be less than that of an officer whose term of service is actually shorter, and whose duty is the same. Even if law is against the men who complain, it is the duty of Government to stop jealousies, and at a small cost to the State to remedy a decided political and military mistake.

The management of the case, and the interests of some of the officers concerned, has been confided to Colonel Prndergast Walsh, the new Parliamentary agent at Westminster. We hope his hands may be strengthened by numerous petitions.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

LETTER II.—THE INDIAN COURT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

THE Indian Court, as I mentioned in my previous letter, is one of the buildings in the enclosure on the Maidan, or to speak more accurately, occupies half of one of those buildings, the other half being devoted to the Calcutta exhibits.

The entrance to it is immediately facing the visitor as he descends the stairs from the bridge, and is formed by a splendid stone arch from Gwalior, perhaps the most magnificent thing in the Exhibition. Unfortunately the space in front of it is so limited that it is impossible to get a good point of view, and therefore much of the effect is lost. It would be hard to speak too highly of the design and execution of this magnificent piece of stonework. The former has, we understand, been composed by Major J. Keith, from various ancient carvings in Gwalior and the surrounding country, while the work has been executed under his superintendence by native masons at Gwalior.

The arch is semicircular, and the ornament on its inner curve is almost Norman in character; it is supported by two slender pillars, perfectly plain. Around and above the arch is a mass of carving, consisting chiefly of delicate perforated work and elephants in slight relief. The stone is of a light red colour and close grain, which admits of a finish rarely seen in any kind of stonework. The effect of the whole is so wonderfully light, as to suggest ivory rather than stone carving. It is more pleasant to be able to add that this beautiful work is a gift from H. H. the Maharajah Scindia, to the South Kensington Museum, whither it will be transported and erected at the close of the exhibition, so that those who have not had the opportunity of seeing here will be able to study it at leisure in England.

Passing under the arch, we are in the centre of the building. A large case of embroidery and native musical instruments is the first object, the top of it being fittingly occupied with a collection of the ordinary brass utensils so common in India. On our right are Calcutta exhibits, on our left the Indian courts.

Turning down there, beginning on the right hand, we find exhibits from British Burma. These we shall leave for the present, preferring to notice them in a later letter with those from Tonquin, which somewhat resemble them. Then, in the Central India Court, we find more of the stonework, all of the same character, though much smaller than our arch. Indeed, this work goes down to such trifles as corner brackets and small panels. Here also are arms of curious patterns, the great object

seeming to be to combine in one piece as many weapons as possible. There is also some excellent carving on copper, and a fair show of textile fabrics of various kinds.

The Bombay Court is gorgeous, with carved sandal wood and inlaid works in ivory, ebony, and silver. We especially noticed a model of a palanquin, work box, and a chess board. But while these smaller objects are wonderfully made, larger matters have not been neglected. There is a carved door and doorway remarkable for the boldness of its design, and a cabinet equally remarkable for the intricacy of the carving. Here we have also the Kutch silver work, tea sets, goblets, and salvers of exquisite workmanship. There are also specimens of various materials, and of embroidery in silk and gold. The silver work from Baroda is also worthy of attention.

The Madras Court is chiefly noticeable for its lace. This is of various kinds, but our attention was chiefly attracted to that of gold and silver, which rivalled in its fineness the more fragile material. Most of this we noticed bore the label "Sold." Travancore contributes a case of silver filagree work, and Mysore sandal wood and inlaid work like that from Bombay.

Hyderabad has a fair show of weapons, and some excellent carpets, also silver inlaying, and some leather of first rate quality.

The Punjab has a splendid show of arms of offence and defence, all inlaid with silver and gold. In this section too, we find the cashmere shawls which are so deservedly famous, and certainly the specimens exhibited appear to leave nothing to be desired in texture and warmth.

In the Central Provinces Delhi shines. There are some most unpleasantly realistic snakes in porcelain, which are really wonderfully executed. But what chiefly attracted our notice was the pottery, which would gladden the heart of Mr. Gilbert's "blue and white young man." The shapes are excellent, there is plenty of variety, the colours are good, being only white and either blue, or a good shade of green. And above all the cheapness of this ware is marvellous, and if it were known in England, we feel sure that it could not fail to be highly appreciated for decorative purposes.

It will require another letter to complete the notice of the Indian Court.

The Exhibition is in a far more finished state, but even now leaves much to be desired, and it is to be feared that it will pass the remainder of its existence without being really complete at all points.

(To be continued.)



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 12, 1884.)

SIMPSON, Deputy Surgeon General B., M.D., officiating surgeon general, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, from Dec. 18, 1883, the date on which the tour of duty of Deputy Surgeon General S. C. Townsend, C.B., expired.

CONSTERDINE—The Secretary of State for India has appointed the Rev. J. Consterdine, M.A., and the Rev. A. D. C. Clarke, M.A., to be junior chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill existing vacancies.

NICHOLLS—The Secretary of State for India has permitted the Rev. W. W. Nicholls, a senior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service from Oct. 9, 1883.

GORDON—The services of Sir J. D. Gordon, K.C.S.I., resident of the 1st class, and resident in Mysore and chief commander of Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, from Dec. 6, 1883.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. J., political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as second assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, from Jan. 1, 1884.

The following appointments are made in the Foreign Department from Jan. 1, 1884.

LEE-WARNER, Mr. W., Bombay C.S., to officiate as junior under-secretary.

HOPE, Captain T., political assistant of the 1st class, and officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to be assistant secretary.

The following regimental order, dated Dec. 14, 1883, issued by the Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is confirmed:—

COLLINS, Lieut. G. A., adjutant, to officiate as second in command vice Lieut. Colonel E. Temple.]

CORNISH, Lieut. W. H., to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. Collins, in addition to his other duties.

ESCHER, Mr. V., Vice-Consul for Austria and Hungary, at Aden, resumed charge of his office on Dec. 10, 1883.

ROBERTSON, Mr. C. W., consular agent for the United States of America, at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on Dec. 18, 1883.

HUTCHISON, Mr. C. W., having returned from furlough, resumed charge of his appointment as officiating postmaster general, Madras, from Mr. C. F. MacCartie, M.C.S., on Dec. 17, 1883.

MACCARTIE—The services of Mr. C. F. MacCartie, M.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, from Dec. 17, 1883.

RIDDELL, Major R. V., R.E., received charge of the office of mint master, Calcutta, from Major-General J. F. Tennant, R.E., C.I.E., on Jan. 10.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. F. J., superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem. British Burma, is, on return from furlough, transferred to Assam and appointed superintending engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the P.W. Department.

SMITH—The services of Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana, are temporarily placed at disposal of the Foreign Department.

WADLEY, Mr. H. T., apprentice engineer, Railway Branch, is promoted to assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from Dec. 2, 1883.

ASHTON—OERTEL—Messrs. A. H. Ashton and O. Oertel, apprentice engineers, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, are promoted to assistant engineers, 3rd grade, from Nov. 1, 1883.

WALLER, Lieut. E. A., R.E., officiating executive engineer, Bombay, is transferred temporarily to the Accounts Branch with the temporary rank of deputy examiner, 1st grade, and is posted to the office of examiner, P.W. Accounts, Bombay.

PIFFARD—REILY—Mr. C. H. Reily having resigned the office of Clerk of the Crown, the Chief Justice has, with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council, appointed Mr. Piffard, Barrister-at-law, to be Clerk of the Crown, from Nov. 24, last, for the purpose of performing the duties connected with the Criminal Sessions, with liberty to him to practise as an advocate, except during the Criminal Sessions, or in cases connected therewith, or for or against persons charged with offences for which they are liable to be committed to the High Court for trial.

STEND, Mr. W. K., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is to posted the Bellary-Krishna State Railway.

KEENE, Mr. C. J., 2nd class, of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment Traffic Department, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

MILITARY.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c., commanding the Meerut Division:—

DOWNE, Major Viscount H. R., 2nd Life Guards, to be aide de camp, dated Nov. 26, 1883.

ANDERSON, Capt. W. R. L., Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be deputy accountant general, vice Major J. S. F. Mackenzie, who resigns the appointment, dated Jan. 5, 1884.

MACKENZIE, Major J. S. F., Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 5, 1884, vice Capt. W. R. L. Anderson, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, seconded on appointment as deputy accountant general, Military Department.

WRIGHT, Capt. A. J. A., East Lancashire Regiment, officiating deputy assistant adjutant general for Musketry, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general for Musketry, vice Major J. E. Baines, who resigns the appointment, dated Oct. 31, 1883.

DALLAS, Lieut. C. M., Punjab Frontier Force, 1st Sikh Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer.

COOPER—Lieutenant L. Es., 5th Punjab Infantry officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

WOOD—Lieutenant C., Hyderabad Contingent—No. 4 Field Battery, R. A. officiating subaltern, to be subaltern, vice Lieutenant R. M. B. F. Kelly, R.A., appointed to the R.H.A.

BROUGH, Mr. J., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be honorary surgeon, vice Mr. J. J. A. V. C. Raye, who has resigned the appointment.

MCCULLAGH, Major J. R., Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Administrative Battalion, British Burma Volunteers, officiating commandant, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut. Colonel R. C. Evanson, who vacates the appointment.

TAYLOR, Lieut. C. M., Sylhet Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain commandant, vice Captain W. Marillier, who has resigned the appointment.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—
MARTIN, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. R., Bengal Infantry, commandant, 38th N.I., private affairs, for 364 days.

SIM, Lieut. G. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, private affairs, for two years.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

STAFFORD, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. B. T., Bengal S.C., private affairs, for one year and ninety-two days.

THORNTON, Capt. A. P., Bengal S.C., private affairs, for sixteen days.

BUCKLEY, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. F. A., Bengal Infantry, is permitted to reside in the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

STUART, Major W. T., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 9, 1883, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 4, 1884.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following transfers:—

MONTGOMERY—Army Pay Department, paymaster and Honorary Capt. W., attached to the 10th Hussars, is transferred as paymaster to the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

BRETT—Paymaster and Honorary Capt. A., attached to the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is transferred as paymaster to the 10th Hussars.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. will proceed with the 10th Hussars to Bombay, and there hand over his accounts to Capt. Brett, who will embark with the regiment for England.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HILL, Lieut. W. E., 18th N. I., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Taylor, appointed adjutant.

ROSE—LYSTER—Lieut. A. W. Lyster, 3rd Goorkhas, wing officer, to be adjutant, vice Pulley, vacated on promotion; dated Oct. 28, 1883; Lieut. H. Rose, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Browne, vacated on promotion, dated Oct. 28, 1883.

With the sanction of Government, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

KEITH, Major J., Royal Artillery, deputy assistant adjutant general Royal Artillery, to officiate as deputy adjutant general, Royal Artillery, vice Col. T. E. Hughes, appointed inspector general of ordnance, dated Jan. 1, 1884.

BAKER, Capt. R. H. S., E.A. Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general Royal Artillery, vice Major Keith, dated Jan. 1, 1884.

CREAK, Major H. C., Bengal Cavalry, lately officiating as cantonment magistrate, Dum Dum, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, is posted to Bareilly for general duty.

PLUNKETT, Major R. H. W., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to England, and join No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division, into which he has been promoted.

KAYE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain A. E. C. Kaye, Leinster Regiment, who was temporarily attached to the 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., on resigning his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is attached to the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.

FANSHAW, Captain G. D., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Agra to Gibraltar, and join No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

ALLCARD—Under instruction from the Horse Guards, Captain O. Allcard, Norfolk Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been transferred.

BALFOUR, Captain W. E. L., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Natal, to join C Battery, 1st Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

RUSSELL, Lieut. W. M., Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Alahabad to England, and join C Battery, A Brigade, to which he has been appointed.

PAGET, Lieut. W. L. H., Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meerut to England, and join A Battery Depot, into which he has been appointed.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:

RALSTON, Col. W. H., 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

SPARKS, Major E. T. B., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

CURRAN, Capt. A. E. R., 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, for eight months, on private affairs.

FINCH, Lieut. E. H. F., 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

KAYS, Lieut. W. S., 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, for three months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 9.)

BEVERLEY, Mr. H., officiating superintendent and remembrancer of Legal Affairs, reported his return from furlough on the 17th ult.

O'BRIEN, Mr. P. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Nuddea, is transferred to the sudder station, of Bogra.

SKRINE, Mr. F. H. B., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector Moorsheadabad, on leave, is transferred to Howrah.

HERALD, Mr. L., who has recently been appointed a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and who reported his arrival on the 24th ult., to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, and is posted to the Sudder Station of Dinagepore.

BUCKLAND—The Lieut. Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.S., of his appointment as secretary to the Central Examination Committee, Calcutta.

MAGUIRE, Mr. H. F. J. T., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 26-Perguns, to be secretary to the Central Examination Committee, Calcutta, vice Mr. C. E. Buckland.

ANEN, Mr. T. A., superintendent and remembrancer of Legal Affairs, reported his departure from India on furlough on 3rd ult.

ZORAB—In supersession of order of Sept. 24, 1883, Surgeon J. M. Zorab, civil surgeon, Balasore, furlough in India for four months, from 10th idem.

WHITMORE, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector and sub-judge, posted to the Sudder station of Rajshahye, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and session judge of Nuddea by Mr. C. A. Kelly.

PHILIPS, Mr. H. A. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bhagulpore, to perform the functions of a collector under Act 6 (B.C.) of 1880, in that district.

POSFORD, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, to act as district and sessions judge of Noakhilly, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. W. J. Rees.

SHAW, Mr. A. T. A., who has recently been appointed a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the Sudder station, Midnapore.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. C., temporary assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. G. H. P. Livesay.

ABERCROMBIE, Mr. W. D., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Pooree, is to act in 1st grade of assistant superintendent of police, from July 15, 1883.

GILES, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, Purnea, furlough for one day, in extension of furlough granted Feb. 7, 1882.

BEVERLEY—The Lieutenant Governor appoints Mr. H. Beverley to be a member of the council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations for the presidency of Fort William.

BRUHL, Mr. P., lecturer in science, Rajshahye College, is confirmed in the 4th class of the Bengal Sub-Educational Service, from 1st ult.—during the absence of Mr. G. W. Strettell, deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, on privilege leave.

RICHARDSON, Mr. G. A., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

MANSON, Mr. F. B., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, to officiate in 3rd grade.

PAYNE, Mr. E. W., assistant superintendent of gaols, Bhagulpore, to act as superintendent, Central Gaol, Dacca, during absence on deputation of Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks.

SEVENOAKS, Mr. C. H. C., superintendent of the Central Gaol, Dacca, to act as superintendent, Central Gaol, Midnapore, during absence, on deputation of Mr. W. A. C. Beadon.

BEADON, Mr. W. A. C., superintendent Central Gaol, Midnapore, to act as superintendent of the Alipore Gaols, during the absence of Lieut. Col. R. Beadon.

BOVILL, Surg. E., Civil Surg., Monghyr, to act as civil surgeon of Chumpanaur, during absence, on deputation, of Surg. Major L. Cameron.

BRANDER, Surg. E. S., civil surgeon, Maldah, to act as civil surgeon of Rungpore, during absence, on deputation, of Dr. K. D. Ghose.

The Lieutenant Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Rungpore Municipality of Mr. C. R. Marriott to be their vice-chairman.

POSFORD, Mr. J., to be vice-chairman of the Mozufferpore District Road Cess Committee, vice Mr. Kelleher, transferred.

HERALD, Mr. J. L., assistant magistrate and collector, Dinagepore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

GANTZER—The resignation tendered by Mr. N. J. Gantzer of his appointment as honorary magistrate for the Serampore Bench, in Hooghly, is accepted.

O'BRIEN, Mr. P. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 2nd class.

SHAW, Mr. A. T. A., assistant magistrate and collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

WHITMORE, Mr., is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in sec. 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

COLLIER, Mr. F. R. S., sub divisional officer of Serampore, is vested with powers under sec. 435 of Act 10 of 1882.

TOOGOOD, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Mahanuddy Division, which he joined on 15th ult.

OLIPHANT, Mr. H. L., Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, furlough for 20 months, from 1st April next, or subsequent date.

PELLEW, Mr. F. H., C.S., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 10.)

MALONEY, Surg. T., made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Dera Ghazi Khan Gaol to Surg. Major C. P. Costello on Dec. 26, 1883.

FIELD, Mr. F., extra assistant commissioner, made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Ferozepore Gaol to Surg. D. B. Spencer, Dec. 20, 1883.

DONALD, Mr. A. J. S., extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Hoshiarpur Gaol to Sardar Charit Singh, officiating extra assistant, on Dec. 3, 1883.

CLARK, Mr. W. O., on being relieved of the charge of the Lahore district, is transferred to Sialkot as officiating judicial assistant. Mr. Clark, assumed charge of his duties at Sialkot on the forenoon of Jan. 2, 1884, relieving Jugal Kishore, who reverted to extra assistant commissioner.

GOLDNEY, Mr. J., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Kangra to the Dera Ismail Khan district, which he joined on Dec. 30, 1883.

FIELD, Mr. F., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Ferozepore to the Kangra district, which he joined on Jan. 5, 1884.

LEWIS, Mr. G., extra assistant commissioner, Amritsar, is transferred to Lahore and appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at that station. Mr. Lewis assumed charge of his duties on Jan. 4, 1884, relieving Mr. S. Le P. T. Clifford, transferred.

DAMES, Mr. M. L., assistant commissioner, Bannu, is transferred to Dera Ghazi Khan, and appointed to officiate as judicial assistant of that district during the absence on leave of Pandit Behari Lal.

ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., on return from furlough, was posted to the Peshawar District, which he joined on Dec. 11, 1883.

COOKSON, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Lahore to the Gurdaspur District, which he joined on Jan. 4, 1884.

CLIFFORD, Mr. S. Le P. T., on being relieved of the charge of the small cause court, Lahore, is transferred to Shahpur and appointed extra judicial assistant of that district. Mr. Clifford assumed charge of his duties on Jan. 8, 1884, relieving Zulfikar Ali, retiring from the service.

MULRONEY, Surgeon T. R., officiating civil surgeon, on being relieved of the medical charge of Gujrat, is transferred to Murree, from the 1st Dec., 1883, vice Surgeon T. E. L. Bate.

BATE, Surgeon T. E. L., is appointed to the charge of the Lieut. Governor's Camp, which he joined on the 17th Dec., 1883.

LUDLAM, Mr. W. N., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Lahore district, FURLOUGHS.

JERMYN, Lieut. T., the Royal Irish Regiment, attached to 22nd Sikh Infantry on probation, is granted leave from Jan. 7 to April 7, in extension of language leave granted to remain at Rawalpindi and study the Native languages.

RIVAZ, Mr. C. M., superintendent, Kapurthala State, has been granted furlough to Europe for nine months, from Feb. 15, 1884.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 5.)

BAILEY—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following promotion from Nov. 29, 1883 :—Lieut. J. Bailey to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy.

TANDY, Surg. Major E. O., A.M.D., is appointed to take executive charge of the Saugor District Gaol from Dec. 8, 1883.

MACGEORGE, Mr. H. G., deputy commissioner, posted to the Chanda district, assumed charge of the Chanda district from Major E. W. C. H. Miller, officiating deputy commissioner, on the 4th current.

CAREY—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. L. S. Carey, C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, to be magistrate of the 2nd class.

CAREY—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that Mr. L. S. Carey, C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, shall belong to the 4th grade of Courts.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Jan. 12.)

BARRY—With effect from Jan. 3, 1884, vice Mr. F. Baker on privilege leave :—Mr. W. R. Barry, 1st assistant secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as under secretary to Government.

MILLER, Mr. J. O., to officiate as 1st assistant secretary to Government N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

CORBETT, Surg. J. L., M.D., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, on return from deputation to the Gaol Department, to the civil medical charge of Sultanpur from Dec. 21, 1883.

CRUICKSHANKS, Mr. A. W., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, on return from furlough to the Bulandshahr district.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. W. D., cantonment magistrate, Fyzabad, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class within the Fyzabad district.

DAVIS—The Rev. F. G., Minister of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, Allahabad, is licensed to solemnise marriages in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

BAKER, Mr. F., Under Secretary to Government, N. W. Province and Oudh, was on special duty from Dec. 14, 1883, to Jan. 2, 1884 inclusive.

WHITE—The undermentioned officer has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave :—Mr. E. White, covenanted joint magistrate, 1st grade, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, eight months' furlough.

CURRIE—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Major F. Currie, Cavalry.

FURLOUGHS.

MOULE, Mr. H. F. D'C., officiating magistrate and collector, Bijaor, furlough for seven and a half months, with effect from April 1, 1884.

ROSE, Mr. E., joint magistrate, 1st grade, Muzaffarnagar, furlough for one year, with effect from March 25, 1884.

FASKEN, Surgeon W. A. D., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Fatehgarh, leave on medical certificate for two months in India, from Nov. 18, 1883.

DEAKIN—The privilege leave granted to Surgeon C. W. S. Deakin, F.R.C.S., England, junior civil surgeon, Allahabad, is hereby cancelled.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Dec. 29, 1883.)

ROBERTSON, Mr. C. W., consular agent for the United States of America and Rangoon, resumed charge of his office from Mr. C. C. Ellis on Dec. 18, 1883.

The following transfers are ordered :—

SANKBY, Mr. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Thaton to the head-quarters to the Amherst District.

LANG, Mr. J., Myook, from Moulmein to the charge of the Thaton subdivision to the Amherst District.

The undermentioned candidate passed in Burmese by the lower standard :—

MATHEWS, Mr. H. M. S., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, with credit.

HARRIS—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation by Mr. G. S. T. Harris of his appointment as a member of the Educational Syndicate.

PORTER—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by

Mr. W. N. Porter, of his commission as captain of the Akyab Company of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SMART, Mr. O. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Hanthawaddy Division, is appointed officiating executive engineer, 4th grade, with effect from Nov. 3, 1883.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 8.)

WEBSTER—The Hon. Mr. E. F., to be chief secretary to Government.

STOKES, Mr. H. E., to be secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

MCWATERS, Mr. G., to be collector and magistrate of the district, Sa'lem.

MARTIN, Mr. C. W. W., to be district and sessions judge of Salem ; but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district.

GAETON, Mr. C. A., to be district and sessions judge of Cuddapah ; but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Malabar.

GIBSON, Mr. E., to be secretary to the Board of Revenue.

MACLEANE, Mr. C. D., Mus. Doc., to be sub secretary to the Board of Revenue ; but to continue on special duty.

KOUGH, Mr. C., to be sub collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah ; but to continue to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Madura.

TREMENHEER, Mr. J. H. A., to be head assistant to the collector and district magistrate of Kurnool.

STOKES, Mr. J. H., to be district and sessions judge of Madura.

CROLE, Mr. C. S., to be collector and magistrate of the district, Madura.

HAPPELL, Mr. W. A., to be collector and magistrate of the district, Kistna ; but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Godavari.

BUICK, Mr. D., to be district and sessions judge of Nellore ; but to continue to act as district and sessions judge of North Arcot.

CUMMING, Mr. C. L. B., to be principal assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the governor, Ganjam ; but to continue to act as sub collector, &c., Godavari.

KNOX, Mr. H. T., to be special assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Vizagaparam ; but to continue to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Coimbatore.

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. E. L., who has been admitted as a member of the Madras Civil Service, reported his arrival at Madras on the 11th ultimo.

KINDERSLYC, the Hon. J. R., Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, privilege leave for three months, from Feb. 5, 1884.

KNOX, Mr. H. T., acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

ENGLISH, The Rev. J., chaplain of Cuddalore, to act as chaplain of Bellary during the absence of the Rev. W. Wace, on special duty.

COLE, Mr. P. A., treasury deputy collector, Coimbatore, to be temporary deputy collector and magistrate for general duties in the same district.

SHEFFIELD, Mr. T., deputy conservator of forests, old scale, to be assistant conservator forests, 1st grade.

FURLOUGHS.

LEEMING, The Rev. W., chaplain of St. Thomas Mount, furlough to Europe for two years.

MILITARY.

RAWLINSON, Capt. S. R., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, is granted furlough (private affairs) out of India for two years.

PUCKLE—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Col. H. G. Puckle Staff Corps.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Camp Kristnarajapuram*, Jan. 10.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

RADCLIFF, Lieut. S. G., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, (on probation), vice Cotton promoted.

ANSELL, Lieut. A. Y., 28th Regiment N.I. supernumerary on the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation), vice Stevenson promoted.

The undermentioned officer is reported as qualified by the lower standard test in Persian :—

HUTCHINS, Lieut. H. L., Madras Staff Corps.

ESLICK, the Rev. E. R., will be the Wesleyan Minister for duty with the force.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 17.)

BOULTON, Col. C. F., collector of Karachi, is appointed to act as commissioner in Sind during Mr. Erskine's absence.

LYDE—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint

Captain M. T. Lyde, Station Staff Officer, Hyderabad, to be cantonment magistrate at Hyderabad, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. M. B. Salmon.

MORRIS, Miss Rosa, received charge of the office of lady superintendent, Female Training College, Ahmedabad, on the 20th ult.

Messrs. E. C. Morrieson, C.S., R. A. L. Moore, C.S., and H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., passed an examination in Marathi on Jan. 7, 1884.

Messrs. W. C. Rand, C.S., H. A. Hughes, C.S., and C. G. Dodgson, C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on Jan. 8, 1884.

RAND, Mr. W. C., C.S., to be assistant to the collector of Satara.

HUGHES, Mr. A. H., C.S., to be assistant to the collector of Ahmed nagar.

DODGSON, Mr. C. G., C.S., to be assistant to the collector of Satara.

MOYLAN, Mr. W., inspector of steam boilers and prime movers, is granted privilege leave for three months.

ANDERSON—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Anderson to act as inspector of steam boilers and prime movers during the absence of Mr. W. Moylan.

HART, Mr. J. H. E., chief engineer for irrigation, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from March 7, 1884.

KEYS, Mr. H. W., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, reported himself for duty to the Conservator of Forests, Northern Division, on the Dec. 25, 83.

GAUNDE, Mr. W. R., transferred to the Northern Division, made over charge of his office to the Forester of Belgaum on the 17th ult.

FERNANDEZ—D'CRUZ—Messrs. J. M. Fernandez, and M. D'Crux, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Division of Kanara, Karwar, on the 15th ult.

WOOD, Mr. H. S. St. L., delivered over and Mr. F. C. Jones received charge of the office of the assistant superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, on the 15th ult.

FORDYCE, Captain A. L. D., delivered over and Lieutenant M. B. Salmon received charge of the office of the assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 1st inst.

CALTHROP, Mr. E. K., assistant locomotive superintendent, is appointed a non-official commissioner for the Town municipality of Igatpuri in the Nasik district, vice Mr. Payne transferred.

SPENCE—COLGRAVE—Messrs. L. H. Spence and J. Colgrave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the first assistant district superintendent of police, Khandesh, on Nov. 18, 1883.

MULE—SATHE—Messrs. N. B. Mule and B. G. Sathe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the district deputy collector, Satara, on the 26th ult.

DODERET—SNOW—Messrs. W. Doderet and P. C. H. Snow respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the second assistant collector, Poona, on the 4th inst.

FURLOUGH.

ERSKINE, Mr. H. N. B., C.S., commissioner in Sind, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 12th prox, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 17.)

WARDEN, Lieut. H. B., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India, to return to duty.

JOHNSTON, Surg. Major T. B. W. P., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, medical certificate.

IREDEL, Lieut. Col. J. S., Staff Corps, has been transferred to the half-pay list, from Dec. 25, 1883, subject to H.M.'s approval.

HEYMAN, Lieut. C. H. C., of the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Regiment, officiating wing officer, 29th Regiment N.I., is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from March 26, 1883, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

BENSON—The services of Capt. F. W. Benson, 17th Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

(Adjutant General's Office, Puna, Jan. 11.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—

SCALLON, Lieut. R. I., 23rd N.I.I., to be extra A.D.C.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

LYDE, Capt. M. T., Station Staff, Staff Corps, wing officer, 30th N.I., to be S.S.O., at Hyderabad.

BALLIE, Lieut. R., 20th N.I., wing officer and officiating quarter master to be quarter master, 30th N.I., Lieut. C. E. Mardall, wing officer, to be adjutant.

MALLABY, Col. R., S.C., is placed on general duty, Bombay, from the date of his being relieved of the command of Bombay district by Brigade General Edwards.

ROBINSON, Surgeon Major A. P., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Poona Circle, to general duty, Mhow Circle.

Ogilvie, Surgeon Major C. F., is transferred from general duty, presidency to general duty, Sind Circle.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards W.O. it is intimated that the following changes affecting R.A. officers in the command have taken place:—

DEWAR, Capt. D. E., has been posted to 7-1 London Division vice, S. Watson.

CARNEGIE, Lieut. R. W. G., has been transferred from N.I. to F-2 R.A.

The following orders are confirmed:—

JACOB—Worcester Regiment (1st Battalion)—Regimental Order dated Dec. 27, 1883, appointed Lieut. Col. C. W. Jacob to be interpreter with the 40th inst.

MOSS—Glovstershire Regiment, (1st Battalion)—Regimental Order,

dated Dec. 28, 1883, appointing Lieut. C. Moss to be interpreter with effect from the 29th inst.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

BIGGS, Lieut. H. V., R.E., for one month from Dec. 15, 1883, in India, on medical certificate.

FURLOUGHS.

BLISSETT, Capt. T., is granted three months' leave from 11th inst.

LUCAS, J. C., Indian Medical Department, in medical charge, 23rd N.L.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEB. 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major F. Odevaine, Col. James Burn, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. M. Hogg, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. N. K. I. Davies.

Madras Estab.—D. F. Carmichael (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. F. W. Wright, Lieut. H. J. Bolton, S.C., Capt. F. C. N. Goldney, S.C., Major R. A. Price, Inf., Lieut. Col. H. M. Pratt, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. S. F. M. T. Grant, S.C., Major E. Quin, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. B. Portman, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. L. Tapper (Cov.), J. Wareham.

Madras Estab.—H. H. O'Farrell (Cov.), C. J. Weir (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. B. D. Adams.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. B. R. Branfill, Cav., six months; Major M. J. King-Harman, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. C. T. P. Luxmore, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. S. Ashby, S.C., three months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. T. Marten (Cov.), six months; W. Johnston, seven months.

Extension last week to F. C. Daukes is cancelled.

INDIAN TEA DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884.

At a meeting of the Executive Council, held on Jan. 25, it was decided to give effect to a proposal made by me, at the suggestion of Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., the Curator of the Indian Museum, that a large proportion of the space allotted to India should be devoted to the exhibition of Indian teas, and that steps should be taken to make this Exhibition popular and interesting.

The following resolution was adopted:—

"This being an urgent matter, on account of the shortness of time, the Executive Council, on the strong recommendation of Sir George Birdwood, accepted Mr. Langdale's proposal, and authorised him to write to his friends in India to the intent that they may accept him as their representative, and enter at once into the scheme with a view of sending home tea plants, tea, and whatever else may be necessary to make the Indian Tea Exhibition a success. The planters or planting companies bearing their share of the expenses."

(Signed)

"Jan. 25, 1884." "BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS,

Chairman, Executive Council.

The difficulty which at the outset met Mr. Clarke's suggestion, that there was no practical tea planter to carry out the scheme, was removed when the Executive Council accepted my services, and authorised me to set to work. My personal interest and practical experience will, I hope, be a guarantee to the tea industry generally that all will be done that is practicable for the common interests of planters, and also an inducement to them to do all in their power to assist a scheme so likely to advance their interests in the English market, and conducted in all practical detail by one of themselves. I would call your attention to the concluding paragraphs of the Council's resolution. This deals, perhaps somewhat indefinitely, with the expenses connected with the scheme. My name alone appears in connection with the arrangements made with the Council—there is no time to communicate on this matter with the secretaries of your associations—and, therefore, to secure immediate action, I became responsible for the necessary funds. I would, at the same time, wish you to understand that I shall look for and be glad of assistance from you, if you will take up the scheme with energy, as I hope you may. There will be a China Garden in competition with ours; and as, at the present, our Indian teas are superseding those of China in public favour, you will, I feel sure, agree with me that we should strain every nerve to stand well at the coming Exhibition, and so bring our teas home to the actual consumers, and that an outlay of some three or four hundred of rupees by your Association will be well repaid. It will probably be fully met by the profits on sales at the Exhibition. In the list of requirements below, I may not have been so explicit as you

would wish, but the shortness of the time at my disposal must be my apology; and I must ask you, please, to exercise your own judgment, and to trust me to carry out the scheme, and to receive any suggestion you may be good enough to communicate. —I am, dear Sir, yours truly, EDWARD F. LANGDALE, late President of Kangra Valley Planters' Association, at Palampur, Punjab.

The following contributions are invited from each association:—

I. TEA PLANTS TO FORM A MODEL GARDEN IN THE EXHIBITION.—Requirements:—A sufficient number of seedlings of size and growth, to form, in combination, 200 bushes in model garden. Recommendations:—These should be packed as follows: A box long enough to take the seedlings in layers should be divided so as to provide a separate compartment for the roots, and another for the leaves, &c., the stems being passed through the division board. The roots should retain a portion of the soil, which should be moulded round them, and bound in matting or rags. The division in which the stems are should be freely perforated to admit light and air; that containing the roots should be closed as perfectly as possible to prevent the soil escaping. The size of the boxes is left to your discretion and convenience.

II. TEA SEED FOR EXHIBITION AND SALE.—Requirements:—A maund of seed in the husk. Recommendation:—Pack in coarse paper bags, with charcoal dust sufficient to fill the spaces perfectly, and exclude air. Send these bags in boxes.

III. MANUFACTURED TEA.—Requirements:—One pound of each description of tea manufactured by each plantation in the Association, which it is desired to expose for competition and awards. Also, four 10lb. boxes from each association of selected last year's tea for infusion in the Exhibition, and consumption by visitors. Recommendations:—The sample packets from each plantation should be packed in separate boxes, in which, also, should be enclosed a paper giving the name, trade-mark, locality, &c., of each company and garden, and the boxes forwarded in cases from each association. The sample so sent will be exhibited in separate compartments of the Exhibition cases, with descriptive labels, for the information of the juries and the public.

IV. IMPLEMENTS OF MANUFACTURE.—Requirements:—Specimens of all and every movable article used in making tea. The "chulaha," pans, &c., will be provided in England, especially baskets, trays, and other things made of bamboo, each association contributing what is peculiar to its own districts.

V. PHOTOGRAPHS.—Requirements:—Views of gardens, scenery, factories, natives, singly and in groups, and any pictures of implements, &c. The pictures shall be returned if required.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 26. *Clan Ogilvie* (s), Calcutta; Cousins Arbib (s), Rangoon; Hilda, Penang.—27. County of Carnarvon, Chittagong.—28. *Pannure*, Calcutta; *Cabul*, Calcutta; *Flintshire* (s), Shanghai; *Othello* (s), Bombay; *Justitia* (s), Calcutta; *Mary Stenhouse*, Chittagong; *Lanercost*, Penang.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 11. *Oriental* (s), Bussorah; Colombo (s), Marseilles.—12. *Calder* (s), Bussorah; *Kaiser-i-Hind* (s), Shanghai; *Patna* (s), London.—13. *Castleford* (s), Newcastle; *Byculla* (s), Calcutta; *I.G. Dagmar* (s), Karachi; *I.G. Czarwitch*, Karachi; *Manilla* (s), Marseilles.—14. *Werneth Hall* (s), Liverpool; *H.M. Euphrates* (s), Portsmouth; *Pachumba* (s), Karachi; *Nubia* (s), Glasgow.—15. *Nowshera* (s), Calcutta; *Bhownuggur* (s), Bhownuggur; *Siam* (s), Bangkok; *Linwood* (s), Cardiff; *Brankelow* (s), Cardiff.—16. *H.M. Malabar* (s), Portsmouth.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 6. *Breton Hall* (s), Cardiff; *Ashburne* (s), London; *Kaffir*, Port Natal; *Noddleburn*, Buenos Ayres.—7. *Mahratta* (s), Penang; *Hispania* (s), Liverpool; *Pemba* (s), Singapore; *Formica*, Capetown.—8. *C. Macarthur* (s), Glasgow; *Governor Wilmot*, Melbourne.—9. *Professor* (s), Liverpool; *Maharani* (s), Rangoon; *Neva* (s), Trinidad; *British Sceptre*, Middlesborough; *Macmillan*, Cardiff.—10. *Navarino* (s), London.—11. *Malda* (s), Bombay; *Sussex* (s), Tynne; *Benmore*, Liverpool.—12. *City of Corinth*, Ardrossan.—13. *D. of Edinburgh*, Sydney.

MADRAS.—Jan. 8. *Pelican* (s), London.—9. *Tibre* (s), Calcutta; *Nuncoury* (s), Bombay.—10. *Himalaya* (s), Rangoon; *Teheran* (s), London; *Rajpootana* (s), London.—11. *Eldorado* (s), Calcutta.—13. *C. Macgregor* (s), Calcutta.—14. *Kangra* (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 24. *C. Fellingier* (s), Batavia; *Sourabaya* (s), Batavia.—25. *Clan Mackenzie* (s), Bombay; *Llanarthen* (s), Colombo; *Bertie* (s), Bombay; *Sahara* (s), Bombay.—26. *Thames* (s), Bombay; *Rewa* (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; *Mont Rosa* (s), Point de Galle; *Smidt*, Singapore.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 11. *Bhownuggur* (s), Bhownuggur; *Lombardy* (s), Trieste.—13. *Abyssinia* (s), Karachi; *Ganges* (s), China; *Bangalore* (s), China; *Sreke Hall* (s), Liverpool; *Preston* (s), Antwerp; *Lemport* (s), Marseilles.—15. *Malacca* (s), Zanzibar; *County of Kinross*, Calcutta; *Valiant*, Calcutta; *Roskenna Bay* (s), Antwerp; *Scindia* (s), Karachi.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 6. *Steamers Dilsberg*, Kangra, and *Tibre*.—8. *Calcutta*, Baghdad, and *Eldorado*.—9. *Mira*.—10. *Reliance*, Cuslew, and *Clan Macgregor*.—11. *Elysia*.—12. *Rockhampton* and *Clan Lamont*.—13. *Kilwa*, *Mahratta*, *Golconda*, and *Nerbudda*.
MADRAS.—Jan. 7. *Bancoora* (s), Bombay.—9. *Tibre* (s), Colombo.—11. *Teheran* (s), Calcutta; *Rajpootana* (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SUEZ.—Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Jan. 31.—From Bombay: Mr. L. Labruskie, Mr. T. W. Strong, Mr. Pickering Clark, Captain E. W. Chalmers, Mr. S. Kibble, Capt. Fanshawe, Hon. C. Ellis, Masters G. and C. Paul, Mr. A. Walker, Mr. J. W. Shandling, Mr. J. Hayward, Rev. E. Newton, Mr. J. B. Cass, Miss Steel, Miss Webster, Mr. J. G. Hohnen, Lieut. Col. Bathye.

AT VENICE.—Per *Tanjore*, Feb. 5.—From Bombay: Mr. Gabriska, Mr. J. W. Strong.

AT LONDON.—Per *Rome*, Feb. 6.—From Bombay: Mr. J. Stuart, Surgeon A. H. Quill, Mrs. Heywood, Mr. F. Shaw, Mr. Stratford, Major Westmacott, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and two children, Mr. Kemball, Mr. Souawalla.

PASSENGERS DERARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Jan. 18.—For London: Miss Steel, Miss Webster, Rev. E. P. Newton and two boys, Mr. P. Clark, Hon. Charles Ellis, Mr. L. Zabriski, Mr. Thos. W. Strong, Mr. H. G. Brinsmead, Mr. J. Hayward, Mr. C. J. Martin, Mr. A. Walker, Capt. Fanshawe, Mr. J. Kibble, Mr. F. W. Sharpling. For Malta: Mr. F. H. Hallaway. For Brindisi: Miss E. Talcott, Miss M. Talcott. For Venice: Mr. C. Leckie, Professor Strong. For Suez: Lieut. Col. A. Battye.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, sailing Feb. 6.

For Malta: Mrs. Cole Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Shadrake.

For Aden: Mrs. J. Menahim, Mr. H. Hurwitz.

For Colombo: Mr. F. G. Carey.

For Madras: Mr. F. G. Bailey, Mr. G. W. Taylor.

For Calcutta: Miss Grace Seaton, Mr. F. G. Armstrong.

For Gopaulpore: Mr. L. J. Yuell.

Per s.s. *Chyebassa*, sailing Feb. 11.

For Batavia: Mr. Gyles.

For Townsville: Mr. Hays, Mr. Carey.

For Brisbane: Mr. and Mrs. R. Bracewell, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

Per s.s. *Agra*, sailing Feb. 18.

For Karachi: Mrs. J. S. McRae, Mrs. Reynolds.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailing Feb. 20.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. H. Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Pope.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hulbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. B. Critchley, Mr. Cyril Brown, Mr. J. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. A. McD. Clark, Miss D. Miller, Mr. E. H. Emery, Mr. H. H. Presbury, Mrs. C. Woollerton.

Per s.s. *Africa*, sailing Feb. 27.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. Crewdson.

Per s.s. *Almora*, sailing March 10.

For Brisbane: Mr. J. D. Moul.

Passengers per *Clan Line Steamers*.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, sailed Decr 23.

For London.

From Calcutta: Mr. Joseph Welsh.

From Madras: Mr. Gollan.

From Colombo: Dr. H. Keegel, Mr. and Mrs. Newton and three children, Miss Fitzpatrick.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, sailing Jan. 8.

For London.

From Madras: Mr. W. S. Rickett, Mr. W. C. Vickers.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, sailing Feb. 4.

From Liverpool.

For Malta: Lieutenant Cutagar.

For Port Said: Mr. Bateson.

For Bombay: Major M. J. Macartney, Major A. W. Graham, Mr. John Jacob.

THE MEERUT CAMP. A correspondent writes:—"The camp of exercise of H. R. H. the General Commanding at Meerut is now in full activity. A fine parade was formed on the occasion of Her Majesty's Proclamation Day, the first of the new year. All the troops were in excellent order. The 13th Hussars and Artillery were in great strength, also the Native Cavalry. The Infantry regiments appeared weak in numbers. The tent-pegging was excellently executed, very little difference being noticeable in the success between the Europeans and the natives. Cricket and lawn tennis are the chief amusements, while balls and dinners are continuous. Receptions and entertainments by Their Royal Highnesses have been given to the garrison. Among the visitors of the camp are Colonel Keith Fraser, late of the Life Guards and General Sir Arthur and Miss Cunningham, who are making a winter tour through India. These latter have been the guests of Colonel Baker and Lady Russell. They have now proceeded to Lahore, with the intention of visiting the camp at Mian Mir, where Sir Arthur was in command for some years."—*Englishman*.

The Calcutta Naval Battery have received charge of two nine-pounder muzzle-loading field guns, which were used in the sham fight of the 4th instant, with good effect, but the work of hauling the guns over the Maidan is heavy.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 96½ to 96¾ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 100½ to 101 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — |
| Ten years .. | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 107½ |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up Rs. | Cash Rates Rs. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| INDIAN BANKS | | |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 76½ |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 86½ |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 640 |
| Agra .. | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28 | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12½ | 85 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 790 |
| Freer .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 395 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,130 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 2180 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,200 | 38½ |
| Bellary .. | 1,000 | 565 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 595 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 215 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | 62 |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,375 |
| Dholera Ginning .. | 500 | 200 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,650 |
| Franch .. | 500 | 625 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 565 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 117½ |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 640 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,250 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 830 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,300 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 142 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 500 | 520 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 950 |
| Bhowmuggur Mills .. | 100 | 40 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 2050 |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 510 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 710 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 1,000 | 895 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 510 |
| Hindustan .. | 1,000 | 1,030 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,220 |
| Khandeish .. | 1,000 | 900 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,150 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 247½ |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 1105 |
| Oriental .. | 625 | 715 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 270 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,490 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 800 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New 40 Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 21-11-1 | — |
| Do. New 41 Shares .. | 106-15-5 | 250 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. | 100 | 106 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 4,600 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | — |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300 | 330 |
| Treacher and Co .. | 500 | 1,275 |
| Thacker and Co .. | 100 | 180 |

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| % Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 96 8 to — |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) .. | 99 0 to — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 100 6 to 100 8 |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 100 6 to 100 8 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 90 0 to — |
| of 1865 (1885) .. | 99 8 to 101 4 |
| of 1866 (1885) .. | 101 0 to 101 4 |
| of 1867 (1887) .. | 102 0 to 102 8 |
| of 1870 (1889) .. | 107 12 to — |
| of 1872 (1891) .. | 108 12 to — |
| of 1878 (1908) .. | 106 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra .. | £10 | 125 to |
| Agra Savings .. | 100 | 27 to 128 |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 180 to |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 132 to |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 850 to |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 100 | 130 to |
| Delhi and London .. | £25 | 219 to |
| Himalaya .. | 100 | 120 to 121 |
| Mussorie .. | 100 | 115 to |
| National of India .. | £12½ | 88 to |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 500 | 540 to |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 23 to |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|----------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 100 | 36 to |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | £10 | 164 to |
| Barnagore Jute .. | £10 | 82 to 83 |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 1440 to |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | £100 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 100 | 94 to |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 | 360 to 370 |
| Bowrah Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 47 to |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 80 | 94 to |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 100 | 135 to |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 700 | — to |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 100 | 150 to |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 | 75 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 | 126 to |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 | 109 to |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 | 101 to 102 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 52 to 53 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | £20 | 300 to |
| East Indian Railway .. | £20 | — to |
| Equitable Coal .. | 250 | 220 to |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 48 to |
| Goosery Cotton Mills .. | 200 | 220 to |
| Goswami .. | 100 | 84 to 85 |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 100 | 102 to |
| Howrah Docking .. | 500 | 120 to |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 | 86 to |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1760 to 1770 |
| Kamerbatty Jute Mills .. | 50 | 125 to |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 | 116 to 117 |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 500 | — to |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 100 | 150 to |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 | 90 to |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 | 90 to |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. | 30 | — to |
| Nanthpore Indigo .. | 100 | 92 to |
| New Beerbroom Coal .. | 100 | — to |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. | £10 | 146 to |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | 200 | — to |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 | 89 to |
| Ramkistopore Press .. | 100 | 70 to |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. | 90 | 62 to 63 |
| Riverside Press .. | — | — to |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | 100 | 260 to |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. | 100 | 280 to |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. | 100 | 54 to |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | 78 to |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 | 109 to |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 | 70 to |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 70 to |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to |
| Amuckie .. | 100 | 95 to |
| Arcturipore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 91 to |
| Assam .. | £20 | 540 to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 95 to |
| Barce (Kangra) .. | 100 | 60 to |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 60 to 50 |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | 45 to |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 200 | 240 to |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 120 to |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | £10 | — to |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. | 100 | — to |
| Burkholah (Cachar) .. | 100 | 56 to 67 |
| Central Cachar .. | 200 | 140 to 142 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 60 to |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 95 to |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 | 65 to |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 | — to |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 | 78 to |
| Cutecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to |
| Darjiling .. | 100 | 115 to |
| Debar Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 to |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 90 | 45 to 46 |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 | 98 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 | 62 to |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 | 70 to |
| Eastern India, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 55 to |
| Gielle (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 80 to |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 | 110 to |
| Hoolmarce (Assam) .. | 100 | 75 to |
| Hoolongrie (Assam) .. | 100 | — to |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 | 550 to |
| Jellapore (Cachar) .. | 250 | — to |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 61 to |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 | par. |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 52 to |
| Kunchanpor (Cachar) .. | 100 | 35 to |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. | 250 | 145 to |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 | 130 to |
| Kurseong and Terai .. | 100 | — to |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 212 to |
| Lakatoora (Syhet) .. | 100 | 60 to |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to |
| Loobah .. | 100 | 145 to |
| Lower Assam .. | £10 | 23 to |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | £10 | 60 to |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 40 to |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 to |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | — to |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 100 | 30 to |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 | 71 to |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | — to |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | £10 | 100 to |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. | 200 | 73 to |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 | — to |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) .. | £10 | 50 to |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) .. | 30 | 120 to |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. | 85 | 70 to 71 |
| Phoenix (Cachar) .. | 100 | 95 to |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 55 to |
| Puttarea (Syhet) .. | 100 | — to |
| Rajabare (Assam) .. | 100 | 130 to |
| Sapakat .. | 100 | 56 par |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. | 100 | — to |
| Seemah .. | 100 | 105 to |
| Singbulli and Murmah .. | 100 | 92 to |
| Singell (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 97 to |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 50 to |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 85 to |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 121 to |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 114 to |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. | 95 | 190 to |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. | 200 | 25 to 35 |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. | £10 | — to |
| Upper Assam .. | 100 | — to |

MADRAS.—Jan. 7.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Four per cents .. | 1¼ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 .. | 3¼ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 3¼ to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. | ¾ to ¾ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand .. | 1s. 7 9-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do Tele. .. | 1s. 7 9-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do 3 mo. sight .. | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 25-32d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do 4 do. .. | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 27-32d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do 6 do. .. | 1s. 7 12-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do 3 do. .. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do 1 do. .. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |

LONDON.—Feb. 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1891 .. | 102½ to 102¾ |
| Do. October 10, 1888 .. | 103½ to 104 |
| 4 India Encased Paper .. | 75 to 78½ |
| 4½ Do. do 1885 .. | 80½ to 81 |
| 4½ Do. do 1893 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16/84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. | 101 to 103 |
| 4½ Do .. | 102 to 104 |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 .. | 102 to 103 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. | 105 to 106 |
| 4 Do. .. | 100 to 102 |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government .. | 100 to 102 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Price. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Perpetual Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. cent. .. | 105 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. .. | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 150 to 152 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1893 .. | — | 25 to 25½ |
| Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. | — | 24 to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% .. | — | 131 to 133 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. .. | all | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 100 | 116 to 118 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 100 | 110 to 112 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 123 to 125 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 100 | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. .. | 100 | — to — |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | |
|---|-----|------------|
| Eastern .. | 10% | 102 to 11 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. | 100 | — to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. | 100 | 100 to 103 |
| Do. 6 p. c. do. Preference .. | 10 | 13 to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China .. | 10 | 11 to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 .. | 100 | 107 to 110 |
| Do. 5 p. c. (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c. 1900 .. | — | 102 to 105 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 .. | — | 102 to 105 |
| Indo-European .. | 25 | 31 to 32 |

BANKS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| Agra | 10 | 9½ to 10¼ |
| Delhi and London | 25 | — to — |
| Chartered of India, A., and C. .. | all | 23 to 24 |
| Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. .. | 25 | 16 to 17 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28½ | 52 to 55 |
| Oriental Corporation | 25 | 11½ to 12 |

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Adey, Surg. H., Bo.
Allen, Lieut. B. M., S.C., 20 months, from Mar. 17, '83, B.
Allen, Surg. Maj. W. E., 1 yr., 15 dys., from Nov. 20, '83.
Allison, Surg. H. M. D., 1 yr., from May 17, 1883, M.
Anderson, Lieut. Col. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '83, B.
Angelo, Lieut. F. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., from April 19, '83, B.
Armstrong, Col. F. B., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '82, B.
Ashby, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 1 yr. from Dec. 27, '82, Bo.
Atkins, Surg. Major H., 2 years, from April 8, 1882, Bo.
Austin, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 years, from April 21, 1883, B.
Arnott, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 year, fm. July 31, '83, Bo.
Baker, Lt. L. S. H., S.C. B.
Barry, Surg. Maj. A. M. D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '83, M.
Barrow, Major W. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, 1883, B.
Batt, Inspecting Vet. Surg. E. J., 18 ms., fr. May 15, '83, B.
Beaton, Dy. Surg. Gen. W. B., M.D., fm. July 4, '83, B.
Bell, Lieut. Col. W. J., S.C., 2 years, fm. Nov. 9, '83, M.
Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 years, fr. Oct. 1, 82, M.
Bingham, Capt. C. T., S.C., 3 yrs., from June 17, 1882, B.
Birch, Major W. B., S.C., 1 yr., 209 dys., fr. Nov. 30, '83, B.
Boileau, Lieut. Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, 83, B.
Bolton, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 18 mos., from April 19, 1883, B.
Bovill, Surg. E., 18 mos., from Jan. 22, '82, B.
Bradshaw, Maj. O. M., S.C., 182 d. fr. Aug. 14, '83, M.
Brake, t. de. Surg. J., 1 year 347 days, from July 1, '83, B.
Brannin, Lieut. Col. R. R., Cav., 18 mos. fr. Nov. 10, '82, B.
Burgess, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 1, 1882, B.
Burroughs, Surg. G. E., 1 year, from May 17, 1883, Bo.
Bushby, Col. J. P., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 7, '83, B.
Bythell, Lieut. Col. R., S.C., 1 yr. from May 25, 1884, Bo.
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 1 yr. 121 dys. fr. Oct. 12, '83, B.
Campbell, Lt. Cl. W. M., R.S., 1 yr., 1 d., fr. Mar. 23, '83, Bo.
Garr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., 1 year, from June 12, '83, B.
Caulfield, Lieut. Col. S. G., S.C., 3 yrs. fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.
Chambers, Lt. Cl. W. E., S.C., 1 yr. 118 d. fr. Apr. 6, '83, B.
Chandra, Surg. Maj. R., S.C., 1 yr. 200 dys., fr. April 13, '8.
Chapman, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '82, B.
Cherry, Col. E. M., (Cav.) 1 yr. 231 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '83, M.
Christopher, Capt. L. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '83, B.
Clarke, Col. T. G., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Nov. 10, '82, M.
Clay, Lieut. Col. A. O. H., S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 21, '82, M.
Cloete, Col. H. D., S.C., 1 year, from Sept. 10, 1883, M.
Clove, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 356 dys., from Jan. 16, '83, Bo.
Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '83, B.
Coddington, Major G. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '83, Bo.
Cole, Lieut. Col. R. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Oct. 1, '81, M.
Colston, Bde. Surg. C. K., 3 yrs., fm. May 1, '81, Bo.
Cones, Surg. G. A., 273 dys., from May 1, 1883, B.
Cook, Brigade Surg. H. M. D., 2 yrs., from May 8, '82, Bo.
Cotton, Major F. F., R.E., 1 yr. 98 d., fm. Mar. 13, '83, B.
Cracroft, Lieut. Col. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 20, '83, B.
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R. F., 2 yrs., fr. May 2, '83, M.
Curtis, Major Atwill, 2 years, from April 26, 1883, M.
Dalrymple, Major R. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., from May 2, '83, M.
Daunt, Col. J. C. C., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Apr. 22, '83, B.
Davies, Major H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 14, '82, M.
Davies, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, 1883, B.
Dawes, Major T. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, 1882, B.
Delamaine, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '83, B.
Douglass, Lieut. Col. H. M. D. de W., S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 12, '82, B.
Doveton, Maj. H. R., S.C., 21 mos., from Dec. 4, '82, Bo.
Doveton, Major J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fm. May 15, '83, M.
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 176 d., fr. May 17, '83, M.
Ducat, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 year, from June 1, '83, Bo.
Dundas, Surg. G. A., B.
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 mos. fr. Feb. 9, '83, Bo.
Ellis, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr. 220 d., from April 13, '83, B.
Emerson, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, 1883, B.
Eyre, Capt. G. S., S.C., 362 days, fm. June 10, 1883, B.
Eyre, Surg. M. S., 1 year, from April 11, 1883, M.
Eyre, Captain V. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. a May 12, '83, B.
Fagan, Col. G. H. W., Inf., 1 yr., from Apr. 13, '83, Bo.
Faukner, Surg. A. S., 183 dys., fr. Nov. 15, 1883, Bo.
Fasken, Lieut. C. G., M., S.C. B.
Ferris, Surg. J. E. C., 2 years, April 21, 1882, B.
Forbes, Major E. M., Inf., 2 years, from April 22, 1883, B.
Forrest, Capt. K. H., S.C., 3 years, from Mar. 24, '81, B.
Furlong, Lieut. Col. M. S., S.C., 18 ms., fr. April 18, 1883, M.
Ferris, Capt. W. B., S.C., 1 year, fr. Aug. 14, 1883, Bo.
Garbett, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Apr. 19, '83, B.
Garrett, Lieut. R. V., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 6, 1883, B.
Gabbett, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 years, fm. May 18, '82, M.
Galloway, Lt. Col. J. M. C., Cav., 1 yr. 240 d., fm. Apr. 14, '83, M.
Gaussen, Maj. J. H., Infantry, 2 yrs., from Apr. 15, '82, M.
Georges, Col. T. C., S.C., 1 year 273 days, M.
Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 244 d., fr. July 23, '83, B.
Goodfellow, Lieut. Col. G. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '82, Bo.
Graham, Lieut. Col. F. F., S.C., 2 y., fm. May 6, 1882, B.
Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. June 12, '82, M.
Gray, Capt. M. A., S.C., 2 year, from June 16, '82, B.
Grey, Capt. L. J. H., S.C., 1 yr. 203 ds., fm. May 7, '83, B.
Grierson, Lt. Cl. John, S.C., 18 ms., from April 6, 1883, Bo.
Griffith, Lieut. Cl. J. G., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 12, '83, Bo.
Hadow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 year, from April 11, 1883, B.
Hallan, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 13, '83, Bo.
Halliday, Maj. G. T., Cav., 1 yr. 277 ds., fm. June 20, '83, B.
Halkett, Capt. W. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '83, B.
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 8, '83, B.
Harpur, Col. J., S.C., 1 year, from June 5, 1883, Bo.
Harris, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 18 mos., from Dec. 27, '82, B.
Hartshorne, Maj. A. G., Inf., 3 yrs., from July 14, '81, B.
Hatchell, Major D. J., S.C., 100 Nov. 9, 1883, M.
Hendley, Surg. Major T. H., 1 yr., from April 28, '83, B.
Hutchinson, Major J. B., S.C., 1 yr. 143 dys., fr. Dec. 7, '83, B.
Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 21, '83, M.
Higginson, Major C. T. M., Cav., 21 mos. fr. Oct. 21, '2, B.
Hill, Col. E., S.C., 262 dys., from Oct. 1, 1883, M.
Hills, Col. John, R. E. C. B., 1 yr., 266 ds., fr. May, '83, Bo.
Hogg, C. I. G. F., S.C., 1 yr. 149 ds., fr. Mar. 1, '83, Bo.
Hore, Major W. S., Inf., 1 year, from June 5, 1883, Bo.
Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 1 year, from May 29, 1883, M.
Hughes, Surg. Maj. D. E., M.D., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '83, Bo.
Humfrey, Maj. G. S., S.C., 1 year, from April 22, '83, Bo.
Hyde, Surg. Major H., 22 mos., fr. Oct. 14, '82, M.

Inglis, Major D. W., Infantry, 2 yrs., from April 28, '82, B.
Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., 27 mos., from Dec. 6, '81, Bo.
Jackson, Major G. C., Cav., 1 yr. 273 d., f. May 20, '83, B.
Jackson, Capt. F. W. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '83, Bo.
Jameson, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '82, Bo.
Jameson, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs. fm. Jan. 27, '83, B.
Jenkins, Col. F. H., S.C., S.C. B., 1 yr. 10 ds. fr. Sep. 28, '83, B.
Jenkins, Lt. Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 11, '83, M.
Johnston, Surg. Major T. B. W. P., 242 y., f. Jan. 11, '83, M.
Johnstone, Col. James, C. S., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Feb. 23, '83, B.
Jones, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 2 1/2 years, from Dec. 1, '81, B.
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '83, B.
Keays, Lt. Cl. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from July 1, '83, Bo.
Kelly, Surg. Major W. P., 1 yr. 103 days, fm. July 18, '82, M.
Kilkelly, Bde. Surg. C. E., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 14, '82, B.
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. April 6, '83, Bo.
Kinton, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., from Sept. 21, 1883, B.
King-Harman, Major M. J., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Apr. 13, '83, B.
Knapp, Surg. Major W. F., 3 yrs., fm. Mar. 18, '81, Bo.
Knowles, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 1 year, B.
Lamb, Col. T. S., S.C., 373 dys., from Nov. 23, 1883, B.
Lang, Major R. T. M., Cav., 1 yr., from July 7, '83, B.
Laing, Major W., Inf., 1 yr. 122 d., from May 20, '83, Bo.
La Touche, Maj. E. N. D., Inf., 3 yrs., fm. May 19, '81, B.
Lawrence, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 28, '83, B.
Leggett, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr. 59 d., f. May 15, '83, M.
Lindsell, Lieut. P. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 12, 1883, B.
Luxmoore, Maj. C. T. P., S.C., 18 m., fr. Oct. 28, '82, M.
M'Andrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 3, '82, B.
Macnaghten, Lt. Col. W. H., C. B., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 21, '83, B.
McCarthy, Surg. Major D. J., 1 year, from May 15, '83, M.
Macaulay, Lt. Cl. C. E., S.C., 2 years, from May 5, '82, B.
Macdougall, Lt. Col. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., from June 7, '83, M.
McGann, Surg. Major T. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 18, '83, M.
Mackenzie, Capt. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 17, '83, B.
Malden, Major R. V., S.C., 1 year, from April 27, '83, B.
Macquoid, Col. R. K., S.C., 2 years, from June 1, '83, M.
Mac Rury, Surg. Maj. C. W., 18 mos., f. Nov. 27, '82, Bo.
McRae, Major A. R. T. Inf., 1 yr. 169 d., fr. Apr. 15, '83, Bo.
McRae, Capt. H. N., S.C., 18 m., from Feb. 8, '83, B.
Mc Vittle, Surg. Maj. C. E., 1 yr. 109 d., fr. Feb. 20, '83, M.
Maitland, Major G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 27, '83, B.
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Mansel, Lt. W. G., S.C., 1 yr. 10 d., from April 10, '83, B.
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Martin, Col. C. Cav., 1 year, from Mar. 20, '83, B.
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 1 yr. 184 d., fr. Aug. 28, '83, Bo.
Mathias, Maj. F. H., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 5, 1882, M.
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Melville, Col. H., Cav., 2 years, from April 24, 1882, B.
Miller, Lieut. Col. James, S.C., 1 year, fr. April 13, '83, B.
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '83, Bo.
Moran, Surg. James, M. D., 1 year, from April 13, 1883, B.
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Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 18 m., fm. Mar. 17, 1883, Bo.
Munro, Col. W. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 26, '83, M.
Murphy, Surg. Maj. P., M.D., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 17, '83, Bo.
Murray, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 1 yr. 248 d., fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.
Neill, Maj. A. H. S., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 23, '83, B.
Newport, Lt. Cl. C. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 18, '82, Bo.
Obbard, Lieut. Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs. from Dec. 22, '82, M.
Oldham, Surg. Maj. C. F., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. Dec. 7, '83, B.
Orchard, Lt. Cl. A. F., S.C., 2 years, fr. April 26, 1883, M.
Orr, Capt. W. J., S.C., 22 ms., from April 15, '82, B.
Orr, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., from July 9, 1883, B.
Passy, Lieut. D. H., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.
Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 20, 1883, M.
Paterson, Major H. S., S.C., 1 yr. 15 dys., from Sept. 15, '83, B.
Patterson, Surg. D. A., 18 ms., from March 9, 1883, Bo.
Pemberton, Major C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 20, '82, Bo.
Pennycuik, Major John, R.E., 1 year, from April 20, '83, M.
Perreau, Lieut. Col. M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 31, '83, B.
Perkins, Col. Aeneas, C. B., R.E., 18 m., fm. Jan. 16, '83, B.
Perse, Maj. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 17, '83, M.
Phipps, Lt. Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.
Phipps, Col. A., Inf., 2 years, from May 17, 1883, Bo.
Pickard-Cambridge, Lt. G. T., 1 yr., fr. July 24, '83, B.
Playfair, Maj. Gen. E. M., R.A., 254 dys., fr. May 11, '83, M.
Poole, Major M. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, 1883, M.
Potman, Maj. A. B., S.C., 7 mos., fr. Sept. 11, '83, Bo.
Pratt, Lieut. Col. H. M., S.C., 2 yr. 244 dys., fr. May 4, '83, B.
Prendergast, Lieut. Col. O. L. L., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 6, '82, B.
Prendergast, Col. R. S. J., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 14, '83, M.
Price, Surg. Major W. M. D., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 28, '82, M.
Price, Major R. A., Inf., 1 year, from April 23, 1883, B.
Pringle, Surg. Maj. R., M.D., 1 yr., from Nov. 9, '83, B.
Quin, Major E., S.C., 174 mos. fr. Nov. 1, '82, M.
Ranking, Major W. L., Inf., 1 yr., from May 14, 1883, M.
Reay, Maj. E. R., 13 mos., from Sept. 28, 1883, Bo.
Reid, Col. A. T., S.C., from Oct. 5, 1883, Bo.
Rennick, Captain A. de C., S.C. B.
Rendle, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 24, '82, M.
Rennick, Major H. de P., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., fm. Apr. 8, '83, B.
Robertson, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., fm. Jan. 2, '82, B.
Rivett-Cornac, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '83, B.
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1882, B.
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1882, B.
Ross, Lieut. Col. F. J. T., 2 yrs., from April 30, '82, Bo.
Rowcroft, Lt. Col. F. F., S.C., 1 yr. 20 ds., fm. Feb. 15, '83, B.
Ryves, Major C. M., Inf., Bo.
Sanderson, Bde. Surg. A., M.D., 9 m., fr. Mar. 23, '83, M.
Sandwith, Lt. Cl. W. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 28, '83, Bo.
Sawyer, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Apr. 12, '83, Bo.
Seton, Lieut. Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 10 ms., fr. Nov. 5, '83, Bo.
Seward, Surg. Maj. G. E., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 13, '82, Bo.
Sexton, Surg. Major E., M.D., 1 yr. 352 dys., fm. Apr. 20, '83, M.
Shakespeare, Lt. Col. H. A., Cav., 1 yr., fm. July 14, '83, B.
Shaw, Surg. Maj. J. C., 1 yr. 14 dys., fr. Aug. 9, '81, B.
Sibthorpe, Col. L. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 2, '83, Bo.
Singleton, Lieut. Col. F. C., S.C., v., fr. Nov. 21, '83, M.
Skinner, Maj. E. S., S.C., 16 m., from March 3, '83, M.
Smith, Lieut. Col. F. J., 2 yrs., from May 30, 1882, Bo.
Smith, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr. 120 d., fr. July 31, 1883, M.
Smithers, Col. O. F., S.C., 1 year, from March 23, 1883, M.
Smyth, Maj. R. E. S., Inf., 2 1/2 yrs., from Nov. 15, '81, B.
Stafford, Col. B. T., S.C., 23 m., from April 21, 1883, B.
Stephens, Capt. H. Fitz G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 29, '83, B.
Stevens, Lieut. Col. G. S., S.C., 1 year, from April 29, '83, Bo.
Stewart, Major D. J., Inf., 20 mos., from Feb. 2, '83, B.
Stewart, Major H. S., S.C., 1 yr., from May 21, 1883, M.

Stuart, Maj. W. T., S.C., 1 yr. 39 ds., fm. Jan. 7, '83, B.
Stuart, Lieut. C. J. L., S.C., 18 ms., from April 11, 1883, B.
Sturt, Col. C. S., Inf., 18 mo., from Jan. 16, '83, Bo.
Sturt, Lieut. R. R. N., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 17, '83, B.
Taylor, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 1, '82, M.
Taylor, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 years, from March 25, 1883, B.
Thomas, Lt. Col. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 26, '83, M.
Thompson, Lieut. Col. Ross, R.E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '83, M.
Tinley, Lieut. G. F. N., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 3, '83, Bo.
Tinling, Major J. I., Inf., Nov. 10, 1883, M.
Tonnochy, Lt. V. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 30, '83, B.
Townsend, Dep. Surg. Gen., S.C., C. B., 1 yr., fr. Spt. 4, '83, B.
Trevor, Maj. E. A., R.E., 1 yr. 273 d., from Mar. 2, '83, B.
Tucker, Col. H. St. G., C. B., Inf., 1 yr. 5 d., fr. Apr. '83, B.
Tulloch Col. A. S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '83, B.
Tuohy, Surg. F. J., 2 1/2 yrs., from Nov. 21, '81, B.
Walker, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, 1882, M.
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Welman, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, 1883, M.
Western, Lieut. J. S. E., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 21, '83, M.
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Willoughby, Col. M. W., S.C., 1 yr. 13 ds., fr. Spt. 28, '83, Bo.
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Woodhouse, Lieut. Col. C., S.C. Bo.
Woodridge, Lieut. Col. De L. R. F., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 23, '83, Bo.
Wright, Surg. F. W., 2 years, from April 20, 1883, B.
Yeld, Surg. H. P., 2 years, from Nov. 24, '82, B.
Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 21 m., from Aug. 19, '82, Bo.
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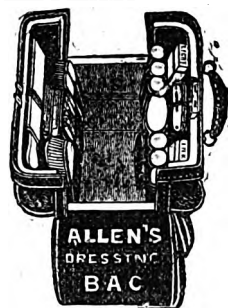
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AND

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Jan. 25; Madras and Allahabad, Jan. 23; Calcutta, Jan. 22.

THE Viceroy has left Hyderabad; and the intrigue which has placed the youthful inheritor of a great name, the Nawab Salar Jung, at the head of affairs in the Deccan is for the moment a *fait accompli*. It is, we fear, one more evil result of Lord Ripon's weakness and folly, pregnant with mischief for the future. How any intelligent man—we say nothing, after the Ilbert Bill and the Bengal Tenancy Bill, of statesmanship—how any ordinarily intelligent human being could put a boy-Minister of twenty years and four months to guide a boy-Prince of eighteen, through circumstances of unprecedented difficulty, in a State that is acknowledged to be seething with turbulence and intrigue, passes comprehension.

THE Viceroy left Hyderabad at 2.30 p.m. on the 8th instant, and the correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing from that city on the evening of the same day says:—"Already new intrigues are apparent." It would seem as if His Excellency's steps were doomed to be dogged by intrigue and unrest of all kinds.

WE are told of two gentlemen—neither of them natives of the Deccan—who are said to be the "coming men," whatever that may mean. But *en attendant*, "No Council has yet been named, nor has the form of government been decided upon, except that Salar Jung is to be Minister." And so things slide.

ALL just men should be delighted to learn from the *Times* telegram this week, that "There is no longer any prospect" of the Bengal Tenancy Bill being passed this session. We do not doubt that the further time allowed for its consideration will result in the elimination of the more flagrantly iniquitous provisions; but it behoves all friends of justice and right to watch progress of events very closely. As long as Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert retain their power over the destinies of India, so long will it be necessary for the defenders of the rights of property to be on their guard.

A PETITION to the House of Commons against the Bengal Tenancy Bill will be presented this afternoon by the Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., humbly praying—

"Your Honourable House for protection and redress . . . and that it may adopt such measures by legislation, resolution, or otherwise as in its wisdom it may deem just and proper to maintain the existing rights of your petitioners, and to express its disapproval of a policy which, while confiscating the property of your petitioners, will prove most detrimental to the true interests and prosperity of the country."

This petition is signed by His Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga, His Highness the Maharajah of Hutwa, His Highness the Maharajah of Deo, His Highness the Maharajah Sheoprasad Singh of Gidhaur, the Dewan of the Doomraon Raj (on behalf of His Highness the Maharajah of Doomraon), and no less than 1,854 other Zemindars (landholders) of the Province of Behar, in the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal.

THE Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley has given notice of some questions on the subject of this mischievous Bill—the policy of which his Lordship described, at the meeting of the East India Association, as "Machiavellian"—in the House of Lords; and the Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., has given notice of other questions, founded on the petition of the Behar landowners, in the House of Commons. It is satisfactory to observe that both Conservative and Liberal statesmen

are thus united in condemning Lord Ripon's singularly unwise and incendiary legislation.

WE have no doubt that the proposal of a small commission, to meet the zemindars and inquire honestly into the truth of their allegations as to the iniquitous character of the Bill—which proposal is suggested by Mr. Stanhope's question—is really the right thing. Only, the Commission must be an honest one, and fairly representative—not a packed body, merely requiring dexterous manipulation, like Dr. Hunter's Education Commission—and not like the Legislative Council as recently "arranged."

MR. STANHOPE's question is thus worded:—

"To ask the Under Secretary for India whether it is true that it is not now intended to press the Bengal Tenancy Bill during the present session of the Legislative Council in Calcutta; and, if so, whether the opportunity will be taken of inquiring by means of a small Commission, into the justice of the complaints made by the landowners in Bengal and Behar against the provisions of the Bill, alleging it to be confiscatory in its provisions and an undoubted breach of the permanent settlement."

IT is a sign of the times that great dissatisfaction is expressed in Calcutta at the fact that the Select Committee sits with closed doors. We entirely sympathise with the demand of our Native fellow-subjects that reporters should be admitted to these deliberations; and after all the "Reuterising," and other "hanky-panky" that has lately been going on, under the present régime, we can hardly wonder at the persistence with which this demand has been urged.

THE No-Rent Agitation appears to have been spreading in the Maimansingh District; and of course it will continue to spread, as it did in Ireland, so long as a sympathetic Radical Government is in power. And now we are told that Messrs. Ilbert and Co. positively have the audacity to cite the agitation as a reason "for pressing on the measure at once, so as to put an end to the existing state of uncertainty and expectation!" A more unscrupulous argument has probably never been used in India. "The existing state of uncertainty and expectation" will last just so long as the rule of politicians of the pattern now in fashion; and if the latter last much longer, the "existing state" will soon develop into one of universal anarchy and confusion.

THE title of Mr. Cust's paper, noticed in our leader to-day, and read before the Royal United Service Institution, was "The Russians on the Caspian and Black Seas."

WE are glad to see that Mr. Maclean, late of Bombay, and a candidate for the representation of Oldham in Parliament, will next Friday bring before the Society of Arts the subject of "State Monopoly of Railways in India." Mr. Maclean is an acute and vigorous thinker, and a graceful speaker; and he is thoroughly acquainted with the question of which he treats. We do not agree with all Mr. Maclean's views on the Railway policy of the Indian Government; but his opinions on all Indian questions command universal respect, and we have no doubt that his paper will be a most valuable and interesting one. Moreover, at the present time we are grateful for any discussion that may tend to arouse Lord Ripon's Government from that state of apathy in the matter of Railway extension, which Mr. Cross would have us believe is due to the coming Parliamentary Select Committee—but which many attribute to the impecuniosity consequent on the monstrous extravagance of Lord Ripon's civil administration.

THE Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C.I.E., the Secretary to the Nizam's Government in the Railway Department, left England for India by last Friday's mail. The Sirdar has succeeded in achieving the great object with which he was deputed to England, the floating of the Hyderabad and Chanda Railway extension scheme.

A CRYSTAL glass throne, which Messrs. Osler have just completed for India, is now on view in their London show rooms, 100, Oxford-street, W.

WE are glad to observe that Mr. Stanhope has moved for a return of the memorandum, said to have been recorded by Major Baring before his departure for Egypt, on the circumstances under which the famous "Garbled Telegram No. 1," was despatched to the English Press, ostensibly by Reuter's Agency, but really at the expense and under the orders of the Government of India. It is, of course, only fair that Lord Ripon's Government should have an opportunity of fully explaining the reasons that induced it to follow this extraordinary procedure; and this opportunity is now chivalrously afforded by Mr. Stanhope's motion. But the real point of the whole matter lies in the question, "Was the telegram of March 9 a fair account of the debate in Council?" The reply is that it gave the Viceroy's own lengthy summary of his own speech; it altogether omitted some, and monstrosly cut down all the rest, of the speeches of the Opposition; and it represented some of the official supporters of the Government as "independent members."

THE *Times of India* has the following on the recent astonishing outburst of the *Statesman* :—

"The *Statesman* of 16th inst. contains an attack upon Mr. Cordery, the Resident of Hyderabad, which for virulence and indecency surpasses anything which has appeared in the columns of an Indian paper in recent times. The gravest charges are made against Mr. Cordery's private character, and no stone is apparently left unturned to blacken his character. The correspondent of a Madras paper, telegraphing from Calcutta on Wednesday, says:—'Some of the articles which appeared in the *Statesman* were originally sent in by interested parties to another newspaper, with an intimation that further information would be supplied. The newspaper in question rejected the sensational pabulum thus offered, and a little later on it appeared with but slight alteration in the columns of the *Statesman*. The *Daily News* suggests that measures should be taken by the Viceroy to discover the persons who have got hold of private papers and supplied them to the *Statesman*. I have just heard, on high authority, that although the Government will not prosecute the *Statesman*, it does not follow that some other steps will not be taken to show that the Government does not attach any credence to the charges brought against its officers. The sooner these steps are taken the better.'"

IN discussing the extraordinary attack on Mr. Cordery in the *Statesman* the *Indian Daily News* says :—

"We would remind the *Statesman* that to charge a high officer in the following terms :—'Mr. Cordery, unhappily for himself, is, we are assured by English gentlemen of high character as well as native, so intemperate in his habits that he cannot work even if he would'—is to come out into the open, and to narrow a libel to an extent where protection would be impossible and where justification would only be an aggravation. Further, it is just as well for our neighbour to bear in mind that it is the challenged who has the choice of weapons. But, although we cannot but denounce the attack upon Mr. Cordery and the raking up of his past, we still hold to the opinion that where a desire to be prosecuted is so plainly manifested, it should not be gratified."

AND again :—

"The *Statesman* of the 17th inst. declares that 'Lord Ripon has taken the first step to break up the Hyderabad "ring," and Major Trevor goes on leave for eighteen months.' The *Englishman* of the following day says :—'As public allusion has been made to the subject of the leave which has been lately granted to Major Trevor, First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, it may be stated that Major Trevor expressed a desire to go on leave about six months ago. It has been understood for some time that on return from this leave, Major Trevor would not be appointed to the Hyderabad Residency, owing to the fact that he has been stationed at that post for a longer period than is usual in the appointment of officers to such office.'"

WE said last week that the "surprise" of the appointment of the young Mir Liak Ali to the post of supreme power at Hyderabad looked much like a surrender, on Lord Ripon's part, to the astonishing views of the *Statesman*. From the issue of the latter journal to hand

by to-day's mail, it appears that the *Statesman* has been in the secret all through. This is what it says :—

"We believe that we may announce confidently that Lord Ripon, with the approval of H.M. Secretary of State, has determined to give expression to the young Nizam's own wish that Mir Liak Ali should be the Dewan, and the Viceroy has taken the wisest possible course in so determining. The difficulty remains of finding colleagues of experience, age, and high character to act with him. Happily, there are such men, we hear, to be found at Hyderabad, but it would be travelling beyond our province to suggest the names of any. We have not a doubt that Lord Ripon feels the full gravity of the situation, and will make a wise selection. The question of the Residency remains. As to Mr. Cordery remaining Resident, it is impossible. Mr. Cordery's appointment was a scandal, as every upright man in India knows, and that the Foreign Office dared suggest such an appointment indicates but too clearly the morale of that office. We are to understand, it seems, that neither the Indian Civil Service nor the Indian Army contained a man better qualified for the appointment than Mr. Cordery, concerning whom we have been reluctantly driven to say that he ought to have been compelled to retire from the service ten years ago. Whose fault is it that the *Statesman* is forced to say these painful things? Look at the condition of Hyderabad at this moment: the young Prince in the hands of mere 'panders,' and a convict at the head of the treasury, with a reign of terror set up by the Residency, and enforced by deporting all remonstrants against the state of matters. Does any one believe that Mr. Cordery, or the first assistant, Major Trevor, ever reported this man's appointment to the Government of India? It is certain that the appointment was concealed, and the reasons for the concealment of it are as clear as the noon-day sun. A man was wanted who would allow the treasury to be pillaged, and the man was found in this Hunmant Rao."

THE Calcutta Exhibition has largely affected the traffic of the East Indian Railway. The earnings during the first twelve days of the year amounted to Rs. 18,40,000, or more than two lakhs in excess of what was made during the corresponding days of 1883.

THE P. & O. Company's steam-ship Nizam, while on her voyage from London to Calcutta, experienced some rough weather. When off Galita she was struck by a heavy sea, which injured several of the officers and crew. The Commander, Captain R. Harvey, was struck by the awning-boom, which was washed overboard. He sustained such bad bruises on both legs that he was unable to walk. The chief officer, Mr. Curtis, received more serious injuries, having one of his arms and an ankle broken, which necessitated his being landed at Malta, and placed in hospital, together with four of the crew, who were much hurt. On the vessel's arrival at Suez seven natives who had received lesser injuries were landed, and sent on to Bombay. None of the passengers were hurt.

THE case, Seymour Keay v. *Deccan Times*, was called on for hearing at Hyderabad on Jan. 17. Mr. Battenburgh appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Forbes and Leach for the defence. Mr. Battenburgh, after a long discussion, suggested seven issues. Mr. Forbes addressed the Court shortly and concisely. The following are the issues framed :—First—Are the facts set forth in the issues of Nov. 27 and Dec. 4 substantially true or not? Second—Are those allegations actionable? Third—Did plaintiff, of his own motion, publish the facts contained in the said issues of the *Deccan Times*? Fourth—What damages, if any, is plaintiff entitled to? Mr. Keay, in arguing against a long postponement, said that if Chimanrow was a witness for the defence he was sure he would not come. The case was adjourned until Feb. 8.

A MINUTE by Mr. Justice Field, who was absent in England when his brother judges in the High Court recorded their opinions on the Ilbert Bill, is published in the Calcutta papers. It is of great length and shows a most intimate acquaintance with all the legal points involved. It is almost needless to say that Mr. Field utterly condemns the Bill.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending Jan. 25 :—

"Mr. H. E. Astley, exchange broker, Bombay; Lieutenant W. C. Loudan (Punjab) N.I.; Captain Charles Hugh Manners Smith, 3rd Sikh Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel C. O'Donnell, Assistant Commissary General, Mean Meer; Mr. James Mill, head assistant of the firm of Messrs. David and Co., Chittagong; Zemindar Ramnath Roy Chowdhury; Major J. G. Hill, R.E., Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal."

THE *Englishman* has the following on the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending Jan. 22 :—

"Business still drags along without any sign of improvement. The demand for tonnage is limited, and produce is very scarce."

Even the little demand for forward loading has died away, and things have arrived almost at a standstill. Steamer rates have slightly improved, but only owing to a temporary scarcity of space on the loading berth. Sailing ship rates have again experienced a slight decline. One vessel has taken the London, and one the Liverpool berth, whilst two have accepted New York charters. Our unfixed tonnage has been reduced to 33,000 tons."

With respect to the Indigo Market, Messrs. William Moran & Co., report as follows:—

"Since our last issue four public sales have been held, at which 3,830 chests were offered and 3,580 chests sold. By private contract about 150 chests of Ghads have been disposed of at various prices. We have no change to notice in prices, the market having continued steady for all descriptions. The total quantity out of the market is not about 147,500 maunds, and it appears probable that the total crop will weigh out about 155,000 maunds, the excess over the original estimate being entirely due to the large production in the North West. The season will close, as far as European marks are concerned, the end of this week."

The same firm gives the following with respect to the Tea Market:—

"The sales held on the 17th comprised about 5,000 packages. There was a brisk demand, and prices were about half an anna higher."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ending Jan. 19:—

"During the past week slight rain fell in four districts of the Madras Presidency, at Bombay, at four stations in Central India and Rajputana, and in parts of the Punjab and North Western Provinces. The standing crops in Madras and Mysore are generally favourable, and harvesting is still in progress. In Bombay the rabi crops of six districts have been injured by heavy rain late in the season, blight, and other causes, but prospects are, on the whole, fair. Cotton-picking continues in Berar, and the rabi crops are doing well. In Hyderabad some damage has been caused by excessive cold. Prospects are generally favourable throughout Central India and Rajputana, though rain is much needed for the rabi in some places. The same remarks apply to the Punjab and North Western Provinces and Oudh, where a few showers would be beneficial to the unirrigated crops. No actual loss has, however, resulted yet from the absence of rain, and the prevalence of cloudy weather gives indications of an early fall. In the Central Provinces the prospects of the rabi crops continue favourable, except in parts of the Jabulpur division, where they are suffering from want of moisture. In Bengal the prospects remain unchanged. No rain fell during the week, and the rabi in Behar and Chota Nagpore is suffering from want of moisture. Elsewhere the crops are in fair condition. The rice harvest is nearly over. In Assam the winter crops promise well. The outturn of the paddy harvest in Cachar has been much below the average, owing to the floods of last year. In Burma the reaping of the rice crop is approaching completion, and agricultural prospects are, on the whole, favourable. The public health is generally good, though small-pox and fever exist in most provinces, and cholera is severe in the Tanjore district of the Madras Presidency. Prices continue high in Bengal in spite of the appearance of new rice in the markets."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following telegram from the Indian correspondent of the *Times* is dated Hyderabad, Feb. 8:—

"General Stewart left here yesterday. He will stay four days at Ellorah, in order to visit the Caves. Mr. Grant Duff went away at midnight, to be ready to receive the Viceroy. General Roberts will start to-morrow."

"The Viceroy left to-day at 2.30 from the Secunderabad Station. He came from Bolarum, escorted by a wing of the 14th Hussars. A contingent of Lancers and of the 17th Madras was on guard outside, and a party of the Middlesex Regiment inside the station. The Nizam and his nobles and officers also attended, and the whole party were photographed."

"The Viceroy intends to stay in Madras until Thursday next. He has a very full programme. Leaving on Thursday in the Clive, he should reach Calcutta on the 18th instant. He does not go to Madras."

"Yesterday his Excellency sent for General Glasford to discuss the Revenue system of this State. General Glasford, an able and independent man, and a first-class Revenue officer, was

formerly Commissioner of Jubbulpore. They also discussed certain irrigation projects. The Viceroy also received the Nizam, Salar Jung, the Peshkar, and Khorshed Jah. He went fully into the position of the State. It is admitted that the finances have been disorganised for some years; but large reductions are possible in the expenditure, and economy was recommended at the conference."

"The present Government has decided to support the Chunda Railway line, in the first instance to go to Warangul and Bezvada. Telegrams were to be sent to London from the Nizam's Government to request that the issue of the shares might be delayed six months, to give the market time to recover confidence."

"The Nizam held a private Durbar on Tuesday last, after the Installation, and gave titles to fourteen officers and nobles. The Peshkar he made a Maharajah, and his son-in-law a Rajah. New titles were given to the two sons of Khorshed Jah. Busheer Ood Dowlah appealed for help to Salar Jung, but was told that the Nizam and his new Minister accepted the Viceroy's decision in his case. Busheer in consequence kept away from all the gatherings, and only attended the Viceroy's departure."

"Already new intrigues are apparent. The 'coming man' seems to be Syed Hossain Belgrami, once private secretary to the late Sir Salar Jung—an able man and a good English scholar. He visited England in 1876 with Sir Salar. His rival, Mehndi Ali, Secretary for the Revenue, is also a man of ability. Both men come from Northern India. No Council has yet been named, nor has the form of Government been decided upon, except that Salar Jung is to be Minister."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the same correspondent, dated Calcutta, Feb. 10:—

"The Select Committee on the Bengal Tenantry Bill now meets three times weekly, but its task is one of such magnitude and difficulty that the progress made is necessarily but slow. There is no longer any prospect of the measure being passed during the current session. The committee will probably finish its labours and present a report in the course of next month. The Revised Bill will then be published and circulated for the opinions of the district officers. Possibly a roving commission of three or four officers may be appointed to inquire into the subject locally. The Bill will be again taken up when the Government returns to Calcutta next winter."

"The fact that the committee sits with closed doors has caused some dissatisfaction, and at a meeting of landholders held last week, it was resolved to petition for the admission of reporters and the publication of the proceedings. It is hardly likely that this prayer will be granted; as it is the practice for Select Committees of the Indian Legislature to sit in private, the reason alleged being that they are thus able to get through their work more rapidly."

"It is reported that a large number of ryots of the Mymensingh district have refused to pay their rents; and this fact has been made use of by the advocates of the Rent Bill as a reason for pressing on the measure at once, so as to put an end to the existing state of uncertainty and expectation. It does not appear, however, that the No-rent agitation has yet reached any serious pitch."

"The Bengal Legislative Council has been engaged during several sittings with the Municipalities Bill, the object of which is to give greater powers to municipal committees, and to extend the elective principle among them. The provisions of the Bill, giving to certain towns the right of electing their committees, and to the members of the committees the right of electing their chairman, meet with some opposition, and have given rise to some lively debates. The Opposition was, however, outvoted. The debate will be resumed next Saturday."

"At yesterday's meeting of the same Council, mention was made of the Local Self-Government Bill, introduced about a year ago. This measure has been delayed, owing to a correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding certain of its provisions. The proposed Central Board of Control, although one of its original features, has been disallowed; and the scheme will now take the form of providing district committees with magistrates as chairmen. The Bill cannot well be passed before next session."

"After an absence of about a month, the Lieutenant Governor presided at yesterday's meeting—a proof that he is now convalescent."

"The announcement of the new arrangement at Hyderabad has been received with some surprise; and it is very generally felt that it is a somewhat hazardous experiment to intrust the Government of such a State as Hyderabad to a Prince of eighteen and a Prime Minister of twenty-one. However, no very strong disapproval has been manifested by the press, while some newspapers cordially approve the appointment. The result will be watched with interest, and it is quite possible that it may justify the course which has been adopted."

"The presence in Calcutta of several Exhibition Commissioners from Australia has again brought to the front the question of an extension of the trade between India and the

Australian colonies. The Chamber of Commerce of New South Wales has formulated a scheme for the establishment of a line of powerful steamers from Calcutta to Sydney, calling at Colombo and the chief Australian ports. A meeting of Calcutta merchants and the Australian Commissioners has been held to consider the subject. There was no difference of opinion as to the importance of establishing such a line, but the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce seemed to think that a Government subsidy would be necessary, at least in the initial stages of the undertaking.

"The Akha expeditionary force has returned to Tezpur, after having completely effected its object. The troops will be sent back to their respective stations.

"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are now at Agra, where they are the guests of the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces.

"Sir Robert Sandeman's visit to Panjgur was most successful. After ten days' patient inquiry, a settlement was made of long-pending disputes between the Khans of Khelat and Kharan and the Panjgur Sirdars, which is generally approved, especially by the Wazir of the Khan, who at last sees a prospect of peace and prosperity dawning upon that distant portion of the Khan's territory. This settlement may be said to bring to a successful close Lord Northbrook's policy, inaugurated just before he left India, for making the Khanate of Khelat a strong bulwark of our Empire from Dera Ghazi Khan, on the Punjab frontier, to the sea at Gwadar. Lord Lytton continued this policy, perhaps on a more advanced scale than was originally intended, but with similar results. The Khans of Khelat and Kharan, the Jam of Lusbeyla, and the Beloochee Sirdars of Sarawan, Jelawan, and Mekran, are our firm allies. The country from Dera Ghazi Khan to Gwadar, and the trade route leading to Persia, Seistan, Candahar, and the Helmund River, are now held by people who are in no degree fanatical, like their Afghan neighbours, but proud of our friendship and devoted to British interests, as was proved during the late Afghan war.

"The value of this alliance to British interests on the frontier cannot be overestimated, and a geographical knowledge of the country and the various routes is alone necessary to make this evident. Such knowledge will be furnished by the surveying party which Sir Robert Sandeman will leave behind him to complete the survey of the country. It is understood that Sir R. Sandeman holds the same views as were expressed by Sir Charles MacGregor in his recently-published book with regard to the value to India of the Kharan frontier."

THE following has been received through Reuter's Agency:—

"BOMBAY, Feb. 11.—An influential meeting, convened by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has been held here, at which it was resolved to send a memorial to the Indian authorities urging the prosecution of railway extension to the extent of from two thousand to three thousand miles annually during the next ten years. It was estimated that the expenditure for this purpose would reach £20,000,000 yearly, which it was proposed should be raised in sterling in London at a guaranteed interest of 3½ per cent. in perpetuity. The memorial was unanimously adopted, and it was likewise resolved to request the leading English Chambers of Commerce and shipowners to strongly urge the views expressed by the meeting upon the Secretary of State for India."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE ISTHMUS OF KRA.*

THIS is an account of a journey made in company with the French Survey Expedition by Captain Loftus, across the Isthmus of Kra. The journey was begun in January, 1883, and finished in April of the same year. The author is apparently in the service of the Siamese Government, and accompanied the expedition in his official capacity as Commissioner.

The object of the Expedition was to report on the practicability of making a canal across the Isthmus of Kra, to connect the Bay of Bengal with the Gulf of Siam, thus making a short cut to China by saving vessels from the necessity of going round the Malay Peninsula. The plan is one that has been often discussed during the last twenty years, but the survey of which this little book treats seems to have been more careful and complete than any previous one; and Captain Loftus has brought so much of his own personal observation to bear on the subject, that he is quite justified in giving forth the result to the world.

His opinion is very strongly against making the canal. The only practicable route, it appears, lies through the Kra Pass for two-thirds of the way, and through paddy fields for the remaining third. Cutting through the Kra Pass would necessitate the removal of "eighty-four millions of cubic yards

of mountain land, 75 or 80 per cent. of which is hard stone;" and as Captain Loftus points out, this excavation would be but a small part of the affair, the great difficulty being to dispose of the debris when excavated, as the surrounding country consists of lofty mountains, while the Kra Pass itself is excessively narrow and confined. Another objection is that the Pakchan River, up which ships would have to go in order to reach the canal, is tortuous and difficult of navigation, with sunken rocks and shifting sandbanks at its mouth, and at present it is not navigable for large steamers above a certain point. It would have to be aligned and deepened, and afterwards constantly kept clear at great expense. A strong breakwater would also have to be constructed at its mouth. On the other side of the Peninsula, similar works would have to be undertaken to make and keep the Bay of Chumpon navigable.

The advantages to be gained by ships using the canal are overbalanced by the disadvantages, in Captain Loftus's opinion. The differences in distance between the present routes and the proposed Kra route would be respectively 256, 381, 383, and 471 miles. Ships would not be likely, he argues, for the sake of so small a saving in distance, to incur the heavy canal expenses and the "risky navigation" of the Pakchan River. It is obviously a very different case from that of the Suez Canal, where the alternative is a voyage of many thousands of miles instead of a few hundreds. As to a saving in time, he believes there would be none, "as from one to two days' detention would surely be incurred in the Canal before a steamer could pass from one sea to the other." Anyone who has had experience of the Suez Canal will agree with him here.

The style of Captain Loftus's notes is certainly not polished, but that is perhaps hardly to be expected, as they were made on the spot from the back of an elephant. He is inclined to make additions to the English language, but we doubt whether the world will be inclined to adopt them. His elephants are "the cause of the rumpuses"—surely rather an awkward plural to a not very elegant word; his rivers "snake about," or are "snakeified," and so forth; while his grammar leaves much to be desired, and often obscures the sense. He evidently does not share the prejudice against the word "gentleman," so common in the present day, as he hardly ever mentions his French companions without calling them gentlemen; and he even, when one of them falls ill, talks of sending a steam-launch for "the sick gentleman"—perhaps because he fancies that the "sick man" is a phrase now used to mean one sick man in particular. When he has occasion to mention Sir Stamford Raffles, he calls him a nobleman, but this is perhaps a misprint for noble man, to which epithet no one will dispute Sir Stamford Raffles's claim.

The anecdote of M. Bourgéry and the tiger excites our curiosity, on account of his "covering himself over with anything he found handiest," when he heard it roaring close to him. The phrase would seem to imply that in the Kra jungle there is a considerable choice of materials lying about handy for covering oneself—perhaps rugs, blankets, or sheets? Our own experience of tropical jungles is that the only material available for such a purpose would be the branches of trees or shrubs, the breaking off of which would certainly have attracted the tiger's attention to the spot.

We are interested in Captain Loftus's description of a French solar cooking apparatus, which, he says, cooked a fresh joint of beef to perfection in a few minutes. "This," he adds, "is a simple, effective, and most useful article, and should form part of the kit of every jungle traveller." It would have been a boon to many of his readers if he could have told the exact name of the article, and where it is to be obtained.

In conclusion, we think that Captain Loftus has demonstrated very forcibly what he wished to demonstrate—namely, the difficulty, amounting to impracticability of the canal scheme. The map which is annexed to his little book is also worthy of commendation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers with reference to the progress of railways in Southern India, to hear the following extract, from a native gentleman in high official position at Vizianagram:—"The merchants here are in great hopes of success so soon as the railway in our district is completed. The engineers are now busy surveying the country between the hill region of Raipura beyond the Jeypore Territory, and Parvalapore, our frontier town, in the low country, and there is every prospect of prosperity to the district in general, and the hill tracts of Jeypore in particular, in so much as the necessary minerals and products which are buried in that country for want of proper communication with the plains and markets, will now find speedy sale, and remove a great want and insufficiency in failure of the crops in these parts in bad seasons."

Yours faithfully,

Lympington, Hants, Feb. 10.

F. H. C.

* "Notes of a Journey Across the Isthmus of Kra." By Commander A. LOFTUS, F.R.G.S.

THE LICENSE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your paper of the 19th of December, 1881, the objectionable means resorted to of assessing and collecting the License Tax in India were sketched. The evils connected with this tax during the past two years have increased. Not only is the imposition very unequal in its incidence, but it is inelastic as a source of revenue.

How a Government calling itself Liberal can have continued to extort from its honest subjects while the dishonest laugh at and evade the tax, is difficult to explain. Members of the Opposition in Parliament will doubtless accuse it of refusing to make any exertion for the welfare of 250 millions of peaceable subjects. Slothfulness causes work to be scamped. But this is the same Government which courageously surrendered an enormous revenue from salt. The estimated loss of revenue was at the time calculated to be upwards of a million and a-half sterling. There is some excuse for delay when we urge on Government the propriety of abolishing the barbarous export tax on rice; that tax is so very lucrative. But what reason can there be for clinging to the unproductive License Tax with the sole result of injuring the reputation of the British Government? Government might levy ten times the amount in the shape of a war tax on cities and towns by lump assessments, such assessments being publicly made, and no favouritism allowed.

The Punjab is supposed by many to be a model province, and yet the manner in which the License Tax is assessed there does not redound to the credit of English officers. In the Simla district 45 per cent. of the assessment has had to be remitted. See page 30 of the *Pioneer Mail* of the 9th ultimo.

Men in the higher classes are eluding the tax in rapidly increasing numbers, and in proportion as the dishonest succeed in cheating the authorities, so is increased pressure put on those who have honestly paid up. The greatest facilities are afforded for corruption and oppression on the part of subordinate officials.—Your obedient servant, T.

Feb. 11.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

CENTENARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

A SPECIAL meeting to celebrate the centenary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, was held on Tuesday, the 15th January, at 7.30 p.m., at the rooms of the Society in Park-street; the Hon. H. J. Reynolds, president, in the chair.

The following six gentlemen, duly proposed by the council at the last ordinary meeting of the Society, for election as special honorary members, were balloted for, and declared to have been duly elected:—Dr. James Prescott Joule, F.R.S.; Professor Ernest Haeckel; Charles Meldrum, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.; Professor H. A. Sayce; E. Senart; and Professor Monier Williams.

The review of the Society's work during the century of its existence, drawn up by the secretaries and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, was laid upon the table.

Addresses from the following societies, congratulating the Asiatic Society of Bengal upon the occasion of its celebrating the centenary of its existence were read:—The Kon. Preussische Academie der Wissenschaften, Berlin; Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, Halle; Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, London; Kon. Instituut voor Taal, Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indie, The Hague.

The dinner then took place; the Hon. H. J. Reynolds presiding; the following amongst other gentlemen sat down as guests:—His Excellency the Viceroy; H. W. Primrose, his Excellency's Private Secretary; Captain Clough Taylor, Prof M. Williams, Hon. C. P. Ilbert, Hon. Dr. W. W. Hunter, Gen. T. F. Wilson, Sir S. C. Bayley, Archbishop P. Goethals, Hon. H. J. Reynolds (president), Hon. J. Gibbs, Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Mr. A. W. Croft, Mr. J. Westland, Mr. A. B. Millers, Prince Mahomed Firukh Shah, Raja Satyanand Ghosal, Nawab Syad Ashgar Ali Dilar Jung Khan Bahadur, Prince Jehan Qadr Muhammed Wahid Ali, Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, Syed Amir Hussain Khan Bahadur, &c.

After dinner the following toasts and speeches were given and responded to.

The President having proposed the health of the Queen-Empress, proposed the toast of the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy, who, on rising to respond, was received with cheers, said:—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for the toast which we have just drunk. I thank you, Mr. President, for the terms in which you have proposed, and you, gentlemen, for the reception which you have accorded to it. I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to be present here this evening, and thus mark the strong interest which I feel in the prosperity of this Society. The occasion which has brought us together to-night is one which must command the sympathy of all who care for Oriental

literature and learning; for we are assembled here to-day to celebrate the centenary of a Society which has for its special object the promotion of the study of Asiatic languages, literature, history, and science. England may be called the home of societies. They spring up there of every kind and for every conceivable purpose. Some of them are extremely ephemeral, and are born to-day and die to-morrow; and but few of them can count a hundred years of life. The fact, therefore, that the Asiatic Society of Bengal has now completed a full hundred years of existence is a proof of the importance of the objects for which it has been established, and of the earnestness and zeal with which its members have laboured to promote those ends. (Applause.) It seems to me that Englishmen may well be proud when they recollect that this Society was first established in the year 1784, and when they call to mind how soon it was after the real commencement of our political rule in this country that we began to take a deep interest in the language, literature, and history of India. Within less than thirty years of the battle of Plassey Englishmen were found looking forward with most prophetic eyes to the future which lay before them; and they set themselves to work to master the hidden treasures of Eastern learning, and thus to lay a solid foundation for our power, in all intelligent knowledge of the people of the country with whom in so marvellous a manner, they had just been brought into close and intimate relations. (Applause.) To me, as a public man, it is peculiarly interesting to see that the founders and the first members of this Society, most of them administrators, or judges, or men with official duties, approached the problem of Government from one of its most important sides, and sought to obtain a real and substantial comprehension of the feelings and genius of the people among whom their lot was to be cast. (Applause.) It is true that this was not their only object; it may not even have been consciously a foremost object with them at all; but it was embodied in their undertaking; by its promotion they conferred great benefits upon this country. (Applause.) From that time up to the present hour, this Society has steadily pursued its work—by library and museum, by the publication of original papers and of many most valuable works in Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, and other languages; and by providing a centre of intercourse for Oriental scholars, and of information for Oriental students it has laboured to promote the end which its founders had in view. (Applause.) Time will not permit me to detain you by entering upon any biographical sketches of the many eminent men who have been connected with this institution, or I might recall to you the lives and the services to literature and science, both in England and in India, of Sir William Jones, of Sir John Shore, of Colebrooke, of Wilkins, of H. H. Wilson, of James Prinsep, and of the remarkable men who have adorned the Asiatic Society of Bengal. (Applause.) Men who were all distinguished in their respective ways, zealous members of this society, of varied learning and constant study; and who won for themselves the admiration, not only of their own countrymen, but of learned men in all parts of the world. (Applause.) Guided by these men, and by such as these, this society has maintained its position down to the present time, and ever now, in these days, that widened attention to Eastern learning which has of late been given by learned men of all countries, has received no check, and continues to preserve the respect of all who are acquainted with its labours. And now, gentlemen, I am about, I fear, to commit what may be considered an unpardonable sin in an after-dinner speaker, but I trust you to forgive me if I yield to the strong temptation which prompts me to read to you an extract from the words of one whose memory must be foremost in our recollections to-night. There is no name that could come before us on this occasion with the same force of reality as of Sir William Jones. (Applause.) I was much struck last year, in reading the interesting lectures of Professor Max Müller, which were published under the title of "India and what she has to teach us," by an account which I found there, given by Sir William Jones himself, of the feelings with which he first landed in this country. I read you the words, because they are far more eloquent and heart-stirring than any that I could myself command, and because it is well that we should to-night have brought before us the actual thoughts of him whose memory we are met to honour; for though we are primarily assembled here to celebrate the centenary of the Society which he has founded, we are here also to mark our veneration of his character and our gratitude for his services. (Applause.) This is what he said of himself when he approached the shores of India, when he first came out to this country:—"When I was at sea last (August) (that is August 1783) on my voyage to this country (India) I had long and ardently desired to visit, I found one evening, on inspecting the observations of the day, that India lay before us, Persia on our left, whilst a breeze from Arabia blew nearly on our stern. A situation so pleasing in itself, and to me so new, could not fail to awaken a train of reflections in a mind which had early been accustomed to contemplate with delight the eventful histories and agreeable fiction of

this Eastern world. It gave me inexpressible pleasure to find myself in the midst of so noble an amphitheatre, almost encircled by the vast regions of Asia, which has ever been esteemed the nurse of sciences, the inventress of delightful and useful arts, the scene of glorious actions, fertile in the productions of human genius, and indefinitely diversified in the forms of religion and government, in the laws, manners, customs, and languages, as well in the features and complexions of men. I could not help remarking how important and extensive a field was yet unexplored, and how many solid advantages unimproved." It seems to me, gentlemen, that in these glowing words we have the germ of this Society. For within a few months after they had sprung up in the mind of your distinguished founder, they found their natural realisation in the establishment of this institution. During the whole time which has since elapsed, the Asiatic Society of Bengal has pursued its way instinct with the same feelings, and bent upon the same aims, as those which rose up before Sir William Jones as he approached the shores of India. It is in the earnest hope that for long years yet to come it will continue to labour earnestly and successfully for these most valuable ends, that I now ask you to join with me in drinking to its prosperity; and I couple with the toast the name of one so well qualified by his high character and varied attainments to fill the honourable office of president, as my friend Mr. Reynolds.

The toast was drunk with loud applause.

The President, in acknowledging the toast traced the progress of the Society from its inauguration in 1878 to the present time, referring to the many distinguished men who had at various times been connected with the Society and to the principal events which had marked its career. In the course of his speech he said:—The Society has now lived and laboured for 100 years, and I have sometimes heard it said that if it has not left its first love, it has in some measure ceased to do its first works. I have known critics point to the illustrious names which adorned its earlier annals, and ask where their successors are to be found at the present day. If there is any ground for this complaint—and when I look at the learning and genius displayed in the volumes of the Asiatic researches, I am sometimes tempted to doubt whether these critics have not reason on their side—I believe the causes are not very far to seek. It must be remembered in the first place that when our Society was founded, the treasures of Indian literature and science were almost unknown to European students. The early members of the Asiatic Society were sustained and stimulated by the excitement of discovery and by the interest which attaches to the exploration of new and untrodden fields of knowledge. In the second place, the pressure of business, both official and mercantile, is far heavier now than it was then. When Horace Hayman Wilson was leaving India, just half a century ago, the Society presented him with a valedictory address, in his reply to which he said that his labours on behalf of the Society had made many hours of leisure in this country glide happily away. The gliding away, whether happily or otherwise, of many hours of leisure is a sensation to which we in these days are entire strangers, and if Wilson had left India in 1883 instead of in 1833, he would hardly have found time to elaborate the learned contributions with which he enriched the records of the Society. But another reason remains, which is, perhaps, the strongest of all. In the early part of this century the author of a paper on any Oriental subject generally gave his thoughts to the world through the medium of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The Society was not only the recognised channel of such communications but hardly any other channel existed. At present there are numerous societies, numerous magazines and periodicals, through which an audience can be addressed on Oriental questions. If the stream of knowledge may seem to be less deep, it is only because it is more widely diffused; if the treasure appears to be less splendid and massive, it is because it is distributed among a larger number. We take a pardonable pride in the recollection that our Society is the parent institution, from which other Asiatic societies, both in India and elsewhere, have sprung. The Royal Asiatic Society of London came into existence in 1823, and its first director was that very Henry Colebrooke, who had been president of our Society for nine years, from 1806 to 1815. The Bombay Society was established in 1827; that of Ceylon in 1845. The effect of our Society's labours has been felt far beyond the limits of the British Empire and of the English tongue. We were the pioneers in the field of research in which the scholars of France and Germany have since won such splendid triumphs; and across the Atlantic the stimulus of our investigations has quickened into sympathetic activity the intelligence and industry of the Oriental societies of the United States. . . . When the next anniversary of this kind comes round and the society completes its second century, there are members of the society now living, to whom the men of that age will refer with something of the veneration with which we now pronounce the names of Henry Colebrooke and Horace Hayman Wilson. I will not venture to look forward to a still more distant future. I will not presume to say when that artistic personage, the New Zealand traveller, after completing his

sketch of the ruins of St. Paul's, takes his ticket, by balloon or submarine railway, for India, he will find the Asiatic Society of Bengal still flourishing in undiminished vigour and activity. But I believe that the Society has still before it a long career of usefulness, and that, even if it could be extinguished to-morrow, it would leave behind it much which the world would not willingly let die. It would leave behind something more precious than its collection of coins and manuscripts, or than even the records in which its history is enshrined—it would leave an example and a remembrance of patient research and self-denying labour, undertaken not from a motive of greed or a desire of glory, but with the single aim of advancing the interests of science, and extending the boundaries of human knowledge. (Applause.)

(The toast was drunk with loud cheers.)

The Hon. J. Gibbs next proposed the guests, coupling with the toast the name of Professor Monier Williams.

Professor Monier Williams, in responding to the toast, said:—I feel a great difficulty in replying to this toast in the capacity of a guest, because I am profoundly conscious that there are other more worthy representatives of the visitors here to-night; but if you will allow me to thank you in the capacity of a debtor, then no person can possibly be more indebted to this Society than I am. The role I have played in the free republic of oriental letters has indeed been a humble one, notwithstanding the kind expressions of my old friend the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, and notwithstanding the great honour you have done me in electing me a honorary member of your Society this evening. The student of Sanscrit—when I began its study—had to traverse, so to speak, a difficult country abounding in steep mountains, deep ravines, and dense jungle. All I can claim to have done is to have formed one of a band of Oriental Macadams, I have done something towards smoothing the roads and facilitating the progress of plodding students who might otherwise have turned back in despair. It is in my performance of this task that you have made me your insolvent debtor. And I am not the only person who is glad of an opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to you. At the recent Oriental Congress at Leiden, a strong opinion was expressed by Dr. Weber and others, that Oriental scholars generally should unite in a common effort to commemorate the centenary of your society by an international tribute of honour. I wish, indeed, that some representative of every branch of Eastern lore, from every university in Europe, were present here to-night, so that no time might be lost in taking action in this matter. Speaking as Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, and as a student of Sanscrit for more than forty years, I fearlessly maintain that no society has done so much for Sanscrit literature during that period as the Asiatic Society of Bengal. (Applause.) In the Vaisvadeva ceremony performed every day by Orthodox Hindus there is a prayer, "May I live for a hundred years!" This seems to indicate that a hundred years is the natural term of life in India; but your society, I am happy to see, shows no signs of decrepitude. Its vitality is more vigorous than ever. Bear with me a few minutes while I refer to the labours of four of your most illustrious members; of Sir William Jones, your founder; Sir Charles Wilkins, Henry Thomas Colebrooke, and Horace Hayman Wilson. In my address at the Berlin Oriental Congress, three years ago, I ventured to remind German Orientalists of their obligations to these four great men. I said, "Permit me, as an Englishman to speak with pride of those great pioneers of Sanscrit learning, Sir William Jones, Wilkins, Colebrooke and Wilson." "These are the men"—I added—"without whose labours you German scholar, would never have advanced with such rapid strides on the path of Sanscrit learning." (Applause.) Bear with me yet a little longer whilst I trouble you with a few of my personal reminiscences in connection with these four great men. Veteran as I am, I am not quite old enough to have had any personal dealings with your founder, Sir William Jones; but it may not be known to all here that he has two monuments at Oxford, one in the ante-chapel of University College, and the other at St. Mary's University Church. Your founder and I were, therefore, related as *Sa-tir-thah*, that is, as fellow collegians, and my Oriental ambition was early stimulated by reading his epitaph, feebly expressed though it was, on my way in and out of chapel. If Sir William Jones had done nothing else but translate the laws of Manu and invent a system of transliteration, which forms the basis of that now adopted by all scholars, including my friend Dr. Hunter himself, he would have immortalised his name; but he was what in Sanscrit we call *nanasastra visdrada*; and it may truly be said that of him *nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*. (Applause.) But now a word on Sir Charles Wilkins. I confess my early recollections of him were not quite so pleasant. (Laughter.) He was the Socrates of Sanscrit grammar who brought down that God-given grammar from the clouds to dwell among plain Englishmen. In my early days his grammar was the only one procurable. It cost three guineas, and like the work of all pioneers, was very roughly done and swarmed with mistakes. To him also belongs the honour of having written a Sanscrit inscription on the gold medal awarded to all who were highly

distinguished in Sanscrit at Haileybury which few could translate—(laughter)—and to this day I am not quite certain how it ought to be translated. (Laughter and cheers.) It ran thus:—*Atma-buddhi prósāda jam yat Sukham tat Sáttvikam*. The happiness resulting from the cultivation (?) of one's own intellect is the only true happiness. Of the great Colebrooke I will only say that, in common with other scholars, I constantly do *poor* to him as to an incarnation of the spirit of accuracy. He is the only grammarian worthy of a niche in the same temple with the great Indian grammarian Panini, and the only scholar to whom Patanjali's description of Panini, *Pramana Bhuta Acaryah*, is justly applicable. Truly India is the land of contradictions and inconsistencies. (Laughter.) It has produced an immense series of accurate grammarians and accurate writers, and has fostered the mathematical precision of a Colebrooke, yet I feel sure that if Mr. Mathew Arnold were to take a walk through the Calcutta Exhibition he would blame Indians for their inaccuracies, as much as he blamed Englishmen the other day for their want of lucidity. (Laughter and applause.) Here is an amusing specimen of one of the notices in the Exhibition. The "refreshment-rooms for Mahomedans is on the east-west corner." (Laughter.) Other inaccuracies have a vein of satire—for instance, an image of *Bali*, the demon of the infernal regions is labelled by the Indian artists, King of the Netherlands. (Loud laughter.) All honour, then, to the apostles of accuracy—Panini, Katyayana, Patangali, Colebrooke, in this land of inaccuracies. (Laughter and applause.) And now, what shall I say of my illustrious predecessor in the Bodley chair, Horace Hayman Wilson? To him I owe most of all. I remember as a youngster, soon after I received my appointment in the Indian Civil Service, I was made to go and call on him, and that my first exclamation on leaving his presence was—"What a dry old stick!" (Laughter.) But I soon found out that beneath that dry exterior a warmer and truer heart never throbbed (applause), and that the stick possessed an intellect as pointed as the Kusha-grass, *Kusagra-buddhi*, and full of the force of genius like the Vedic *Arani*. His death was to me like the death of a father; and I have ever since been an ardent worshipper of his memory and a humble follower in his footsteps. (Applause.) Before I sit down, allow me to claim for the Oxford Indian Institute some kinship with your great Society. The first object of that institute will, of course, be the teaching of young men; but I feel sure that when some of you great scholars visit it, as I hope you will one day do, you will be conscious of a thrill of sympathy on reading the inscription carved over its entrance—"Isvara Kripaya nityam arya vidyā mahiyatām aryaavartanga bhūmyos-ca mithomaitri vivardhatam." By the favour of God may the learning and literature of India be ever held in honour, and may the mutual friendship of India and England constantly increase. (Loud applause.)

The assembly shortly after dispersed.—*Englishman*.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONCORDAT.

THE Concordat which represents the surrender of the Viceroy and Mr. Albert to the Defence Association, has now been ratified by the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred. It is impossible, therefore, for the authorities at Government House to go back upon themselves, since the body of gentlemen who have reported in favour of the Concordat were, practically, invested by the Viceroy and his advisers with full authority to give final deliverance on the questions at issue. It may, therefore, be taken that should the Bill become law, as it is expected it will, on the 25th instant, it will come into force on the 1st of May. With respect to the terms on which the compromise has been arranged, there is but little room for further discussion. The sensibilities of the native population have been fairly taken into account. It is in order to appease the racial prejudices which have been unfortunately raised by Mr. Ilbert's legislative proposition that additional powers have been given to all the district magistrates and sessions judges, even when they are not Europeans, and when it may become their duty to summon English defendants before their tribunals. But, on the other hand, the possibility of these additional powers being used to the disadvantage of the Englishman who may be accused of a criminal offence is destroyed by the optional jury clause. That clause, it should never be forgotten, constitutes the victory which has been won by the Defence Association. It cannot be too frequently repeated that, by the agitation which has been successfully carried out against the Ilbert Bill in its original form, the European resident in India has secured the right of having the question of his guilt or his innocence decided by a jury in which his own countrymen shall form a majority. This is a right which must never be surrendered by the men who have fought the battle so well and so successfully during the last few months. But it would be a mistake to suggest that the work of the Defence Association in respect to this matter is now altogether finished. Our own columns have, during the last few days, afforded a sufficient indication that the compromise which has been arrived at is not altogether satisfactory to some of the communities of planters in the mufasal. The difficulty which these gentlemen, to whom the executive of the Association in Calcutta

owe a large debt of gratitude, find in accepting the compromise is more one of detail than one of principle. Their objections to the Concordat are now narrowed down to a mere question of working out the jury system. It has been shown by more than one intelligent correspondent—and the same point has been made at meetings in several important indigo and tea planting districts—that, in order to secure an absolute and impartial majority of Europeans, some alteration may have to be made in the Indian system, by which a bare majority of a jury is sufficient for the purposes of obtaining a conviction. It is for the able and well-informed gentlemen who have so thoroughly done the executive work of the Defence Association, to take counsel with their supporters in the mufasal, and seriously to inquire whether some further effort is not necessary in the direction of obtaining such an alteration in the Indian law as would, in some degree, approach the English rule, and in accordance with which a certain proportionate majority in a jury would be required before a conviction could be obtained. This is really the only change in the situation which is marked by the presentation of the Select Committee's report to the Legislative Council.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION AND THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE East India Association is doing good work at home in many ways; in no way more or better work than in calling public attention to, and denouncing the injustice of, the proposed new Rent Law—Ilbert Bill No. 2, as it has been aptly called. At a recent meeting of the Association, over which Lord Stanley of Alderley presided, and which was very numerously attended, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, our late Press Commissioner, read a very able paper, which had for the title, "The Mischief Threatened by the Bengal Tenancy Bill." In it Lord Ripon's Communist policy of confiscation was thoroughly exposed, the binding nature of the contract entered into between the Government and the zemindars at the time of the Perpetual Settlement emphatically insisted on, and the material injury sure to ensue to the bulk of the Bengal ryots themselves when strife is stirred up between them and the landowners clearly pointed out. In the discussion that followed the reading of his paper, Mr. Lethbridge's arguments met with support and confirmation from Mr. C. T. Buckland, late of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, from Mr. Stewart Reid, late of the Board of Revenue, North West Provinces, Mr. Taylor, the famous Commissioner of Patna in the Mutiny time, Mr. Arathoon, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. DaCosta, the well-known Calcutta merchant and political economist. The latter gentleman remarked that the Bill was supposed to be the outcome of a liberal policy; but that, he said, could not be, because it violated the most cherished of Liberal principles. A Liberal policy upheld justice, but this Bill would involve grievous and undeserved wrong on a class whose unswerving loyalty and valuable services, especially at critical times, such as the Mutiny of 1857, and the more recent scarcity in Behar, had been repeatedly acknowledged by the Government of India. A Liberal policy professed to be based upon honesty, but this Bill proposed that the Government which had sold the land with its proprietary rights solemnly proclaimed, should dispossess the purchaser of such rights without refunding the price received for them. A Liberal policy was said to rest on truth and good faith. Were truth and good faith to be looked for in the statement now made, that the zemindars were not the proprietors of their estates when the British Government had for a whole century repeatedly and solemnly declared the contrary, and their declarations had throughout been sanctioned by the Legislature and upheld by the Law Courts? Was it to be believed that those solemn declarations and their confirmation by the highest authority in the land were all false?

It must be confessed, we think, even by upholders of the provisions of the proposed Bengal Tenancy Bill, that the gentlemen whose names are recorded above have had, in different ways, much experience in connection with the law of landlord and tenant and the collection of rents in India, that they are men whose opinion is honestly given, and the outcome of whose experience must carry weight with it to any unbiassed judgment.

The upholders of the Bill at the meeting were a Mr. Arthur Knatchbull Connell, a Mr. Krishna Lal Dutta, Mr. W. Martin Wood, and Mr. Donald Reid. Mr. Connell is a gentleman who has evidently never been in India, and who is ingeniously of opinion that "to a large extent, the famine in North Behar was due to the indigo planters." That is to say, we suppose that the indigo planters were able, by means of some occult magic influences at their command, to override the laws of nature, and withhold a due, average rainfall from North Behar. Mr. Connell would probably be surprised to hear that this failure of due rainfall which he imagines to have been of their contrivance, prevented planters for the most part from raising any crop of indigo on their lands during the famine year, and was the cause of a very serious money loss to them. Mr. Krishna Lal Dutta says he desires "justice for the toiling millions of his fellow-countrymen." He does not define what

he means by justice. Perhaps communism; perhaps merely an inclination on his part to speechifying and gas. Or perhaps, having left India, and got into land league latitudes, he has managed to forget his actual experiences in this country, and with the politeness peculiar to his nation, assimilated the frothiest part of his present political surroundings, and elected to look out upon the world through land league spectacles. Mr. W. Martin Wood is a gentleman who may know something about the town of Bombay and the Parsees there; but who certainly knows nothing about the rest of India. From a statement made by a certain zemindar in the Gya district (name and date not given), Mr. Donald Reid quotes as follows:—"The law entitles the Behar ryot to a pottah (lease) and receipts, yet he seldom, if ever, gets any. The law declares the exaction of *abwabs* (illegal cesses) illegal; yet how numerous and heavy are the abwabs that we, zemindars, exact from him? His *mouroosee* (occupancy) tenures are altogether exempted by law from liability to enhancement; yet how at each change in, and transfer of, the zemindaree, and how easily when he sets up his head against us, we, without regard to law or justice, add something to it every year? The law protects him against ejection, yet how often, without any opposition from him or without resort to law and procedure, we turn him out of his and his father's land? It is illegal, and a criminal offence to extort rent from him by duress; yet our *goomastahs* and *barahils* (rent collectors) go and do it at the door of his house, preventing egress and ingress, and deprive him of the use of our village wells until he pays off our rents; and how frequently for the same purpose we bring him to our hutchery (office) and detain him there against his will until he satisfies our demand? The law has guaranteed to the ryot every right in property and every facility to enjoy the fruits of his labour unmolested; yet meekly and quietly he submits to all the indignities and ill-treatment to which the zemindar subjects him, and suffers his rights to be thus infringed; and he seldom if ever thinks of going to court for relief; the cause of this being the terrifying influence exercised over him by the *bosta* (bundle of cooked accounts) of the *patwari* and *goomastah*, &c." And Mr. Reid endorses this "statement!" As usual, he is trying to work honestly in what he believed to be a good cause but as we all know that good authority, the Editor of the *Englishman*, years ago called our worthy brother planter Utopian in his ideas. Since he has never been in Gya, however, we cannot attach much importance to his backing up of the Gya zemindar's remarks, and we deny *in toto* that the ryot of any part of Behar is in the least down-trodden by his zemindar. To use sporting parlance in our argument, wherever the zemindar tries to levy an illegal cess, the gentle ryot has invariably 7lbs. in hand. Truly, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, in a brief reply to all the feeble opposition of which we have been trying to give a sketch, had reason on his side when he observed that "the remarkable weakness of the case put forward by the few speakers who had supported the Bill, really left nothing to be replied to by those who opposed it." Mr. Lethbridge's address to the East India Association was exhaustive, and in the nature of such things, lengthy—far too lengthy for extract in these columns. We must content ourselves with mention of a few of his more salient arguments, over and above those referred to at the commencement of this article. He pointed out that, besides being a distinct breach of good faith, the proposed new Bill involves a direct interference with that right of contract between man and man which is held as a cardinal article of faith by all sound political economists. It will be likely to involve zemindars and ryots alike in a war of litigation to which they are already only too prone, and which must end in ruin to many of them. It will strengthen the hands and increase the power of the usurers, men who have already too much power for the well-being of the commonwealth. It is more arbitrary and "Irish" than the Irish Land Act even, and bids fair to prove as politically mischievous and anarchy engendering in its results. Finally, Mr. Lethbridge points out that if the new Rent Bill should become law, it will confer important rights upon a newly created class of middlemen, and not upon the actual cultivators of the soil. And against these newly created middlemen, cultivators of the soil will possess "no rights whatever, not even those rights which they now possess against the zemindars." "Save me from my friends," the ryots would cry, in short, *sua si bona norint*.—*Indigo and Tea Planters Gazette*.

SPRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

LORD RIPON STRAINING THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE. THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—"As a fact showing the intensity of recent feeling here, and the strength of the opposition to the Government policy on the Ilbert Bill, it should be placed on record that Mr. Thomas is the hero of the hour among a large section of the community, while Mr. Evans, to whose effort is mainly due the removal of the tension between the Viceroy and his fellow-countrymen, is barely thanked for his strenuous and continued exertions to bring about the peaceful settlement. Even Mr. Keswick, whose

determined refusal to accept the Bill as first amended, gave confidence to the Opposition as a body, is blamed by some extremists for having ratified the concordat. But day by day interest is decreasing in the whole business, and as excited feelings pass away, men will doubtless form more correct judgments upon actions which are as yet only partly understood. Attention is still directed to the controversy on the Queen's Proclamation, and it is urged that to claim any binding force in its relations to the Queen's subjects for a Proclamation that was issued only on the royal responsibility and without legislative sanction, is distinctly unconstitutional, and an attempt to extend the royal prerogative."

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT MEERUT.

THE Meerut correspondent of the Lahore paper gives an agreeable picture of the manner in which the Duke and Duchess of Connaught comport themselves in their new sphere of life. He says:—

"That the Duke of Connaught is popular goes without saying. His frank, affable manner, his determination to understand everything that comes in his way, social or official, his genial interest in all that is going on, have given him a place in our estimation that must revive—if any want reviving—the dying embers of loyalty. His Royal Highness dines at the messes, looks on at the cricket, plays at lawn tennis, just like any ordinary mortal; and all the terrors of stiff formality and rigorous rules of etiquette have disappeared before the charms of His Royal Highness's manner. Naturally, the Duchess cannot mix so freely in Indian society as her husband, and the comparative insolation must be at times irksome, if not depressing; yet those who have been honoured with an invitation to dinner say that she is 'charming.' So far, her only appearance in a public 'function' has been at the distribution of the prizes to the children of St. John's School, an estimable institution for the children of the poorer Anglo-Indian and European classes. Those most concerned—the children themselves—were said to have been much impressed with the gracious manner in which the books, toys, knives, &c., which form the stock in trade of such ceremonies, were handed them by Her Royal Highness."

MAIL NEWS.

The Viceroy with the Marchioness of Ripon and party were to leave Calcutta early on Monday Jan. 21, in the Government steamer *Clive*, and would reach Madras on Thursday evening, where they would halt for twenty-four hours and then proceed to Hyderabad. His Excellency would remain there for about six days and spend two or three days more at Madras on his return journey.

Mr. Grant Duff was to accompany the Viceroy from Madras to the Deccan, and be present at the installation of the Nizam.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Delhi the week before the departure of the mail. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Meerut on Saturday evening, Jan. 26.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has made rapid progress towards recovery during the last few days, and is now almost convalescent. The operation appears to have succeeded beyond the hopes of the surgeons, and it seems possible that short leave and a sea voyage may completely establish His Honour's health.

Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry, and Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, is indisposed.

The festivities in connection with the installation of the Nizam of Hyderabad will commence on Feb. 4.

The manoeuvres at the Bangalore Camp of Exercise have been continued throughout the week. The Governor of Madras arrived at the camp on Wednesday.

Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, with his staff, was to leave the camp of exercise on the 29th ult. for Bangalore, and thence proceed on the following day to Hyderabad to be present at the installation of H. B., the Nizam of Hyderabad.

A large and influential meeting of natives, presided over by Sir T. Madhava Rao, was held on Saturday, Jan. 19, at Madras, to concert measures to provide a suitable reception to the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to that city.

The Aka chiefs have surrendered their captives to General Hill's force, and the object of the expedition having been accomplished, the troops will shortly be withdrawn.

The Viceroy has received a telegram from the Secretary of State, informing him that the Queen Empress has heard of the death of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, and has graciously desired His Excellency to convey to Baboo Karuna Chunder Sen, the eldest son of the deceased, an expression of the regret with which Her Majesty has received the news, and of her condolence with his family in the loss they have sustained.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has granted the unconditional release of the three Mohmund Waziri Malicks who have been detained in Lahore since 1881 as political prisoners. This is a reward for their general good behaviour

and for the assistance lately afforded by the Waziris in carrying out the Tukht-i-Suliman expedition and Gomul Pass survey.

The Hindu community of Calcutta contemplate holding a great meeting in the Town Hall, with a view to raising a memorial to the late Keshub Chunder Sen, the distinguished Brahmo leader.

Lieut. Loudon, of the 26th Regiment, N.I., was drowned on Sunday, Jan. 20, in the Cabul river, whilst on a boating excursion with Lieutenant Ravenshaw of the same regiment.

Lieut. Churchill, the officiating adjutant of the 12th Royal Lancers, had a serious fall from his horse at the Bangalore Camp of Exercise a few days since. He was picked up insensible and has since been suffering from concussion of the brain.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Friday Jan. 18, the select committee on the Ilbert Bill presented their report, which embodies the modifications proposed in the bill under the concordat.

Our Muscat correspondent states that the Mahdi has despatched emissaries to several towns in the Persian Gulf, with a view to obtaining proselytes in that quarter.

A petition from a number of respectable native gentlemen in the Burdwan division has been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, protesting against natives being invested with the powers of an English magistrate.

The hall given by the Entertainment Committee in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 16th Jan., was largely attended.

Practical experiments are being carried out at Calcutta with some of the machinery at the Exhibition. On Thursday, Jan. 17, Messrs. Fowler's steam ploughs and cultivators, suitable for indigo and tea gardens, were at work on the Maidan. The Viceroy was among the persons present watching the experiments.

Abdul Rahman's sons have arrived at Jellalabad, accompanied by a regiment of cavalry and one regiment of infantry.

It is reported that the Sipahs and the Aka Kheyls, who have long been at variance, are fighting, and the Aka Kheyls have got the Pass Afridis and the Jowakies to promise assistance.

Anthrax has appeared amongst the military horses at Mooltan.

Mr. J. B. Lyall is confirmed in his appointment as Resident of Mysore and Commissioner of Coorg.

Meetings have been held at Gooty, Bimlipatam, Bellary, Madura, Combaconum, Rajahmundry, and Negapatam to protest against the passing of the Madras District Municipalities Bill.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram is on a visit to Calcutta.

Mr. Francis Brandt, at present Collector and Magistrate, and Additional Judge, Neilgherries, has been appointed Acting Judge of the Madras High Court during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Kindersley.

The Ven. Archdeacon Warlow, of Madras, is dangerously ill from typhoid fever.

Lord Mayo, son of the late Governor-General of India, is expected to arrive in India shortly on a visit.

Owing to the mortality from cholera in Bombay quarantine has been instituted at Aden against arrivals from Bombay.

A small comet has made its appearance in the Western heavens and is attracting much attention in India.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 25.]

Brigadier General Oldershaw, C.B., commanding in Sind, was to leave Kurrachee on the 12th inst. by mail train for Hyderabad and Jacobabad on inspection duty. Colonel Griffin, R. H. A., commands at Kurrachee during General Oldershaw's absence.

Lieut. Colonel Iredell, Bombay Staff Corps, has been transferred to the Staff Pay List.

Majors Street, 2nd Devonshire, and Cooke, 1st East Lancashire, proceed home on twelve months' leave.

The death is reported of Major J. G. Hall, R.E., Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

Major D. J. S. McLeod, Deputy Quartermaster General, Madras Army Headquarters, proceeds on furlough to Europe, a Madras paper states, after the camp of exercise, and will be temporarily succeeded by Colonel N. Swanston, Assistant Quartermaster General, Bangalore Division, whose place at Bangalore will be filled by Major Hutchins, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Western District.

The following postings of R.A. officers have been ordered:—Colonel B. L. Gordon from Dalhousie to Bangoon, for duty with R.A. at that station; Captain C. H. Rickards from Fort William to Rawulpindi to join No. 2 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division; Captain M. Beresford from Ferozepore to England, to join No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, on exchange; and Lieutenant Colonel T. Robinson from Peshawar to Meerut, to join E Battery A Brigade.

Captain E. W. Chalmers, Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, will proceed on furlough to England shortly.

Captains St. G. M. Kirke and A. Heathcote, and Lieutenants W. M. Ellis and W. R. Morton, Royal Engineers, have been

placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency. Captain W. Peacocke, R.E., is also expected shortly for duty in Bengal.

Captain O'Brien, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, on sick leave in England, is to be placed on retired pay from the 2nd inst.

Captain Blissett, D Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted three months' leave from the 11th inst.

Lieutenant Faure Field, Military Account Department, Poona, has been deputed on duty to Dapolie, in connection with the Pension Pay Office there.

It has been decided that pensioned warrant officers, holding honorary commissions are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance both for themselves and their families, whether residing within or without cantonment limits.

Surgeon L. T. Young is on his way to join the Akha field force. This officer only returned from Egypt a few weeks ago.

Surgeon J. C. Lucas, I. M. D., in medical charge of the 23rd N. L. I., at Ahmedabad, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe.

The head-quarters and left wing of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry, from Alipore, Calcutta, proceeded to Sylhet on service on the 8th instant, and were expected to arrive at Fanchungunge on the 15th January.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of prize-money at the rate of Rs. 2 for every effective member of the Rajputana Volunteer Rifle Corps, thus recognising the corps as a railway one. But why the Railway Volunteers should be treated exceptionally in this particular is not clear.

A correspondent writes from Quetta, under date the 17th instant, to the *Sind Gazette*:—"On the morning of the 31st ultimo Sergeant Young, of 7-1 R.A., who had been a patient in the Station Hospital, was reported missing, and no trace of him being gained, search parties were sent out, but Young could not be found. Last evening, however, a watchmaker by trade, named Kootubshow, gave information to the authorities that he had seen the body of Young lying near the hills, about two miles out of the station. A party being despatched to the spot indicated by Kootubshow, the body being discovered was brought in. An inquest will be held to-day, and the funeral takes place this evening. It appears that Sergeant Young had been suffering from his head, and that for some time past he had shown signs of an unsound mind."

It has been decided by the Government of India that a military officer, under the furlough rules of 1875, who, while on general leave at any place east of the 40th degree of east longitude, obtains furlough out of India in continuation of such general leave, will be held to have commenced his furlough on the date of his departure from the place at which he may be spending his general leave.

The universal condemnation of khakee as a dress for soldiers on all occasions in the hot weather has had its effect, and a general order just issued says:—"In modification of the instructions contained in G. O. 62 of 1882, and in G. O. 20 of 1883, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that white clothing be resumed by staff officers and British troops, during the hot weather, as a parade dress. Khakee will continue to be worn at musketry, fatigues, &c., and for this purpose each man should be required to keep up two suits."

The news of the expected transfer of Lieutenant Hutchinson, Officiating Wing Officer, 23rd N.I., to the Punjab Frontier Force, appears to be premature.

With the mania for Volunteer Cavalry, Mounted Infantry, Marine Artillery, and what not, the Allahabad paper thinks the practical step might be taken of attaching one or two machine guns to every important volunteer corps, men being specially trained to work them, and their fellows in the ranks becoming familiar with their fire by seeing the effect produced in field firing.

There is no truth in the telegram to a contemporary that the East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps, the finest in India will go into abeyance for one year. It is true that some dissatisfaction has been expressed at Howrah, caused by the action of the Railway authorities in taking the drill shed away from the Volunteers, but the company at Howrah forms but a small portion of the corps.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"About four months ago the Commander in Chief called for reports from officers commanding corps and batteries, upon the subject of khaki clothing. The condemnation of it as the summer clothing for the British soldier, in time of peace, was all but unanimous; and it is upon these reports that the Commander in Chief has decided to re-introduce white clothing."

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Dugshai on the 28th December, Private Michael McCormack, 1st Battalion the Leinster Regiment, was arraigned on the charge of having, at the military prison, Dugshai, on 12th December, struck on the head with his clenched fist his superior officer, in the execution of his office, Surgeon Charles Alfred Webb, in medical charge of the prison. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for life. The minute of H.E. the Commander in Chief on the case states:—"I confirm the finding and sentence of the court, but mitigate the sentence to penal servitude for a term of twenty years."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1884.

"DACOITY IN EXCELSIS."

At one of the recent meetings of the landowners of Bengal that have been held in Calcutta to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, Mr. Acharjya, a great zemindar of the Maimansingh District, deliberately charged Lord Ripon and the Government of India with a criminal tampering with the rights of property in their reckless desire to upset the Permanent Settlement. Mr. Acharjya characterised Lord Ripon's and Mr. Ilbert's determination to pass the Bengal Tenancy Bill as "dacoity in excelsis." It may be necessary to explain to our English readers that "dacoity (or "dakaiti") means "gang robbery." It is a serious, a most deplorable, thing that the Government of India should be publicly accused of being no better than a gang of robbers, and this too by one of the persons robbed. And it is a still more deplorable thing that it is impossible to acquit any member of the Indian Government, who may vote for this iniquitous Bill, of complicity in this great political crime. There is not, we make bold to say, a single member of Lord Ripon's Council who would not recoil from such conduct in his private capacity, as that to which the Viceroy and his doctrinaire Law-member are now driving their colleagues as a body.

It may be alleged, in extenuation of this "dacoity in excelsis," that Lord Ripon presents to the tenant that which he filches from the landlord: *Sic vos non vobis lanificatis oves*—if the landlord is fleeced, the fleece is transferred to the tenant. But this is not altogether the whole truth. It must be remembered that the Indian Government, when it transfers property from the pocket of the landlord to that of the tenant in Bengal, really creates a fund available for taxation. So long as the property remains in the hands of the zemindar, the remembrance of the Permanent Settlement causes the Government some little twinge of conscience at any pro-

posal to annex it in the form of taxes—even Sir George Campbell, when he taxed the land of Bengal, felt himself bound to call the tax a "cess," and also promised some compensatory legislation, which never came off. But as soon as this property has been transferred to the ryot, less robust consciences than that of Sir George Campbell will find it easy to devise methods of raising a rich harvest of taxation. If the Bengal Tenancy Bill passes, Mr. Ilbert's next achievement may not improbably be a Bill to enforce a 50 per cent. *ad valorem* tax on all sales of tenures by ryots to money-lenders—a move that would for a time double the revenue of Bengal, and effectually carry out Lord Ripon's policy of "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs."

MR. CUST ON THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS INDIA.

COLONEL YULE was quite right, when he wrote to the *Times* to rebuke Mr. Bertram Currie's fulsome adulation of the Prime Minister, in declaring that Mr. Gladstone's peculiar ways have done much to alienate from the Liberal Party a vast number of those who in the old Palmerstonian days were proud to call themselves Liberals. This is especially true of Anglo-Indians; and most of all, perhaps, is it true of Bengal civilians. Mr. R. N. Cust is probably the sole surviving Punjab official of eminence who would still permit himself—doubtless on the strength of his attachment to Palmerstonian Liberalism—to be accounted a disciple of the degenerate Liberalism of the present day. A special interest, therefore, on this account attaches to Mr. Cust's views on that part of Indian politics on which were based Mr. Gladstone's most furious denunciations of Lord Beaconsfield's and Lord Lytton's Indian policy.

Fortunately, Mr. Cust brought a great many other qualifications—including some of even greater practical value than the saving grace of neo-Liberalism—to the discharge of the task he set himself the other day at the Royal United Service Institution. His natural ability, his long experience as a Punjab officer, and his recent visit to the Russian starting-point in the East, have evidently been too much for his Liberal orthodoxy. Of course, his paper was bound to begin with a declaration of orthodoxy; and here it is :—

"I disclaim all Russophobia, and the least particle of antipathy to Russia. I look upon that great Power as a fellow-worker with England in the civilisation of Asia; still, when great interests are at stake, it is well to know what our friends and our neighbours are about, however kindly intended and unselfish they may be, or pretend to be."

Very nearly all the drivel of the Radical party about "Russophobia" is written or spoken by those who are grossly ignorant of India altogether. Mr. Cust might well afford to disdain the suspicion of being a Russophobist in the Gladstonian, or impossible and grotesque, sense of the term. But if he means to say he is not a Russophobist in the sense in which those are so to whom Mr. Gladstone applied the epithet, we think he is mistaken. He himself says :—

"The problem of the invasion of India by some Power westward of the River Indus has been before me ever since I was sent forty years ago by the late Lord Ellenborough, Governor General of India, to the north-west frontier of India in the Political Department."

And again :—

"India could not look on unmoved, and when Kaufmann in 1878 collected an army at Tashkend to make a demonstration against British India at the very moment of the Berlin Congress, it was felt that the mask was dropped. If in a game of chess the player lays his finger on a piece, even if he does not move

it, his policy is disclosed to his adversary. Thus Kaufmann's menace, though only a menace, showed clearly that British India was the quarter in which Russia intended hereafter to operate if brought into collision with England. The distance of Tashkend from Russia proper, and the all but impossibility of connecting it by a railway, was one factor in the problem which had to be considered."

"Suddenly, however, the basis of operations was shifted from the Sir Daria to the Caspian Sea, and the eyes of those who watched the game saw clearly that Russia had an easier way to operate upon India than by the River Oxus and the Hindu Kush, and each year has made this fact clearer, and this is the object of my present communication. The matter is not new to the inner circle of experts, and to those who have studied the subject, but it is not so well known to the general public as it should be. The last link of the chain was forged when at the end of 1882 the railway was opened from Tiflis to Bakú."

It is probably easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for an honest man effectively to study the history and the present conditions of the Russian advance, and still to wallow in the mire of Radical indifference to it. Of the Trans-Caspian Railway, Mr. Cust says that it—

"Now proudly takes its place in the railway books of the Russian Empire, though I have never met anyone who had travelled by it, nor did the railway inspector who accompanied me to Bakú venture across to look at it; there is no question but that it exists, but for strictly military and aggressive purposes."

And on the whole geographical question, Mr. Cust concludes:—

"Summing up the whole distance from Michaelovsk, the basis on the Caspian, to Herat, 'the Gate of India,' we have the following ascertained distances:—

| | English miles. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Michaelovsk to Kizil Arvat.... | 147 (railroad) |
| Kizil Arvat to Askabad..... | 135 (road, railroad proposed) |
| Askabad to Saraskh..... | 185 } surveyed |
| Saraskh to Herat..... | 202 } |
| | 669 |

"Of this distance nearly one-half lies within Russian territory, the remainder may be deemed *de facto* debatable land, until the neighbourhood is reached of Herat, but *de jure* Afghanistan is bounded by the Hari Rûd.

"There is little reason for doubt that the corps d'armée which I left at Michaelovsk could occupy Herat long before any force from British India could reach it. Herat is distant 599 miles from Sibi, the terminus of the Indian railway system, and 522 miles from Kizil Arvat, the terminus of the Russian system, but the two roads are not equally open to an invading army; the Indian army would have to fight its way."

He adds:—

"Let me not be mistaken; the occupation of Herat is not synonymous with the occupation of British India; nor has Herat been occupied yet, nor, except as a diversion in time of a European war, does its occupation come into the sphere of practical politics, and many a banner will be rent, and many a warrior will lick the dust, before a Russian crosses the River Indus. Still, the mere occupation of Herat by a Power from the West would be an incalculable misfortune, for the report would circulate in an exaggerated form in every bazaar throughout British India, and that feeling of quiet—the Pax Romana—which has so long existed, will have passed away for ever. Nor would the continuous existence of a great European Power, even if peaceably inclined, be other than a misfortune. At present India is isolated, shut in by the sea and mountain ranges, with no desire to penetrate, or have any relations beyond. The necessity of keeping up a great frontier army would be a burden beyond the resources of the State Revenue in a country where military conscription is impossible."

And, finally, of the certainty of the Russian armies reaching the Indian frontier:—

"By no conceivable policy can it much longer be avoided. It may be regarded as one of the coming events which throw a shadow on the next quarter of a century. If remonstrances were made at St. Petersburg against a further advance, it would be met by an assurance that no advance was intended; and yet it would be made; if threats were made, the advance would only be accelerated."

It has been decided that Clause 70 of the Government of India Army Circular of 1883, which authorises the discontinuance of the sabretache by infantry officers of the Indian Army, is also applicable to officers of infantry volunteers.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS:

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 19, 1884.)

REYNOLDS, H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon. H. J. Reynolds to be additional member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making laws and regulations, with effect from the 25th inst.

BELL, Lieut. J. A., wing officer and adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be wing officer and adjutant with effect from June, 22, 1883, vice Lieut. C. Herbert, seconded.

MASOTTI—It is hereby notified that Mr. F. Masotti, Consul for Belgium at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

ESCHER—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Victor Escher as acting consul for Sweden and Norway, at Aden, during the absence of Mr. H. Furrer.

WILSON, Major F. A., political agent of the 3rd class, is appointed Boundary Settlement officer in Bundelkhand, and ex-officio assistant to the political agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from Dec. 20, 1883.

COOKE, The service of Capt. C. B. Cooke, Political Agent of the 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma. Capt. Cooke will continue, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Political Agent in Bundelkhand, and is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

LYALL, Mr. J. B., Officiating Resident of the 1st class, and officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 6th Dec. 1883.

WHITE, Col. J. H., R.E., having returned from furlough, received charge of his appointment as Mint Master, Bombay, from Surgeon Major H. W. Graham, on Jan. 10, 1884.

SCULLY, Surgeon J., made over, and Surgeon Major H. W. Graham received, charge of the office of Assay Master, Bombay Mint, on Jan. 10, 1884.

ODDIE, Mr. H. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Saugor-Katni-Bilaspur Railway Survey.

WOOD, Mr. T., store-keeper, Class 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to act as port store-keeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, during Major J. B. Sparks's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The following reversions and promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

CRICHTON, Major H. McV., R.E., superintending engineer, Class 2, temporary rank, to revert to superintending engineer, Class 3, special, from Dec. 1, 1883.

GREENSTREET, Major W. L., R.E., superintending engineer, Class 3, temporary rank, to officiating superintending engineer, Class 3, from Dec. 1, 1883.

BROWNE, Col. J., C.B., C.S.I., R.E., superintending engineer, Class 2, sub pro tem., to superintending engineer, Class 2, permanent, from Jan. 1.

GINIVAN, Mr. W., assistant engineer, Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service.

WOOD, Mr. T., store-keeper, Class 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh to that of the Director-General of Railways.

DOWDEN, Lieut.-Col. T. F., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch, is placed in charge of those portions of the offices of the Government of India, Public Works Department, and Accountant-General, Public Works Department, left at Simla.

HEWETT, Mr. St. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., Rajputana, is temporarily transferred to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

RENNICK—The services of Mr. C. S. Rennick, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

ADIE, Mr. A. E., Class 3, of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner of British Burma for employment in the Railway Branch.

TARGET, Mr. C. A. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana, is transferred to Madras P.W. Department, with effect from Nov. 26, 1883.

BONUS, Col. J., R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Railway Branch, is appointed to act as constructing engineer for railways, Bombay, during the absence of Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, on special duty at Calcutta, or until further orders.

FURLOUGHS.

MACLEAN, the Hon. A. T., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for one year, with effect from April 8, 1884, or any subsequent date.

WILKINSON, the Hon. C. J., Recorder of Rangoon and officiating

as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for one year, with effect from Sept. 18, 1883.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

HAMILTON, Lieut. H., Leinster Regiment, wing officer, 5th N. I., Sept. 1, 1882.

LOCH, Brigade Surgeon J. H., M.D., to be a deputy surgeon general, vice deputy surgeon general J. J. Clarke, M.D., whose tour of service has expired, dated Jan. 1, 1884.

TEMPLE, Surgeon Major W., M.B., V.C., Army Medical Department, to be secretary to the surgeon general, H.M.'s Forces, Bengal, vice Brigade Surgeon R. Wolseley, M.D., who vacates the appointment on promotion, dated Jan. 5, 1884.

WORTABET, Surgeon H. G. L., Hyderabad Contingent, 3rd Infantry, M.B., officiating medical officer, 1st Infantry, to be medical officer, vice surgeon W. R. Browne, Military Department, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

BEAUCLERK, Capt. F., R.E., Lakhimpur Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major commandant, vice captain T. D. O. Partridge, who resigns the appointment.

FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WEMYSS, Lieut. Col., and Brevet Colonel H. M., C.B. Bengal S.C., commandant, 31st N.I., private affairs for one year, on March 8, 1884.

MACDONALD, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. D., Bengal S.C., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, survey of India, private affairs for two years.

CHALMERS, Capt. E. W., Bengal S. C., squadron officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, private affairs for 273 days.

ATKINSON, Honorary Lieut. and Assistant Commissary C., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, medical certificate for one year.

WARBURTON, Surgeon Major W. P., M.B., private affairs, for two years.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

BISSET, Major W. S. S., R.E., private affairs, for 275 days.

HARTSHORNE, Major A. G., General List, Infantry, medical certificate, for six months.

WINGATE, Major T. O., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for six months.

LYONS, 1st Class Apothecary T., medical certificate, for six months.

HOWEY, Col. W., Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

HUGHES, Lieut. H. W., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to assume the surname of Buller, in addition to, and after that of Hughes.

TOWNSEND, Deputy Surgeon General S.C., C.B., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from Dec. 18, 1883, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 12, 1884.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PAGE, Lieut. R. B., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to be adjutant, vice Capt. C. J. Blomfield, who resigns, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commander in Chief, dated 20th Nov. 1883.

TENNANT, Royal (Bl.) Engineers.—Subject to the approval of H.M., Major General J. F. Tennant, C.I.E., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he is entitled, with effect, from the 10th Jan., 1884.

GORDON, Col. B. L., C.B., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Dalhousie to Rangoon, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

WYNEN—Under instructions from Government, Major A. G. Wynen, supernumerary on the establishment, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England.

RICKARDS, Capt. C. H., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Fort William to Rawal Pindi, and join No. 2 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division, to which he has been appointed.

BERESFORD, Capt. M., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to England, and join No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade London Division, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, consequent on Staff Paymaster (Hon. Major) J. J. Morris having been directed to proceed to England, with effect from the date Major Morris hands over his duties:—

Major F. H. Williamson, President; Lieut. W. H. Scott, and Lieut. D. Carey, Members.

ROBINSON, Lieut. C. T., Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Meerut and join E Battery, A Brigade, to which he has been appointed.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers of the Army Veterinary Department, who have completed a tour of service in India, are directed on relief to proceed to England:— 1st class Veterinary Surgeons, J. B. W. Skoulding; F. Plomely; A. E. Queripel; J. Burton; and Veterinary Surgeon G. F. Davis.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 15, 1884.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FIELD, Lieut. Col. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Hill Depots, Murree to be Commandant, vice Lieut. Col. J. R. Collins, who resigns that appointment.

APPERLEY, Major C. O. W., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, General List Infantry, to be officiating squadron commander, vice Morris seconded.

STOCKLEY, Lieut. V. M., 13th Bengal Lancers, wing officer 8th N.I., to officiate as squadron officer, with effect from date of joining.

HOLMES, Lieut. Col. A. L. E. H., Bengal S.C., on return from furlough, is posted to Meerut, for general duty.

ETESON—Consequent on the promotion of Deputy Surgeon General A. Eteson, M.D., the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

ETESON, Deputy Surgeon General A., M.D., to the administrative medical charge of the Eastern Frontier District, vice Deputy Surgeon General J. J. Clarke.

HART, Capt. H. H., Royal Engineers, whose tour of Indian service has expired, will proceed to England and report himself on arrival to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of garrison instruction at the centres noted, and will report themselves on Jan. 31, 1884:—

Rawal Pindi.—Capt. J. Alexander, 1st Dragoon Guards; Capt. A. E. R. Curran, West Riding Regiment; Capt. C. A. P. Burroughs, South Lancashire Regiment; Capt. G. R. W. Macklin, Wiltshire Regiment; Capt. W. F. Nuthall, Manchester Regiment; Capt. C. P. Ridley, Manchester Regiment; Capt. E. C. Martin, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. C. A. Bray, East Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. C. S. Foote, South Lancashire Regiment; J. S. Guille, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieut. R. E. Grimston, North Lancashire Regiment, probationary Bengal Staff Corps; and Lieut. J. H. A. Anderson, Manchester Regiment.

Umballa.—Capt. T. R. F. B. Hallows, 6th Dragoon Guards; Capt. G. A. P. Evans, 9th Lancers; Capt. W. Riddell, Royal Horse Artillery; Capt. S. K. Harries, Devonshire Regiment; Capt. J. H. A. Spyer, Royal Irish Regiment; Capt. J. E. Robinson, East Lancashire Regiment; Capt. A. E. Simpson, Manchester Regiment; Capt. C. F. Gambier, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. M. O. Little, 9th Lancers; Lieut. F. J. Pink, Royal West Sussex Regiment; Lieut. H. G. Vials, West Yorkshire Regiment; and Lieut. C. R. M. O'Brien, East Lancashire Regiment.

Agra.—Capt. P. K. Doyné, 13th Hussars; Capt. S. Boxwell, Northumberland Fusiliers; Capt. H. J. R. St. G. Richardson, Liverpool Regiment; Capt. H. R. Rose, Border Regiment; Capt. H. Vere, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Capt. A. C. Denny, Connaught Rangers; Lieut. E. L. Beddy, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. G. M. V. Hunt, 13th Hussars; Lieut. G. L. Orred, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. T. Y. Whittingdale, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. E. A. Kemble, Suffolk Regiment; and Lieut. R. H. G. Heygate, Border Regiment.

Lucknow.—Capt. L. Griffiths, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Capt. C. A. B. K. Leighton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Capt. H. C. Bowles, Rifle Brigade; Capt. W. B. McDougall, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieut. G. E. G. W. Bird, Rifle Warwickshire Regiment; Lieut. H. Du Buisson, Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieut. H. T. Tyle, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. C. H. I. Hopkins, Scottish Rifles; Lieut. W. W. Hancock, Derbyshire Regiment; Lieut. W. M. Menzies, Durham Light Infantry; Lieut. A. B. Mayne, Leinster Regiment; and Lieut. E. Carbonaro, Hampshire Regiment; probationer Bengal Staff Corps.

WHEELER—With the sanction of Government, Lieut. O. E. Wheeler, 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, is appointed paid Attaché Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department, in India, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, vice Lieut. J. M. Grierson, R.A., who has vacated the appointment.

CLARIDGE—Lieut. F. E.S., 2nd West India Regiment, is under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England at his own expense.

FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

RATIGAN, Surgeon Major A. H., Army Medical Department for six months on medical certificate.

AIRLIE—Lieut. (Adjutant) the Earl of Airlie, 10th Hussars, from Jan. 17 to the date of the arrival of the 10th Hussars in England, on private affairs.

COOK, Major J., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

VICARS, Lieut. W. H., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for twelve months, on private affairs.

STREET, Major E. L., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

SHAW, Lieut. F. C., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for nine months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 16, 1884.)

COXHEAD, Mr. T. E., officiating magistrate and collector, Burdwan, reported his return to India from furlough on the 5th ult.

KELLY, Mr. C. A., district and sessions judge, Nuddea, reported his return to India from furlough on the 26th ult.

WOOD, Mr. J. B., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, is transferred to the Sudder station of Furreedpore.

MIDDLETON, Mr. E. R., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, leave for two months, from 7th ult.

ORR, Mr. C. T., assistant superintendent of police, Monghyr, is transferred to Serampore in Hooghly.

MUSPRATT, Mr. E., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Burdwan, leave for one month, from the date he may avail himself of it.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. J. T., assistant superintendent of police, Assam, to act in the 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police, from Nov. 16 last.

SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., assistant magistrate and collector, Patna, to be secretary to the District School Committee of Patna, vice Mr. A. W. Grindlay.

MAGUIRE, Mr. H. F. J. T., assistant magistrate and collector, 24-Perghunnas, is vested with the powers of a magistrate.

PURVES, Surgeon Major H. B., civil surgeon, Burdwan, leave for ninety days, from date he may avail himself of it.

MURRAY, Surgeon R. D., civil surgeon, Chittagong, to act as civil surgeon of Burdwan, during absence of Surgeon Major H. B. Purves.

SAIZE, Dr. Walter, to be a member of the Girid Branch Road Committee in Hazarebagh.

HILL, Dr. H. W., is reappointed to be vice-chairman of the District Road Committee of Manbhoon.

The following transfers are made in the interests of public service :—

DOUGLAS, Mr. F. M. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, from Office of Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, to Sone Circle.

BUTLER, Mr. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Ganduk Division to Orissa Circle.

BOVILL, Surgeon E., made over charge of the Nuddea Gaol to Surgeon Major L. Cameron on 5th Jan. 1884.

CAMERON, Surgeon Major L., made over charge of the Burdwan Gaol to Surgeon Major H. Purves on 1st Jan., 1884.

GILLON, Mr. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, is vested with powers under sect. 133 of Act. 10 of 1882.

MORRISON—The resignation tendered by Mr. M. Morrison of his appointment as honorary magistrate of the Sudder Bench in Bhagulpore is accepted. Moulvie Shoojaet Ali Khan is appointed an honorary magistrate of the Sudder Bench, vice Mr. M. B. Morrison, and is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 19, 1884.)

MILLER, Lieut.-Col. E. W. C. H., officiating deputy commissioner, Chanda, on being relieved of that appointment, is appointed to officiate as Judge Small Cause Court, Nagpur.

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., officiating judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpur, was temporarily attached to the district staff from the 2nd inst., in addition to his other duties, and made over charge of the office of judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpur to Lieut.-Col. Miller, on the 8th inst.

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, is transferred to the Sambalpur district, but is temporarily posted to the Raipur district to learn surveying, and relinquished charge of his duties as assistant commander, Nagpur, on 9th inst.

BLOOMFIELD, Lieut. Col. A., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Balaghat district from Mr. W. Nethersole, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, on the 11th current.

TURTON, Surg. Major F. A., A.M.D., is appointed to the Civil Medical charge of Pachmarhi.

TURTON, Surg. Major, assumed charge of his duties from Surg. A. P. O'Connor, A.M.D., on Nov. 18, 1883.

OBARD, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Hoshungabad Treasury, with effect from Jan. 8.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 19, 1884.)

JOHNSON, Mr. S. M., to be lieutenant in the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BAKER, Mr. J., to be Lieut. in the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

With effect from Jan. 1, 1884, Mr. F. G. Turnbull, to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and to be posted to the Benares district.

DENNISTON—With effect from Oct. 18, 1883, the date on which Mr. W. H. Hudson received charge of the Bijnor-Budaun Judgeship—Mr. J. L. Denniston, officiating district and sessions judge, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

DUTHOIT—With effect from Oct. 24, 1883, the date on which Mr. W. Duthoit received charge of the office of judicial commissioner, Oudh.

GARDNER, Mr. D. M., officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade; and Mr. F. S. Bullock, officiating district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

WYER—With effect from Oct. 1, 1883, the date on which Mr. J. Kennedy received charge of the Gorakhpur District, Mr. T. R. Wyer, officiating magistrate and collector, to revert to his substantive appointment, as assistant magistrate and collector.

CARTER—With effect from Oct. 4, 1883, vice Mr. J. Smith on leave—Mr. J. H. Carter, joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade.

LA TOUCHE—With effect from Oct. 8, 1883, the date on which Mr. J. Quinn returned from leave—Mr. J. J. De La Touche, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. F. Bartlett, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

ROBINSON—With effect from Oct. 8, 1883, the date on which Mr. H. C. Barstow's leave expired, Mr. A. Robinson, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

PORTER—With effect from Oct. 12, 1883, the date on which Mr. G. E. Ward received charge of the Aligarh district—Mr. F. W. Porter, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade; and Mr. J. Dess, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

FINLAY—With effect from Oct. 14, 1883, the date on which Mr. J. H. Twigg received charge of the Hamirpur district, Mr. H. B. Finlay, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade; and Mr. T. Benson, officiating

magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate 2nd grade.

BENSON—With effect from Oct. 18, 1883, vice Mr. C. W. Mellor, on leave, Mr. T. Benson, joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

PATTERSON—With effect from Oct. 20, 1883, the date on which he received charge of the Allahabad district, Mr. A. B. Patterson, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade; and Mr. T. Benson, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

NICHOLLS—With effect from Oct. 22, 1883, the date on which Mr. W. W. G. Cornwall received charge of the Farukhabad district, Mr. G. J. Nicholls, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

HARDY—With effect from Oct. 27, 1883, vice Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule on leave, Mr. R. G. Hardy, joint magistrate, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

CARTER—With effect from Oct. 29, 1883, the date on which Mr. J. Smith received charge of the Etawah district, Mr. J. H. Carter, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

DEAS—With effect from Oct. 29, 1883, the date on which he received charge of the Banda district, Mr. J. Deas, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

ROSE—With effect from Nov. 1, 1883, the date on which Mr. W. M. Tidy received charge of the Muzaffarnagar district, Mr. E. Rose, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

With effect from Oct. 15, 1883, the date on which Major W. E. Forbes received charge of the Fyzabad division—Mr. M. L. Ferrar, officiating commissioner, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. H. H. Butts, officiating deputy commissioner 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; and Major E. E. Grigg, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from Oct. 21, 1883, the date on which Mr. H. W. Gibson's leave expired—Mr. H. S. Boys, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, on privilege leave, to revert to the substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. J. T. Crawford, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. C. Chapman, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; and Mr. W. F. W. Wells, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from Oct. 24, 1883, the date on which Mr. M. L. Ferrar received charge of the Bahraich District—Mr. H. C. Irwin, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

With effect from Oct. 1, 1883, the date on which he made over charge of the Gorakhpur District—Mr. T. R. Wyer, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. L. G. Evans, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. C. L. M. Eales, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

With effect from Oct. 1, 1883, Mr. J. O. Miller, 2nd assistant secretary to Government, North West Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from Oct. 8, 1883, the date on which he returned from leave—Mr. H. B. Punnet, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner 1st grade; and Mr. G. R. Irwin, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

With effect from Oct. 8, 1883, Mr. H. F. Bartlett to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

With effect from Oct. 12, 1883, the date on which he made over charge of the Aligarh district—Mr. J. Deas, to officiate as joint magistrate 1st grade.

With effect from Oct. 14, 1883, the date on which he reverted to his substantive appointment—Mr. T. Benson, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate 1st grade; Mr. L. A. S. Porter, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. J. P. Hewett, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from Oct. 18, 1883, the date on which he made over charge of the Bijnor-Budaun Judgeship—Mr. J. L. Denistoun, officiating district and sessions judge, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

With effect from Oct. 20, 1883, the date on which he made over charge of the Allahabad district—Mr. T. Benson, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. C. Rustomjee, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. R. H. Macleod, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from Oct. 21, 1883, the date on which he made over charge of the Kheri district—Mr. W. F. W. Wells, officiating deputy commissioner, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. E. Galbraith, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from Oct. 23, 1883, the date on which he returned from leave—Mr. H. Fraser, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. H. B. Punnet, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Rajah Chitpal Singh, officiating commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

Mr. S. M. Johnson has been appointed lieutenant in Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Port St. George Gazette, Jan. 15, 1884.)

WILLOCK, Mr. W. A., C.S., deputy commissioner, salt revenue, Northern division, to act as commissioner of salt revenue, during the absence of Mr. H. W. Bliss, on other duty, or until further orders.

MILLER—Mr. L. C., to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Tanjore.

ELWIN—Mr. E. A., to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Coimbatore.

O'HARA, Surgeon A. J., is appointed to officiate in medical charge of the sub-district of Saidapet, with effect from date of assuming charge from, and during the absence of, Brigade Surgeon C. T. Eves.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the 3rd class:—

ELWIN, Mr. E. A., assistant to the collector of Coimbatore.

MILLER, Mr. L. C., assistant to the collector of Tanjore.

MERRIMAN, Mr. J. H., assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, 1st grade, to act as deputy commissioner of Salt Revenue, Northern division, during the absence of Mr. Willock, on other duty or until further orders.

The following promotions are made among the Inspectors of the Salt Department with effect from Jan. 1, 1884:—

SMITH, Mr. G. F. N., acting assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, Negapatam Division, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

GREEN, Mr. W., from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

ETTY, The Rev. C. J., to act as chaplain of Poonamallee.

TODD, Mr. A. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is hereby declared to have passed the professional examination.

The following reversions are ordered:—

HASTED, Col. J. O., R.E., from chief engineer, temporary 2nd class, to superintending engineer, 1st grade.

PRENDERGAST, Col. H. L., R.E., from superintending engineer, temporary 1st class, to superintending engineer, 2nd class.

RUNDALL, Mr. J. W., M.C.M., from superintending engineer, temporary 2nd class, to superintending engineer, 3rd class.

WATCH, Mr. G. T., M.I.C.E., from superintending engineer, officiating 3rd class, to executive engineer, 2nd grade.

PAUL, Mr. J. E., from officiating executive engineer, 4th grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade.

HASTED, Col. J. O., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, to be chief engineer, 3rd class.

WALCH, Mr. G. T., M.I.C.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be superintending engineer, 3rd class.

PAUL, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade.

The following reversion is ordered:—

MACINTOSH, Surgeon D., supervisor, 1st grade (temporary rank), to be supervisor, 2nd grade, from Nov. 26, 1883, consequent on the return from leave of conductor C. J. Littlewood, supervisor, 1st grade.

MILITARY.

The Medical Fund Annuities of Jan. 1884 are granted as follow:—To Retired Brigade Surgeon A. Sanderson, M.D., and Retired Deputy Surgeon General H. Adam (a member on small annuity), a large annuity, from 1st Jan. 1884; to Brigade Surgeon B. Williamson, M.B., a large annuity, and Surgeon Major W. P. Kelly (sick) the established small annuity, from date of payment of the balance of minimum, or from the date of retirement from the service, whichever may be the later, provided both events take place on 1st March 1884; to Retired Brigade Surgeon J. Murray, M.D., the liberated small annuity, from 1st Jan. 1884.

DRAKE-BROOKMAN, Surg.-Major E. F., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Department, ophthalmic surgeon, General Hospital, and professor of ophthalmic surgery and physiology, Medical College, is granted furlough, private affairs out of India for 334 days, with subsidiary leave for ten days.

FITZGIBBON, Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, is allowed leave in India, medical certificate, from the 20th Aug., 1883, in anticipation of that which will be granted to him by the Government of India.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Camp Kristnarajpuram, Jan. 17, 1884.)

STANTON—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. H. E. Stanton, No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern division, Royal Artillery, has been transferred to A Battery, 2nd Brigade.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following postings, &c., of Royal Artillery officers:—Major B. F. Domville, just promoted to that rank from M Battery B Brigade, has been posted to No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division; Captain J. Leach, Depot, South Irish Division, has been appointed to M Battery, B Brigade, vice Domville, promoted; Capt. W. B. Hoggan, from the second list, has been posted to D Battery, 1st Brigade, vice E. A. Smith, placed upon the second list.

HUNT, Surg. Major J. H., Army Medical Department, Senior Medical Officer, Station Hospital, Madras, will do general duty at Bangalore.

FITZGERALD—Surgeon M. E., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Cannanore, will do duty Station Hospital, Malappuram, temporarily.

HENDERSON, Surgeon C., to accompany wing 2nd Regiment, N.I., to Moulinein, and thence to report himself for general duty under the Deputy Surgeon General, Madras.

HEATH, Surgeon J., Army Medical Department, will, on arrival from England, do duty at Station Hospital, Madras.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—9th Regiment, N.I.—Surg. W. A. Quayle to proceed in charge of wing to Port Blair and to remain in medical charge. 11th Regiment N.I.—Surg. T. Mayne, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. Major C. A. Andrews. 21st Regiment N.I.—Lieut. B. A. Johnstone, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government, a Probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Jan. 2, 1884. 22nd Regiment N.I.—Lieut. T. B. Hawks, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, to be officiating wing officer (on probation), and with the sanction of Government, Probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Dec. 24, 1883.

The following transfers are ordered:—Army Schoolmaster, H. J. Pope, and Army Schoolmistress, J. L. Pope, from depot, Wellington, to 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to leave Wellington on Feb. 1, 1884; Army Schoolmaster, W. Collier, and Army Schoolmistress, E. Collier, from 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to Garrison School, Toungoo, to proceed to join on being relieved by Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress Pope; Army Schoolmaster J. Morrison, from 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to depot, Wellington, to join on the departure of Schoolmaster Pope; Army Schoolmaster, H. J. Seed, from Garrison School, Toungoo, to 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to proceed and join at once; Army Schoolmistress L. Burringer, from depot, Poonamallee, to depot Wellington, to join on Feb. 1, 1884.

HOPKINS, Miss A. E., is appointed an army schoolmistress, provisionally, and posted to the Depot School, Poonamallee, to join on Feb. 10, 1884.

The undermentioned candidates are reported as qualified by the Lower Standard Test in Persian—Lieuts. D. W. Purdon, Staff Corps, Officiating wing officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; E. C. Thwayes, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, Probationer, Staff Corps; H. Walker, West York Regiment, Probationer, Staff Corps.

FURLONGHS.

COTTON—PERSE—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. H. R. S. Cotton, for fifteen months, on private affairs. 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry—Major D. T. Perse, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

TUTHILL—MCCLINTOCK—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—14th Hussars—Lieut. (Adjutant) C. D. V. Tuthill for twelve months, on private affairs; Royal Artillery—Capt. L. A. McClintock (R Battery 1st Brigade), for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 24, 1884.)

FORDYCE, Capt. A. L. D., assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha, was in charge of the current duties of the political agent, Mahi Kanthi, in addition to his own, from Dec. 10 to Dec. 20, 1883, both days inclusive.

ASTON—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. H. F. Aston, appointed to act as senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach, with all the powers of a district judge within the portion of the Surat district forming the Collectorate of Broach.

ASTON—H.E. in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr. Aston to be a joint session judge in the Surat Sessions Division, and to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the magistrate in the Broach district.

FARRAN—FOX—Messrs. G. H. Farran and C. E. Fox respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of the Master and Registrar in Equity, commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Master of the High Court on the 9th inst.

OLIVER—FARRAN—Messrs. A. K. Oliver and G. H. Farran respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant commissioner and taxing master on the 9th inst.

LAWRENCE—MADDEN—Major J. B. Lawrence and Major J. M. Madden respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate of Ahmedabad on the 5th inst.

WINCHESTER, Mr. C. B., second assistant collector, Kolaba, is appointed, in the place of the collector of the district, to take part with the sessions judge of Thana in the preparation and making of the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors or assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Alibag, and in hearing objections to the said list, and revising the same in accordance with law.

RAND—DODGSON—Messrs. W. C. Rand and U. G. Dodgson, assistant collectors in the district of Satara, are appointed to be magistrates of the 3rd class in the district of Satara.

HUGHES, Mr. H. A., assistant collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of Ahmednagar.

JACOB, Mr. G., resumed charge of his duties as acting assistant judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri on the 11th inst.

GREENWOOD—GRIFFITHS—Messrs. E. Greenwood and J. Griffiths respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent, Sir J. J. School of Art on the 15th inst.

TELANG—WEBB—Messrs. K. T. Telang and W. Webb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Government Professor of Law on the 17th inst.

MURRAY, Mr. H., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from Oct. 8, 1883.

SCOTT—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Scott to act as 6th grade deputy collector during the absence of Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Babaji, or till further orders, and to do duty as district deputy collector, Poona.

CRAWFORD—The services of Mr. A. T. Crawford, C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

YOUNG, Mr. A. P., assistant superintendent, revenue survey, Southern Maratha Country, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LAWRENCE, Mr. E. W., C.S., assistant collector and magistrate, Thana, passed an examination on the 17th inst. in Arabic according to the high proficiency test.

BURNES—The services of Surg. F. Burnes, are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

OLIVER—Lieut. H. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed the departmental examination of the public works code.

WALFORD—The Rev. C., M.A., Chaplain of Belgaum Camp, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from Jan. 21, 1884.

MIDWINTER—The Rev. H. N., M.A., acting Chaplain of Belgaum Fort and Dharwar, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Belgaum Camp during the absence of the Rev. C. Walford, M.A., on privilege leave.

WHITE—**ALLEN**—Mr. W. Allen delivered over, and Mr. J. G. White received, charge of the offices of the collector and district magistrate and agent to H. E., the Governor at Surat on the 11th inst.

PRESCOTT—**SCHNEIDER**—Mr. J. H. C. Schneider delivered over and Mr. W. B. Prescott received, charge of the office of the district superintendent of police, Broach, on the 15th ult.

ALCOCK, Mr. J. B., handed over charge of the office of second assistant collector, Satara, to Mr. B. G. Sathe, district deputy collector, on the 3rd inst.

ERRINGTON—**FROST**—Lieut. R. Errington and Mr. C. E. Frost respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Malegaon, on the 21st ult.

COTGRAVE, Mr. G. W., 1st assistant district superintendent of police, Khandesh, is appointed a non-official commissioner for the municipality of Maheji in the Kandesh District.

JARDINE, Mr. A. J. A., police probationer, appointed to the Belgaum District, reported his arrival on the 19th.

COX—**SCHNEIDER**—Messrs. E. C. Cox and J. H. C. Schneider respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant superintendent of police, Kaladgi, for S. M. Railway, on the 22nd ult.

MCCALLUM—**GRANT**—Messrs. E. McCallum and G. F. M. Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Kaladgi, on the 3rd inst.

MUIR—Mr. J. Fairlie Muir received charge of the office of 1st assistant collector and magistrate, Dharwar, on the 26th ult.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 24.)

LABALMONDIERE—The following appointment is made on the personal staff of H. E. the Governor, with effect from Jan. 31, 1884—Lieut. J. A. Labalmondiere, R.A., to be acting aide de camp, vice Lieut. B. M. Hamilton.

BORRADAILE—The following appointment is made, with effect from Jan. 18, 1884.—Lieut. Colonel G. W. Borradaile, C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, in succession to Colonel T. N. Holberton, whose tenure of the appointment expired on Jan. 17.

CAHILL—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty six years' service, to be lieutenant colonel from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Staff Corps.—Major C. J. S. Cahill, Jan. 20.

MEIN—The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Staff Corps.—Lieut. A. B. Mein, Dec. 30, 1883.

STREET—The undermentioned medical officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Surgeon A. W. F. Street, I. d. in Medical Department.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Jan. 18, 1884.)

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

WHITE, C. I. J. H., R.E., Mint Master, to Bombay, on Jan. 9, 1884.

FELLOWS, Co. S. S.C., Commandant, 8th N.I., on Jan. 11, 1884.

GORDON, Lieut.-Colonel L. A., S.C., squadron officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on Jan. 10, 1884.

DALY, Lieut. G. K. S.C., squadron officer, 1st Regiment, C. I. Horse, on Jan. 16, 1884.

KEENE, Sub-Conductor E. J., Commissariat Department, on Jan. 16.

The following order is confirmed:—

LAWRENCE—17th Lancers—Regimental order, dated Jan. 12, 1884, appointing Lieutenant the Hon. H. A. Lawrence interpreter to the regiment, with effect from the 11th inst.

FURLONGHS.

GLAIR, Lieut. W. A. E. St., R.E., assistant engineer, P. W. department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from 23rd March, 1884, on private affairs.

PRIDEAUX, Major W. F., Bombay Staff Corps, political agent, 1st class agent, Governor General with the King of Oude, and Superintendent of political pensions, is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs for 189 days from date of departure on the 14th March next.

A match between the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and the Volunteers in Burma, ten men a side, seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, Wimbledon positions and targets, was to be shot off at Calcutta on the 21st instant.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEB. 12.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors T. W. Hogg, C. A. Baylay, W. H. Wilkins, R. H. Palmer, J. Finnis, C. E. Macaulay, A. L'Estrange, H. Holmes, H. R. Spearman, J. D. Macpherson, W. H. Unwin.

To be Captain—Lieut. W. J. B. Bird.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel T. M. Shelley.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors T. R. Tabateau, H. W. Hastings, H. G. Pritchard, E. Shaw, A. F. Dobbs, Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. Coningham, Majors G. Chrystie, A. F. Orchard.

MADRAS CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel H. C. Stevens.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeons—Surgeon Majors C. T. Eves, D. W. Trimmell, C. A. Andrews.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors J. Grierson, H. B. Jacob.

BREVET.

To be Colonels—Lieut. Colonel H. Fraser, Madras Cavalry; Lieut. Colonel A. D. Parsons, Madras Cavalry.

FEB. 14.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. M. Jackson, A. R. Becher, H. N. R. I. Davies. EX TENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. P. R. y, special, three months; J. T. Simpson, six months; R. Lea, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—J. W. Reid (Cov.), special six weeks.

Bombay Estab.—W. R. Pratt (Cov.), four months.

HOME NEWS.

OBITUARY.—Lieutenant-General Nathaniel Octavius Simpson Turner, C.B., died last week, aged 55. He entered the Army as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1847, became a first lieutenant in 1848, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1854. He served in the Crimean campaign, taking part in the siege of Sebastopol, for which service he obtained the medal with clasp, the brevet rank of major, the Fifth Class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. In 1858 he went out to India, and was engaged at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and also took part in the affair of Tigree, the relief of Azimghur, the action near Azimutghur, the operations in the Jungle, and the capture of Jugdespore. He was also engaged as brigade-major to the Oude Field force, under Lord Clyde, in 1858-59, and was present at the capture of the Fort of Amatheh, and the action of Dundeikera. For these latter services he obtained the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel, the medal with clasp, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. His subsequent promotions in the Army were—lieutenant colonel 1871, colonel and major general 1880, and lieutenant general recently.

THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAYS.—We have received the following communication with reference to His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company:—"His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company (Limited), 7, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., Feb. 8.—Sir,—Referring to Reuter's telegram from Hyderabad, dated the 5th inst., to the effect that the Nizam is opposed to the railway scheme recently projected under the guarantee of his Government, and that a deputation charged to make representations against that scheme would wait upon the Viceroy during his stay at Hyderabad, I am authorised by Sirdar Diler Jung, the representative of that Government, to forward you, with a request that you will publish it, copy of a telegram just received by him from the newly-appointed Prime Minister.—I am Sir, yours obediently, G. H. M. BATTEN, Secretary.—(Copy).—Hyderabad, Deccan, Feb. 7. From Nawab Salar Jung. I have seen your message to Resident. Nizam's Government has no intention of repudiating engagements made on behalf of the State by the late provisional Government. I know nothing of the rumoured deputation."

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday judgment was given in the case of Ishri Singh v. Baldeo Singh. This was an appeal from a decree of the Judicial Commissioners of Oude of April 19, 1881, affirming a decision of the officiating District Judge of Lucknow. Mr. J. T. Woodroffe was counsel for the appellant; Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. J. G. W. Sykes appeared for the respondent. The suit was brought by the appellant to recover possession of an estate called Kahnman, by virtue of an alleged will of the original talukdar of March 8, 1860, as well as under the Act relating to intestate succession in Oude talukas, and to obtain

other property according to family custom. The decision of both the Indian Courts rested on the validity and effect of a document, dated June 28, 1871, executed by Maharaj Singh, the last holder of the estate, which, as both courts held, passed the estate and the other property to the respondent, who is the younger brother of Maharaj Singh and of the appellant. The latter imputed that the deed had been executed by reason of undue influence. An incident in the case was that the appellant had been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for fraudulently using an alleged will, which had been in a previous suit declared to be a forgery. Their Lordships now gave judgment dismissing the appeal, with costs.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders for Rs. 4,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received yesterday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills, on Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000, average rate is. 7'687d.; and on Bombay Rs. 5,00,000, average rate is. 7'687d. In telegraphic transfers, Calcutta, Rs. 27,00,000, average rate is. 7'718d.; Bombay, Rs. 6,00,000, average rate is. 7'714d.; and Madras, Rs. 2,00,000, average rate, is. 7'718d., making a total of Rs. 45,00,000. Tenders for bills at is. 7 11-16d. will receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers at is. 7 23-32d. and above in full. Subsequently transfers for Rs. 2,25,000 were sold on Madras at is. 7 3/4d., and bills for Rs. 60,000 on Calcutta at is. 7 23-32d. Between April 1 and Feb. 12 the total amount sold had realised £14,597,374.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

THURSDAY.—There is no change to report in the Silver Market. Prices are quoted as before, and business remains at almost a complete standstill. Telegraphic transfer rates in India are firmer, at is. 7 3/4d. in both Bombay and Calcutta. As regards the China exchange rates, Hongkong is again quoted at 3s. 8 1/4d., but Shanghai is a shade easier at 5s. 1d. The very low prices to which Rupee Paper had recently fallen seem to have attracted the attention of buyers, the demand during the last day or two having been on a larger scale. To-night the market for this security is firm, at 78 1/4 to 78 3/4 for the Four, and 80 1/4 to 80 3/4 for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. The Indian Council sold bills for Rs. 36,000 on Calcutta at is. 7 21-32d., telegraphic transfers for Rs. 2,00,000 on Madras at is. 7 23-32d., and transfers for Rs. 1,00,000 on Bombay at is. 7 23-32d.

FRIDAY.—Pending the receipt of fresh arrivals, the market continues very quiet at 51d. per ounce for bars. The only change in Eastern exchange rates is a further fall in Shanghai to 5s. 0 3/4d. per tael. Rupee Paper has been in good demand again, and has risen 1/4, to 80 1/4 to 81 1/4 for the Four-and-a-Half, and 78 1/4 to 79 for the Four per Cents., on the report that the new loan contemplated by the Indian Government will be raised in sterling. The India Council have disposed of two lakhs of bills on Bombay at is. 7 21-32d. per rupee.

SATURDAY.—The bar silver by the Chilean packet was sold to-day at 51 1-16d. per oz., which was 1-16 higher. Eastern exchanges were all unaltered. Rupee Paper again advanced a fraction, and the quotations are now 79 to 79 1/4 for the Four per Cents., and 81 to 81 1/4 for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents.

MONDAY.—There is still a good demand for bar silver. Indian and China rates of exchange are again unaltered, but Rupee Paper has advanced still further, to 81 1/4 to 81 1/2 for the Four-and-a-Half, and 79 1/4 to 79 3/4 for the Four per Cents., the market being supported by the increase in the number of investment purchases, and also by the rise in the price of silver.

TUESDAY.—A small amount of business has been done in bar silver at 51 1/4d. per ounce, and the market is steady. Indian rates for telegraphic transfers remain at is. 7 21-32d., but China exchange rates are unaltered. Rupee Paper keeps firm, at 81 1/2 to 81 3/4 for the Four-and-a-Half, and 79 1/4 to 79 3/4 for the Four per Cents.

WEDNESDAY.—There has been no demand for Mexican dollars for China, and the rather large remittance ex French steamer has been disposed of at 40 3/4d. per ounce, this being the parity of silver bars. The price of the latter continues steady at 51 1/4d., a further small amount of business having been done at that figure. Indian exchange rates are unaltered. Hong Kong remains at 3s. 8 1/4d., Shanghai being a shade higher at 5s. 0 3/4d. The demand for Rupee Paper is still good, and prices are 1/4 higher. The Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. closed at 81 3/4 to 82, and 79 3/4 to 79 3/2 respectively.

The increase which has taken place in the strength of the Volunteer forces in India during the past ten years is considerable and worthy of notice. In the year 1874-75 the number of Volunteers was 3,620, the estimated cost being Rs. 1,45,000 per annum. For the coming year the entire forces are estimated at 12,000 men, at a cost to the State of Rs. 6,15,000. This sum is exclusive of the value of arms and ammunition, which are supplied by the Government without payment.

Colonel Fellows, 8th N.I., passed through Ahmedabad on the 19th inst. on his way from England to rejoin his regiment at Nussurabad.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY. RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN INDIA.

On the motion of Mr. Cross, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into and report upon the necessity for more rapid extension of railway communication in India, and the means by which this object may be best accomplished, with special reference to the report of the Famine Commissioners, and with due regard to the financial condition of India.

DELAY OF INDIAN MAILS.

Mr. MACFARLANE asked the Postmaster-General why the Indian mail of Jan. 11, due in London on Tuesday the 29th, was not delivered until Friday, Feb. 1; whether the steamship Lombardy, with the mails on board, was detained at Suez for twenty-four hours, nine hours at Port Said, taking in cargo, and that the mails were delayed for some hours at Brindisi; and whether he would call upon the company holding the contract for the carrying of the mails to explain the delay.

Mr. FAVCETT: I must explain to the hon. member that although, according to the time-table he refers to, the mail was due in London on Jan. 29, that date was based on the anticipated resumption of the transit of the mails through Egypt by railway and by steamer from Alexandria to Brindisi, whereas, in fact the mails had to be brought through the Suez Canal and from Port Said to Brindisi. So that, in reality, they could not be expected in London before the 31st, and they would have been delivered on that date but for untoward delays arising from the Italian quarantine regulations and the heavy weather experienced at Brindisi, which prevented the mails being landed there for twenty-four hours after the packet's arrival. It is satisfactory to me to be able to state that the regular mail service is about to be resumed early in March.

Mr. MACFARLANE: I will put a further question to the right hon. gentleman on the subject of the Lombardy. I was a passenger on board of her. (Laughter).

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HAMMETT—On Christmas Day, at Nethwood-road, Kensington Park, London, the wife of John Hammett, a son.

JOHNSTON—Dec. 23, at 18, Napier-road, Edinburgh, the wife of J. L. Johnstone, Bombay Civil Service, a daughter.

PARK—Jan. 17, at Hilderwick, Oppidians-road, London, Mrs. D. F. Park, C.A., a son.

DEATHS.

BRETT—Feb. 7, at 46, Westbourne-park, W., Harry Augustus Brett, late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 70.

WILLOUGHBY-OSBORNE—Feb. 8, in London, Eric F. M. Willoughby-Osborne, Esq., of Hawford, Worcester, late 91st Highlanders and 1st West India Regiment, youngest son of the late Major General George Willoughby-Osborne, Madras Army.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRIDGES-LEE—Jan. 19, at Lahore, the wife of J. Bridges-Lee, barrister at law, a daughter.

DAVISON—Jan. 15, at Bankipore, the wife of Lieut. K. Stewart Davison, Royal Artillery (attached 4th B.C.), a daughter.

DOUGLAS—Jan. 2, at Orai, the wife of E. S. Douglas, executive engineer, a son.

GROVES—Jan. 16, at Rangoon, the wife of G. Barton Groves, a daughter.

HAMILTON—Jan. 18, at Madras, the wife of R. E. Hamilton, R.E., a son.

HARRINGTON—Jan. 8, at Sialkot, Punjab, the wife of Major P. W. J. Harrington, 14th (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment, a daughter.

HIGGINS—Jan. 14, at the Arthur Crawford Market, Esplanade-road, Bombay, the wife of P. C. Higgins, a daughter.

HILDEBRAND—Jan. 7, at Tharawaddy, British Burmah, the wife of A. H. Hildebrand, a daughter.

MCMULLIN—Jan. 13, at Fategarh, N. W. P., the wife of R. L. F. McMullin, a daughter.

MARZBAN—Jan. 24, at Nepean Sea-road, the wife of J. B. Marzban, a daughter.

MURRAY—Jan. 5, at Mozufferpore, India, the wife of Surgeon R. D. Murray, a daughter.

OLDHAM—Jan. 15, at Cachar, the wife of Major A. Oldham, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, a son.

PEARSON—Jan. 17, at Beach-road, Upper Colaba, the wife of A. N. Pearson, a son.

REEVES—Jan. 14, at Jhelum, the wife of Mr. Robert Reeves, a son.

RIVAZ—Jan. 12, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Major V. Rivaz, A. A.G., P.F. Force, a daughter.

RYAN—Jan. 18, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. H. Ryan, Sub-Store-keeper, Jhansi and Manikpur State Railway, a daughter.

SHEPHERD—Jan. 14, at Umballa, the wife of Major A. I. Shepherd, 4th Punjab Infantry, a son.

STORY—Dec. 23, at Dharmasala, the wife of Colonel P. Story, 1st Goorkha L.I., a son.

THOMAS—Jan. 19, at Calcutta, the wife of G. E. Thomas, a son.

THOROWGOOD—Jan. 19, at Nungumbankum, the wife of F. N. Thorowgood, a son.
TURNER—Jan. 12, at Madura, the wife of Edward Turner, C.S., a son.
WHITE—Jan. 17, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon Major Hugh B. White, A.M.D., a daughter.
WYATT—Jan. 22, at Nepean Sea-road, the wife of Sydney L. Wyatt, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKS—AUBRY—Dec. 22, at Bangalore, Edwin Herbert Brooks, of the Madras Salt Revenue Department, to Ida Ann, daughter of G. H. Aubry, of Madras.
MASTER—GRANGE—Jan. 7, at Meerut, Sarah Ellen, daughter of L. Grange, N.W.P. Police, to Edward Master, of H.M.'s N.I.S.R. Department.
PROTHERO—FRENCH—Jan. 15, at Bankipore, Michael Ernlee du Santroy Prothero, B.A., Oxford, Bengal Educational Department, to Kathleen Eleanor Gay, daughter of Surgeon-Major John Gay French, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England). Civil Surgeon, Patna, and Principal Temple Medical School.
RICHARDSON—KEITH—Feb. 9, at the Cathedral, Bombay, William St. John Richardson, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, second son of the late Arthur St. John Richardson, of the Bombay Covenanted Civil Service, to Rose, second daughter of Thomas W. Keith, Accountant General, India Office.
ROSE—AUGIER—Jan. 16, at Shahjehanpur, Willie Arthur Rose, C.E., to Florence Caroline, daughter of M. W. Augier, Ros., N.W.P.
URMSTON—BERTIE-CLAY—Jan. 7, at Palampoor, Kangra Valley, Punjab, Herbert Edwardes Urmston, Esq., late R.N., of Narwanah, second son of Colonel H. Brabazon Urmston, Southsea, to Agnes Maud, daughter of Major General E. Bertie-Clay, Bengal Staff Corps (retired).

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Jan. 14, at Panchgani, Mrs. Ellen Campbell, aged 64 years and 7 months. Deeply and sincerely regretted.
CANAVAN—Jan. 20, at 58, Church-lane, Fort, the infant son of Thomas and Dora Canavan, aged 2 months.
CLARKE—Jan. 17, at Allahabad, Kate, the wife of P. J. Clarke, aged 33.
COCQ—Jan. 7, at Tuticorin, C.H.R. Cocq, aged 58.
DICKINSON—Jan. 13, at Camp Karnijla, Ahmedabad District, James Horace, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dickinson, aged 4 months and 17 days.
FISCHER—Jan. 19, at Salem, Isabella Maude, the wife of Mr. Robert Fischer, of Madura, aged 21.
HANBURY—Jan. 26, at Bombay, Fleet Surgeon Ingham Hanbury, C.B., H.M., Troopship Malabar.
JOHNSTONE—Dec. 11, at Leamington, Emma Mary, wife of Colonel J. Johnstone, Political Agent, Manipur, aged 38 years.
MILLIGAN—Feb. 7, at Tuticorin, Madras Presidency, Maggie, the dearly-loved wife of James Milligan, and second daughter of the late Christopher Jolliffe Barter, aged 20.
RAYNER—Jan. 16, at Nesbit-lane, Mazagon, of intermittent fever, Louisa, the dearly-beloved wife of Mr. William Rayner.
TODD—Jan. 7, on board a despatch boat near Tezpur, Robert Abercrombie Todd, Managing Proprietor, Nagani Jan Tea Estate, Jorhat, Assam.
WILLIAMSON—Feb. 8, at Calcutta, W. J. Williamson, C.I.E., Major, Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, &c., Assam, India, eldest and dearly-beloved son of Samuel and Mary Anne Williamson, of Richmond-place, Chester, formerly of Holywell, North Wales.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**ARRIVALS.**

HOME—Feb. 1. Glenavon, Calcutta; Graziosa, Singapore; Princes Marie (s), Batavia.—2. Mary Stenhouse, Chittagong; Clan Grant (s), Bombay.—3. Suffolk (s), Bombay; Duke of Edinburgh, Goraupore.—4. Sevilla, Cochin; British Princess, Calcutta; Madura, Moulmein; Blairgowrie, Calcutta.
BOMBAY—Jan. 17. Surat (s), Trieste.—18. King Arthur (s), Karachi; Arabia (s), Bussorah; G. M. Stanwood, Mauritius; Deepdale (s), Cardiff.—19. Niagara (s), Rangoon; Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool; Canara (s), London; Assyria (s), Mozambique.—20. Wandle (s), Hartlepool; C. Manchester (s), Tyne; Teviot (s), London; Bosphorus (s), Newport.—21. Orion (s), Hong Kong; Grodno (s), Hull; Mascotte (s), Newcastle; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Cutch Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur; Abyssinia (s), Karachi; Lady Dalhousie (s), Cardiff.—22. Alice (s), Middlesborough; Persia (s), Liverpool; Malwa (s), London; William Douglas, New York; Knarwater (s), Newcastle.—23. Pandora (s), Trieste; Bancoora (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA—Jan. 14. Teheran (s), London; Rosslyn (s), Singapore; Commilla (s), Rangoon; Madura (s), Moulmein.—15. Maharaja (s), Singapore; Clive (s), Moulmein; Lorty, Mauritius; Dynamene, Liverpool.—16. Newcomen, Melbourne.—19. Jeddah (s), Penang; Helios (s), Colombo.
MADRAS—Jan. 15. General Picton, Melbourne; Clan Sinclair (s), London.—16. Ancona (s), Calcutta.—18. Huzara (s), Bombay.—19. Tibre, Colombo; Nerbudda (s), Calcutta.—21. L. Armstrong (s), West Hartlepool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME—Jan. 31. Laju (s), Hong Kong; Umtata (s), Port Natal; Hawarden Castle (s), Capetown; Sahara (s), Bombay; St. Olaf (s), Galle; Altmacraig (s), Bombay; Sandal (s), Aden.—Feb. 1. Macedon (s), Hong Kong; Endymion, Aden; Fannie (s), Singapore; Caffia (s), Bombay; Cairo (s), Singapore.—2. Benan (s), Algoa Bay; Victoria

(s), Bombay; Elise, Singapore; Bay of Panama, Rangoon; Kalmia, Calcutta; Mount Lebanon (s), Bombay; Restormel (s), Bombay; Glenelg (s), Singapore.

BOMBAY—Jan. 18. Oriental (s), Persian Gulf; Penthesilea, Rangoon; Leo (s), Marseilles; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), London; Almandine (s), Trieste.—19. Bachumba (s), Karachi; Albania (s), Elephant Point; Dbana Letchmy, Tuticorin.—20. Colombo (s), Marseilles; Aurett (s), Havre; Crown of Aragon, London; Mobie (s), Persian Gulf.—21. H.M.S. Euphrates, England; C. Edinburgh (s), Liverpool; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf.—23. Coptic (s), Liverpool; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur; Africana, Mozambique; Patna (s), London; Nowshera (s), Calcutta.—24. Princes Seaphi, Bangkok; John Oort, Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA—Jan. 1. Steamers Ancona and Satara.—16. City of Oxford.—20. Booljana, Chindwara, and Maharani.

MADRAS—Jan. 6. Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—18. Clan Sinclair (s), Calcutta.—19. Quetta (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY—Per *Makua*, Jan. 22.—From London: Mr. Playfair, Mr. E. Bibby, Miss Sutcliffe, Mr. George Westwood, Mr. Howard Wrigley, Mr. J. C. Wrigley, Mr. N. W. Cutter, Mrs. Cutter. From Venice: Mr. A. Philippi, Mr. and Mrs. Herriott, Mr. Benkin, Mr. H. Cohn, Mr. Berins, Sir W. Clarke, Mr. Glidstone, Major Conway-Gordon. From Brindisi: Mr. J. J. Guise, Mr. D. W. Reid, Mr. J. Fulford, Mr. Romilly, Major General and Mrs. Playfair, Mr. Hansfeld, Major Vaughan, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. F. S. Macintosh, Mr. Bull, Mr. Kickup, Mr. W. H. Jones, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Gaspar, Mr. J. W. Reid, Mr. F. W. Dillon, Mr. W. G. C. Scott.

AT BOMBAY—Per *Surat*, Jan. 24.—From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Cardross Grant and maid, Major and Mrs. Holmes, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Cha. Steiner. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Salkfield, Dr. D. N. Glade, Col. Vibart, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon and two children, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. A. Forbes and infant, Mr. J. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hooper, Mr. A. M. Robinson, Mr. H. L. Stevens, Mr. G. W. Thorn, Surg on Major Roe, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. W. S. McKelfield, Mr. Guillaume, Mr. Muassu. From London: Mr. C. Stewart, Mr. G. S. Laird, Mr. James Baker, Mr. H. G. Tomlinson, Mr. Riehel, Mr. T. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, three children, and infant, Mr. Baboo Joomeer, Mr. Horan.

AT VENICE—Per *Gualior*, Feb. 12.—From Bombay: Sir Sydney and Lady Waterlow and maid, Miss Crocker, Mr. W. G. Lauers, Major General W. S. Cooper, Mr. R. T. Renfrey, Major C. D. Smeti, Mr. B. G. Gildemeister, Mr. and Mrs. J. MacLaughlin and two daughters, Major Flete, Mr. S. Holten, Gunner Lemperley, Mr. A. Chippendale, Dr. Gilbee, Miss M. White.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY—Per *Gualior*, Jan. 25.—Per London: Mr. Lauers, Dr. Gilbee, Mr. A. W. Chippendale, Mr. Temperley, Major Frere. For Venice: Miss Martha White, Major General W. S. Cooper, Major C. D. Swete, Sir Sydney and Lady Waterlow, Miss Crocker. For Trieste: Mr. B. Gildemeister. For Suez: Mr. A. H. Little, Mr. G. S. Wheaton, Mr. O. H. Perkins, Mr. F. C. Hubbell, Mr. R. H. Peck, Mr. Walter Hubbard, Rev. N. Siles, Miss J. Sparr.

COURTS-MARTIAL—At a general court martial-assembled at Rawal Pindi, on 11th December, Private Joseph Connor, of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charges:—(1) Disobeying an order of Lance Corporal John Hennessey, the orderly corporal of the company, to draw rations; (2) saying to Lance Corporal John Hennessey, of the same battalion—"If you do not go away quickly, I will give you a clout of my bayonet," or words to that effect; (3) discharging a rifle loaded with powder and a bullet at Lance Corporal John Hennessey, of the same battalion, his superior officer, who was in the execution of his office. The court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years. The sentence has been confirmed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.—At a district court-martial held at Ferozepore, on Jan. 7, Private John Gumbling, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, was charged with sleeping on his post when on sentry, at Ferozepore Dec. 27, 1883. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighty-four days. The sentence was confirmed by Lieutenant General Hume, Commandant, Lahore Division; but the General, in consequence of the prisoner's good character and the absence of any previous convictions against him, remitted twenty-eight days of the imprisonment awarded.

During 1884 only eight officers, says a Calcutta paper, will succeed to their allowances, five belonging to the Staff Corps, two to the Infantry, and one to the Cavalry Locals. The first in the list is Colonel E. Dandridge, who for twenty-four years held command of the 40th N.I., and is at present Brigadier-General at Peshawur, who completes his thirty-eight years' service on the 14th inst. He has, however, still over three years to run of his present appointment. It is, however, believed that he contemplates retiring during the present or next year; on the 1st March next he will be fifty-five years of age. Colonel Dandridge first joined the old 73rd N.I., and in June, 1858 was appointed to the present 40th N.I., as commandant, which he held till May, 1882. General Dandridge's active service record only shows the Punjab campaign of 1848.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent. | Rs. 95½ to 96¾ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. | 100½ to 101¾ |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan | — |
| Ten years | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 107½ |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up | Rates |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 747½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 850 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 640 |
| Agra | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28 | 700 |
| National of India | 12½ | 85 |
| Oriental | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba | 700 | 785 |
| Frere | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 390 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton | 2,850 | 1,120 |
| Albert Ginning | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi | 1,100 | 1,150 |
| Apollo (small shares) | 2,200 | 380 |
| Bellarv | 1,000 | 570 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning | 500 | 585 |
| New Indian | 125 | 215 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning | 250 | 50 |
| Carwar | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba | 1,880 | 1,275 |
| Dhollera Ginning | 300 | 200 |
| East India | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort | 8,500 | 2,650 |
| French | 500 | 640 |
| Sind | 750 | 560 |
| Mofussil | 400 | 475 |
| Prince of Wales | 500 | 620 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,100 | 1,250 |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart | 400 | 870 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad | 1,000 | 1,425 |
| Anglo-Indian | 100 | 138 |
| Alfred Manufacturing | 500 | 520 |
| Alliance Spinning | 700 | 950 |
| Blownuggur Mills | 100 | 38 |
| Bombay United | 1,000 | 1050 |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 1,000 | 800 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. | 500 | 710 |
| Coaria Mills | 1,000 | 815 |
| D. Spinning | 2,000 | 515 |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | 1,030 |
| Hyderabad Spinning | 1,000 | 1,235 |
| Khandeish | 1,000 | 890 |
| Madras | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 3,200 |
| Manchester Spinning | 50 | 250 |
| Mazagon Spinning | 250 | 250 |
| National Spinning | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,000 | 1090 |
| Oriental | 625 | 700 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 500 | 265 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Sholapore Mills | 1,000 | 1,490 |
| Victoria Mills | 1,000 | 790 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. | 21-14-7 | — |
| Do. New £1 Shares | — | — |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory | 100 | 114 |
| Bombay Burma Trading | 1,500 | 4,400 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300 | 340 |
| Treacher and Co. | 500 | 1,280 |
| Thacker and Co. | 100 | 180 |

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| % Promissory Notes | Rs. 94 14 to — |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) | 99 0 to — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) | 100 4 to 100 6 |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) | 100 4 to 100 6 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 100 8 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1880) | 107 0 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) | 107 12 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) | 105 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra | £10 | 125 to |
| Agra Savings | 100 | 127 to 128 |
| Allahabad | 100 | 180 to |
| Alliance of Simla | 100 | 132 to |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 845 to |
| Do. of Upper India | 100 | 130 to |
| Delhi and London | £25 | 219 to |
| Himalaya | 100 | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie | 100 | 115 to |
| National of India | £12½ | 84 to |
| Simla Bank Corporation | 500 | 520 to |
| Unconventant Service (Agra) | 100 | 92 to |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|----------|
| Asiatic Jute | 200 | 35 to 36 |
| Bally Paper Mills | £10 | 164 to |
| Barnagore Jute | £10 | 78 to 79 |
| Bengal Coal | 1000 | 1440 to |
| Bengal Ironwork | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills | £100 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. | 100 | 95 to 97 |
| Bonded Warehouse | 445 | 360 to 379 |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills | 100 | 47 to — |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills | 80 | 92 to — |
| Burrakur Coal | 100 | 135 to — |
| Calcutta Docking | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | 148 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. | 85 | 7 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100 | 126 to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press | 100 | 109 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway | 100 | 101 to 102 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | 52 to 53 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | £20 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway | £20 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal | 250 | 215 to 220 |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory | 100 | 42 to — |
| Goswory Cotton Mills | 200 | 220 to — |
| Gouripore | 100 | 82 to — |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 101 to 102 |
| Howrah Docking | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills | 100 | 83 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation | 1000 | 1750 to 1755 |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping | 100 | 116 to 117 |
| Merchants' Steam Tug | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery | 100 | 150 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press | 100 | 95 to — |
| Nanthpore Indigo | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerboom Coal | 100 | 92 to — |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway | £10 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association | 100 | 67 to — |
| Riverside Press | 30 | 62 to 63 |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas | — | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail | — | 280 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing | 100 | 50 to — |
| Strand Bank Press | 100 | 78 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | 109 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcturipore (Cachar) | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam | £20 | 540 to 565 |
| Balasan (Darjiling) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) | 100 | 30 to 35 |
| Do. contributory | 80 | 20 to 25 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) | 200 | 240 to — |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 120 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) | £10 | — to — |
| Borsillab (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Burkhola (Cachar) | 100 | 56 to 67 |
| Central Cachar | 200 | 140 to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Chota Nagpore | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) | 100 | 78 to — |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling | 100 | 115 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) | 100 | 30 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) | 90 | 45 to 46 |
| Dehra Doon | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) | 100 | 98 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) | 100 | 62 to — |
| Eastern Cachar | 100 | 70 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 53 to — |
| Giele (Darjiling) | 100 | 80 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) | 100 | 75 to — |
| Indian Terai | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellalpor (Cachar) | 250 | — to — |
| Jheer Ghat (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Kalscherra (Cachar) | 100 | 61 to — |
| Kangra Valley | 100 | — par. |
| Karnafull (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) | 100 | 35 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling | 250 | 145 to — |
| Do. contributory | 200 | 130 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai | 100 | 130 to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) | 100 | 212 to — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) | 100 | 100 to — |
| Loobah | 100 | 145 to — |
| Lower Assam | £7½ | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) | £10 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) | 100 | — to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 40 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 30 to — |
| Moran (Assam) | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) | 100 | 80 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) | £10 | — to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) | 200 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) | 100 | — to — |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) | £10 | 50 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) | 30 | 120 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) | 200 | — to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) | 85 | 67 to 71 |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) | 100 | 55 to — |
| Rajabare (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar | 56 | — par. |
| Seemah | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah | 100 | 105 to — |
| Singell (Darjiling) | 100 | 92 to — |
| Soorn (Darjiling) | 100 | 97 to — |
| Springdale (Darjiling) | 100 | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendaree (Darjiling) | 100 | 85 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) | 100 | 121 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) | 95 | 114 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) | 200 | 185 to — |
| Upper Assam | £10 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—Jan. 14.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Four per cents | 1½ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 | 3½ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) | 3½ to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) | ½ to ½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. | 1s. 7½d. | — | — |
| Do 3 mo. sight | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 23-32d. | 1s. 7½d. |
| Do. 4 do. | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 25-32d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. | 1s. 7 13-16d. | 1s. 7 25-32d. | 1s. 7½d. |
| Cred 6 mo sight | — | 1s. 7 15-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | — | 1s. 7½d. |
| Do. 6 mo sight | — | 1s. 7 15-16d. | 1s. 8½d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | — | 1s. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—Feb. 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|---|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 | 102 to 102½ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 | 103½ to 103½ |
| 4 India Enforced Paper | 73½ to 79½ |
| 4½ Do. do. 1885 | — to — |
| 4½ Do. do. 1893 | 81½ to 82 |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) | — to — |
| 4 Do. Feb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500 | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 | — to — |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 | 101 to 103 |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 | 102 to 104 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. | 100 to 102 |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government | 100 to 102 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Price. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. | 105 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | |
|--|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. | 143 to 145 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. | 150 to 152 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 | 25 to 25½ |
| Do. Ann. B, £1 per ann. (less 1/4) | 24 to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% | 131 to 133 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. | 143 to 145 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 116 to 118 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 110 to 112 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. | 124 to 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. | 123 to 125 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares | — to — |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. | — to — |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | |
|--|-----|------------|
| Eastern | 10½ | 10½ to 11 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 | 100 | — to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 | 100 | 100 to 103 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference | 10 | 13 to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austra. & China | 10 | 11 to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 | 100 | 107 to 110 |
| Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 | — | 102 to 105 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 | — | 102 to 105 |
| Indo-European | 25 | 31 to 32 |

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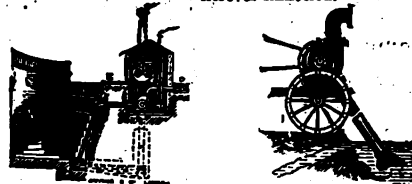
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| City of Khios | Alex. Thoms | Sat., March 29. |
| LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE— | | |
| City of Edinburgh | W. H. Barham | Thursday, Mar. 6 |
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Feb. 1; Madras and Allahabad, Jan. 30; Calcutta, Jan. 29.

If Lord Ripon has been flattering himself with the hope that the agitation among the landholders of Bengal and Behar against his "dangerous and revolutionary legislation" would prove to be only an ephemeral one, he is probably undeceived by this time. The magnificent meeting in Calcutta, thoroughly representative of every district in the Lieutenant Governorship, has been followed or preceded by meetings of great local weight and importance in all parts of the province; and now, we learn from this week's *Times* telegram, the movement has developed a regularly-constituted Association, started under auspices that render secure its future usefulness as well as its permanence.

The new Association is well named, "The Indian Constitutional Association;" and its objects are declared to be "to maintain the integrity of the Permanent Settlement, and to oppose dangerous and revolutionary legislation." Amongst its leaders we find already the honoured names of the Maharajahs of Darbhanga, Dumraon, and Hutywa; and we doubt not that the great nobles and the gentlemen of Lower Bengal will not lag behind their brethren of Behar, showing their public spirit by coming forward to stem the tide of Radicalism and Socialism that now threatens to ruin their country.

We are glad also to observe from the telegram that the leading European landowners of the province are also coming forward in numbers to join the good cause. Nor are they doing so a moment too soon, if it be true that the serious attention of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert has been turned to the possibility of resuming or modifying the grants under the Waste Lands Regulations. Such resumption or modification would be a logical sequel to the not dissimilar breach of faith contemplated in the Bengal Tenancy Bill; but it would involve a monstrous injustice to a large number of English planters, who have invested immense sums on the faith of these grants. In such a district as Chittagong, for instance, such a measure would be an act of shameless confiscation, more disgraceful than the Irish Land Act or the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

The Indian Constitutional Association will be warmly supported in England. A meeting of the executive of the London Committee formed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill was held on Monday afternoon, at 19, Clanricarde-gardens, Bayswater; and a resolution was passed pledging the Committee under certain conditions to co-operate with the new Association.

At the same meeting, a sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. C. T. Buckland), Sir George Yule, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Sanderson, and Mr. Dacosta, was empowered to draw up a petition against the Bengal Tenancy Bill for immediate presentation to Parliament. It is understood that further active measures were decided upon at the same time, and will be prosecuted with vigour.

We hope to present our readers next week with a full and detailed review of Mr. Holmes's admirable "History of the Mutiny," which has already waited too long for this recognition at our hands. Following in the steps of such able historians as Kaye and Malletson, it would have been no little credit to Mr. Holmes if he had only succeeded in making his work generally accepted as a

faithful summary of the works of his predecessors. But he has done much more than this. On many episodes of the Great Mutiny—and notably on the distinguished share borne by Mr. Commissioner Tayler, of Patna, in saving the Province of Behar—Mr. Holmes's researches have thrown a flood of new light. We trust that one incidental result of the publication of this work will be the tardy acknowledgment on the part of the Government of the disgraceful ingratitude with which Mr. Tayler has been treated.

SINCE the last meeting of the London Committee to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill, a large number of influential Anglo-Indians have joined its ranks, which now contain most of those whose opinions of Bengal affairs carry weight in this country. Among the latest additions we may mention the names of Mr. C. F. Montresor, late Commissioner of Burdwan; Mr. F. Tucker, late Judge of Dinajpur; and Mr. F. Collis-Sandess, late Administrator General of Bengal.

MR. GLADSTONE out-heroded Herod in his shuffling reply to Mr. Onslow's question about the audacious annexation of Merv and the Afghan frontier by Russia. He promised that, if this thing happened, and if that thing happened, and so on, *then* papers on the subject should be laid before Parliament at the proper time.

We deal in our leading columns with the revolution in Central Asian politics produced by the annexation of Merv by the perfidious Government of the Czar. Every patriot, be he Liberal or be he Conservative, will surely follow Mr. Stanhope's motion on this subject with warm sympathy. We are fallen on evil times, when Russia can calculate so confidently on the poltroonery of an English Government, and the unpatriotic "loyalty" of a Caucus-ridden party, as to dare such an outrage on England as that which has now been rushed through under cover of our Egyptian pre-occupations and a Radical Ministry.

ON this subject the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says.—

"A Persian representative statesman of the highest eminence whose acquaintance I recently made while travelling in Italy, writes me as follows, in reply to some queries concerning the Russian occupation of Merv: 'The policy of England is incomprehensible to us. In 1857 she forced Persia to abandon Herat, which had been connected with us for three centuries—that is to say, that at that time she punished even the attempt to approach India, whereas now she permits Russia to occupy Merv, which constitutes the last step but one towards the attainment of that end for which she has been preparing for half a century, and which she could only attain by England's weakness. Persian merchants returning from Central Asia tell me that they can scarcely recognise Bokhara and Southern Turkestan, which they are accustomed to visit every five years, so great are the changes since their last visit, Russian villages and military posts having sprung up in all directions. The Russians are liked in Central Asia, not only because they bring with them money and good weapons, of which the Turcomans are passionately fond, but still more because they hold out the prospect of warlike enterprises in which glory and treasure are to be gained. More than one trustworthy traveller has told me that throughout the whole of Central Asia the rumour has spread that the Russians will soon lead the warlike tribes into the rich plains of India, where gold, and diamonds, and beautiful weapons are lying in streets, and that the future conquerors have only to wait until some European conflagration arises, or England is in a difficulty elsewhere. You ask me whether Russia will now or in the immediate future advance against Afghanistan? Certainly not. On the contrary, she will continue to pose as the dearest friend of Afghanistan, whose commerce she is most anxious to protect, and for whose benefit she constantly watches and defeats English intrigues. Everybody in Afghanistan knows what is coming, and when you hear that fresh differences have broken out between that country and India you may feel sure the Afghans are being used as an advance guard, and that all the available horsemen of Central Asia will follow at their heels to seize on the promised land, Russia, probably, not even then relinquishing her attitude of peace and good friendship; but all the while she may arrange the whole campaign and guide the attack from Merv, transformed into a place of arms. Thus, if England at any time endeavours to thwart Russian plans in Europe, an Afghan rising will remind her of her weak point."

THE British public, only excepting that small section of it that is personally acquainted with Chinese Gordon, is rubbing its eyes in stupefied amazement over the proclamation issued by the accredited agent of the Party of Righteousness, in which the slave trade is boldly guaranteed that immunity and encouragement which everyone knows it will practically receive from the measures adopted by Mr. Gladstone's Government. But everyone who knows Gordon—and especially every one who saw anything of him during the short period when he was chafing and fuming under the trappings and in the muzzle of a Private Secretary to Lord Ripon—will recognise this proclamation as splendidly characteristic of the man, *splendide verax*. It is the very irony of fate for such a man to be employed by such a Ministry as Mr. Gladstone's.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN has unmistakably arrested the attention of the British public by his vigorous and telling exposition of the mischief we are doing by our mistaken railway policy in India. There is hardly a paper in London or the provinces, from the *Times* downwards, that has not commented on Mr. Maclean's able speech; and we trust that much good will ensue from the stirring-up of a question that has been allowed to slumber too long. We hope that the labours of Mr. Cross's Select Committee will be directed to some really good purpose; and that it will not be allowed to degenerate into a mere sham, useful only as a cloak for Lord Ripon's extravagance.

WITH respect to the Indigo Market, the following is from the price current of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.:

"Since the issue of our last report four public sales have been held, of which three consisted of rejections of marks sold privately, Native Oudes, Benares, and Rungpore, and rejections and odds and ends from previous sales, and about 700 chests of European marks; 3,114 chests were offered, out of which 2,743 chests found purchasers. We have no change to notice in prices of desirable qualities of European indigo, but undesirable mixed descriptions of Oudes and other native sorts, of which the auctions chiefly consisted, met with but little competition, and sold at a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per maund. The total quantity out of the market is 155,000 maunds, the quantity remaining unsold is about 250 chests, chiefly odds and ends of native indigo. The total crop will be about 156,000 maunds, or 16,000 above the estimate, the increase being in the native production from Benares and the North-West, of which it was impossible to get reliable information when the estimates were made. There are no private sales to report except a few lots of Gad Oudes. The season has now closed."

MESSRS. WATSON AND CO. thus report on the Tea Market:—

"At the public sales held on Jan. 24, out of 9,565 packages offered, 9,433 packages were sold. There was rather less demand, and prices were slightly easier."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending Feb. 1:—

"The Ven. Arohdeacon Warlow, of Madras; Dr. Hanbury, Surgeon of H.M.S. Malabar; Mr. Thomas A. Garratt, assistant to Messrs. Remington and Co., Bombay; Mr. D. Cargill, District Superintendent of Police, Mirzapore."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ending Jan. 22:—

"Rain has fallen in small quantities throughout the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and Assam. Slight showers have also occurred in some districts of the Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad, Punjab, and Bengal. In the Madras Presidency and Mysore, the reaping of paddy and dry grains continues, the outturn being up to the average. Standing crops are in good condition, except in parts of Bellary, where they are poor, owing to short rainfall and blight, and in Kurnool, where they have been injured by unseasonable rain. Rabi prospects are generally good in the Bombay Presidency, but the crops in three districts are suffering from blight, and late rains have been injurious to the crops in two others. Prospects continue favourable in Berar, and the crops in Hyderabad have been benefited by a recent fall of rain. In Central India and Rajputana the rabi crops are doing well and have been much

improved by the general rain. In the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain is much needed for the crops on unirrigated lands. In the Central Provinces prospects are generally good, and are improving in the Jubbulpore Division. The rain which fell in Bengal was too scanty to affect the crops, and in Behar and Chota Nagpore the rabi continues much in need of rain. The rice harvest is still in progress in a few districts, and the outturn has been generally much below the average. Prospects are unchanged in Assam. In British Burmah the paddy crop has been nearly reaped, and prices are favourable. Cholera continues severe in parts of the Madras Presidency, and small-pox and fever are prevalent in many districts throughout the country, otherwise the public health is fair. Prices are still high in Bengal."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegram from the Indian correspon lent of the *Times* is dated Calcutta, Feb. 17:—

"The question of railway extension seems likely to be strongly pressed upon the Government, and to occupy a large share of public attention during the current year. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has submitted a memorial to the Viceroy, urging that railway extension be prosecuted at the rate of 2,000 or 3,000 miles annually for the next ten years, at a cost of £20,000,000 per annum. They recommend that this sum be raised by sterling loans in London, at a guaranteed interest of 3½ per cent. in perpetuity. The following are the works which, in the opinion of the Chamber, are most urgently required.

"First, an extension, on the broad gauge, of the Bhopal State Railway, through Lalitpore and Jhansi to Gwalior, with a branch from Jhansi to Cawnpore; second, the construction of a broad-gauge Jhansi-Manikpore line; third, of a broad-gauge line from Calcutta to Nagpore; and fourth, of a broad-gauge line from Godra to Rutlam. They suggest that in future agreements with guaranteed companies the Government should always reserve the right to fix rates and fares, and to receive a moiety of the excess of profits over the guaranteed interest. They also recommend that no concession be granted to any company which is not guaranteed unless an absolute right to fix the fares be vested in the Government. Finally, they pray that the whole subject may receive immediate attention. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has addressed a despatch to the Supreme Government urging the immediate undertaking of the construction of the Calcutta-Nagpore railway. He points out that all the surveys and estimates are completed, and that the line is one of the greatest importance, not only as forming the final link in the more direct route between Calcutta and Bombay, but also as a protective work against famine, inasmuch as it will bring the vast wheat-producing tracts of the Central Provinces into communication with Bengal and with Calcutta, their natural seaport. He dwells strongly on the fact that as the proposed line will connect the broad-gauge system of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Companies, much of its advantage will be lost unless it be also constructed on the broad-gauge system. Last year the Central Provinces had an abundant harvest, while in many of the Bengal districts the crop failed, and scarcity and high prices now prevail. Were the proposed line now open, the abundance of one province could be brought to relieve the distress of the other—a course which is impossible in the present state of the communications.

"Last week witnessed the completion of one and the commencement of another important addition to the Indian railway system. The Central Bengal line, begun about three years ago, has now been opened from Calcutta to Khoolna, while at Poonah, on Wednesday, the Governor of Bombay performed the ceremony of blasting the first rock for the Western Deccan Railway line, which will be 250 miles in length, and form the third main section of the Southern Mahratta system. In his speech on the occasion Sir James Fergusson expressed his regret that the metre gauge had been adopted for that system.

"The Viceroy, on his return from Hyderabad, spent a few days in Madras, where his time seems to have been mainly occupied in receiving deputations and addresses. The most important of his speeches in reply to them was one in which he hinted at an unfavourable budget, owing to a falling-off in the opium revenue. Replying to a deputation of Eurasians, he expressed sympathy with the grievances of that community, and an intention of pressing them upon the attention of the Secretary of State. Lord Ripon left Madras on Wednesday by the troopship Clive for Trincomalee. The duration of his stay there will not exceed a few hours, and he is expected to arrive in Calcutta on Tuesday.

"A meeting of exhibitors and officials was held on Friday last, for the purpose of considering whether the Exhibition should be kept open after March 4, the date originally fixed for closing it. After some discussion it was resolved that the declaration of the awards and the closing ceremony, to be presided over by the Lieutenant Governor, should be accomplished

March 7, the day before his Honour's departure on leave and that the actual closing should be fixed for the 8th.

"A substantial grievance, pressing very severely upon civil suitors throughout India, but especially in Bengal, has been fully and clearly exposed by the Chief Justice. In a minute submitted to the Government, Sir Richard Garth argues, first, that as a matter of justice to suitors the tax on litigation should be considerably reduced; and secondly, that the form in which the tax is imposed—namely, by an *ad valorem* stamp-fee on the institution of the suit—is both unwise and inconvenient. He shows that while the cost of Civil Courts in Bengal is estimated at 33,96,066 rupees annually, the total revenue to the Government from the stamp-fees charged on civil suitors in that province is nearly double the sum expended. And by an examination of the figures for the whole country, he proves that the civil suitors in India are now made to bear the burden not only of the Civil Courts, but of all the Criminal Courts also; besides contributing a surplus of about £100,000 for the benefit of the general public. The injustice of this is self-evident, and in many instances the present system amounts to an absolute denial of justice to the poor. The whole subject clearly demands careful and early consideration.

"The action of the Government in the matter of the Bengal Tenancy Bill has called into being a new organisation, the prospectus of which has just appeared. The body, composed chiefly of European and native landholders, has assumed the somewhat ambitious name of the Indian Constitutional Association, and declares its purpose to be to maintain the integrity of the Permanent Settlement, and to oppose dangerous and revolutionary legislation. Among the names on the provisional committee are those of three great noblemen of Behar—namely, the Maharajahs of Durbungah, Dumraon, and Hutta. It is stated that a corresponding committee will be formed in England."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

AT HOME AND IN INDIA.*

UNDER this title, Mr. J. W. Sherer, C.S.I., has published a selection from tales and essays contributed by him from time to time to various periodicals. Mr. Sherer's sustained works of fiction have been very favourably received by the critics; but it is in short papers such as those here brought together that he especially shines. His minute observation, his consideration and sympathy, his polished and original manner of writing, all combine to render these miniatures of his more attractive to cultivated readers than the sensational and impassioned pictures of artists who catch the suffrages of the many by working with a broader brush upon a more extended canvas. The papers before us are classified under three heads. These are, the "Idyllic," the "Indian," and the "Social," all equally worth attentive perusal. Among the idyls may be particularly noticed "Old Parsonages" and "Dolly Skellett." The former of these is a memory of childhood, and evidently realistic in the truest sense; that, namely, in which recollections of the actual are fused in the alembic of a graceful, yet original imagination. The other is an inexplicably touching representation of a homely, innocent, unattractive peasant, whose uneventful, inarticulate career is developed by a series of tender touches, from cradle, in a neglected cow-shed, to grave, "with name alone, free from date or detail," in a corner of the village churchyard. Among the "Indian" papers (it is astonishing to find how easily one can be interesting by the same skill and loving labour) especial attention should be called to "The Fatal Rajpootin," a strange delineation of the universal empire of Venus exercised in the unfamiliar region of a Hindu temple. The "Social" series contains somewhat lighter matter, except in the tale of Lord Amelius Luttrell, in which there is exquisite characterisation and a true tragic pathos. Readers who will try the case for themselves will find themselves obliged to agree in a verdict most favourable to Mr. Sherer's appeal; and will be glad to meet him again in an effort of more importance.

* "At Home and in India," A Volume of Miscellanies. By J. W. SHERER, C.S.I. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to the late Parliamentary discussions on the subject of the Suez Canal, allow me to state an incident occurring in February, 1881.

When passing through the Canal, *en route* to Suez and Upper Egypt, at Port Said, the late Admiral Pasha MacKillop, Capt. R.N., joined our P. & O. Steamer from an Egyptian frigate anchored near. He freely conversed with us from time to time on its then unsatisfactory state, inefficiency, and future prospects. He alluded also to certain complaints made to the Khedive, to his Highness having directed him to see and inquire into the

feasibility of extending the present Canal, or the construction of a second, in connection with his other official duties at Suez and in the Red Sea, and I was clearly led to believe that the Pasha had no doubt whatever but that the legal right and responsibility remained with the Khedive to sanction the proposed work, considered even then so essential.

He was also in frequent communication with the captain of the steamer and others during the passage through the Canal. Whether Admiral MacKillop's visit was of a purely official or of a more private nature I cannot say, but he made no secret of the object he had in view, was attired in full Egyptian uniform, and was received with much ceremony and every mark of respect and distinction while on board and on landing at Suez.

He further informed me that at the time of the formation of the existing Canal he was selected by his Highness the late Khedive to survey and report on its practicability.

We had several short detentions, through grounding, passing other steamers, &c., in going through the Canal, and this, and other improvements thought necessary in the transit, were openly discussed amongst us.—Yours, &c., F. H. C.

Delawarr, Lymington, Aug. 16, 1883.

P.S.—We met again at Cairo subsequently, and had much conversation about Egypt generally. The Pasha died not long afterwards on return to Alexandria, greatly lamented by all. Feb., 1884.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

[PIONEER.]

FROM time to time we learn of the Russian General commanding the Trans-Caspian Province sending out parties of 1,500 or 2,000 men from the outpost of Baba Durmez, the eastern limit of Russian territory north of Persia, to explore the Tejend valley and country between Merv and Sarrahkha. These parties penetrate to the Afghan frontier and serve to keep the Herat authorities in a constant state of alarm, while they also stir up excitement among the local Turcoman tribes. The consequence is that the belief is gaining ground alike in Afghanistan and Persia, that Russia considers herself free to control the Tejend valley and to post her troops at any moment within gunshot of the Afghan frontier. This belief acts, of course, prejudicially to English interests on the Perso-Afghan frontier, and it is becoming daily more apparent that steps should be taken to define the actual boundary of Russian territory in that part of Asia. This can only be done by the formation of a joint commission composed of English and Russian officers who should meet at some point, say Meshed or Sarrahkha, and actually go over the ground and mark the frontier line, beyond which not even a *Sotnia* of Cossacks should be allowed to pass. The appointment of such a commission could scarcely be objected to by the Russian Government, who are just now fluent in their protestations—on paper—of respect for English interests in Central Asia, and we should be glad to see the English Foreign Office move in the matter. A limit must sooner or later be set to Russian conquests in the direction of Afghanistan, and the longer the delay in defining such a limit, the greater will be the difficulties which will eventually have to be dealt with.

[SHEFFIELD DAILY TELEGRAPH.]

"RUSSIA's relations with England are based upon a mutual and just appreciation of their interests, which are perfectly reconcilable." The voice is the voice of Mr. Gladstone, but the "medium" is the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg*. The python first slimes over the victim it is preparing to swallow. Russia must have another sweet morsel in view—under her maw, so to speak—for she has no occasion to lubricate Merv, having already swallowed that. The Russian semi-official journal understands its business, and suavely felicitates Europe upon the "fact" that English public opinion has now abandoned its former prejudices. Just so. With Mr. Gladstone in office, and his hands (by Russian help at Cairo, Suakim, Khartoum, and elsewhere) so well filled with work, his Muscovite friends probably believe they may go on unperturbed to fresh annexations. And so it is suavely stated by the Russian paper that "the interest of both Powers require that they should come to an understanding in order to enable them to carry out their civilising mission." The infamous Borgias were wont to say that Italy was an artichoke which must be eaten leaf by leaf. The Muscovite says the same in regard to the space which intervenes between himself and India. He ate up a big leaf when he annexed Khiva in face of his expressed undertaking to do nothing of the kind. He has swallowed down another juicy blade by the annexation of Merv which Mr. Gladstone has so tamely tolerated. And now the "inspired" press of St. Petersburg insults Great Britain by coupling her name with that of the most heartless tyranny under the sun as joint prosecutor of a civilising mission. Not even the terrible massacres in Egypt which lie at the door of

our Government can excuse Russia for insulting that England she has so deeply injured.

[BRISTOL TIMES AND MIRROR.]

RUSSIA long ago began the process of making political soup out of the stones of the Central Asian deserts. She has already got a number of the ingredients which go to make a complete mess of pottage, and she looks forward to the day when the cooking will be finished, and the dish served up ready for eating. The serious news is reported that the Merv Turcomans have, at last, become Russian subjects, and that their territory is merged into the Russian Empire. The thing was virtually accomplished some time ago, but the intelligence is opportunely announced, at a time when England has her hands full of troubles in Egypt. The Russian public are highly elated at this latest triumph of Muscovite craft, and Russian journals cannot help gloating over it to some extent, though they endeavour to sustain the fiction that the possession of Merv may be of more trouble than profit to Russia, and they are full of assurances that England need not be apprehensive in regard to the matter. Russia, they say, has merely annexed the territory in the interests of civilisation, and though the possession of Merv will put her in command of Sarrahks—a much more important position—she will not take advantage of this opportunity, as she would gain nothing by doing so.

A slight retrospect will show that, in the period covered by the life of a boy some fifteen years of age, the pledged Imperial word of Russia has been thrice broken. We do not refer to mere diplomatic assurances, but to solemn promises given on the personal word of honour of the Russian Emperor. The first instance was in the case of Khiva, the late Czar giving a distinct pledge not to meddle with that Khanate. Within a year or two Khiva became a Russian town, and its Khan a Russian pensioner. The next Imperial pledge given was that Afghanistan was "outside the scope of Russian politics"—a phrase quite Gladstonian in its hypocritical subtlety. Within a year or two Russia had an Embassy at Cabul arranging with Shere Ali for an attack on India. Lord Beaconsfield frustrated that little intrigue. It has been repeatedly declared, on the responsibility of Russian Imperial honour, that Russia had no design upon Merv. In this case the mask was dropped early. Perhaps Russian diplomacy was persuaded that no one would believe in Imperial falsehoods any more. Perhaps it thought English Radical policy not worth the trouble of circumvention. English Radicals did what they could to encourage this view of the case. The Duke of Argyll made what he considered to be a splendid joke about "Mervousness." The noble lord was ready to swallow any amount of Russian mendacity, and he was further convinced that, even if Russia broke her word as to Merv, she could do no harm to England. Lord E. Fitzmaurice, the present Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whose chief qualification is excessive flippancy, endeavours to copy the demeanour of the Duke of Argyll. Questioned in Parliament on the subject of the news from Merv, he replies that "he cannot read Russian." This is pitiful trifling in any case, but it is deprived of any small point which it might possess by the circumstance that the news of the annexation of Merv was first published in an official journal published in French. It seems that our present rulers will never learn to regard as serious the responsibilities and obligations involved in the charge of a great empire. There is every reason to believe that the present of a new axe would have a more exciting effect on our eloquent and athletic Premier than the loss of a colony. The Russians, at any rate, take no trouble to conceal their appreciation of the importance, from a national point of view, of the latest annexation. They know that this acquisition creates a new military basis of extension for their country, and that the road for an advance against India is almost within the Russian grasp. Every Russian officer is aware of the certainty that, sooner or later, Russia will fight England for the possession of India. There is hardly a Russian Moujik, ignorant though he may be, who does not know or think that he knows, that Russia is destined to drive the English out of Hindoostan. Russia can now easily make a move on Herat, the key of India, with Merv for her base. She can afford to wait for the establishment of railway communication behind her, and in the meantime she can creep on, always under the familiar mask, until Persia shall become her vassal State, and the Shah her obedient servant. All this may be only matter for jesting, in the eyes of Radical politicians, but the Russian progress in Central Asia is a matter of grim earnest. It is not worth while to discuss whether England ought to have gone to war with Russia for the purpose of staying her progress, because the contingency ought never to have arisen, and would not have arisen in the face of the exercise of ordinary care for British interests. Instead of doing or saying anything to stay the Russian advance, our Radical rulers have looked on with a broad grin, and have been guilty of the almost incredible folly of abandoning ground on their side, as Russia has advanced on hers. Of course, we shall have to fight by and by, though no Englishman in his senses would care to trust the military defence of India to Mr. Gladstone. He would probably abandon it as an encumbrance. England has cause to thank God—we say it with all reverence—that Lord

Beaconsfield, and not Mr. Gladstone, was in power when Russia, a few years ago, was at the gates of Constantinople. Now that Merv has fallen, Herat is of more importance to England than Constantinople.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN ASSAM.

THE following resolution on the results of the recent railway surveys in Assam and Chittagong is published by the Government of India in the Public Works Department:—

CHITTAGONG TO ASSAM.

With a view to investigating the best route for railway communication with Assam, a survey party was sent during the cold season of 1881-82 to examine the route across the Garo Hills from Mymensing to the valley of the Brahmaputra near Gauhati. As the result of this reconnaissance was not favourable, it was arranged, on the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, that a route from Comillah through Cachar across the North Cachar Hills to the upper portion of the Brahmaputra valley should be examined during the cold season of 1882-83; and at the same time a railway survey was ordered from the port of Chittagong *via* Comillah to Daudkandi on the Megna. Owing, however, to changes in the channels of the rivers, it was reported that Daudkandi would be difficult of approach for steamers, and the Government of Bengal recommended that Chandpore on the Megna should be selected instead of Daudkandi as the terminal station of the line, and the Chittagong survey has accordingly been directed on that point, necessitating an extension of the Comillah-Cachar line southwards to a place named Laksham on the Chittagong-Chandpore line.

2. The reports of these several surveys and reconnaissances have been received, and the results may be summarised as follows:—

CHITTAGONG TO CHANDPORE AND COMILLAH.

The report and estimate of the Chittagong Railway deals with the line to Chandpore, 111¼ miles, and the Laksham Comillah section of the Cachar line, 17¼ miles, making a total of 128½ miles. The total estimated cost, Rs.1,08,25,000, gives the average cost per mile of construction at Rs.84,240. This rather high rate for a metre gauge railway is necessitated by heavy banks and the provision of headway for boat traffic at bridges. The greater portion of the country traversed is flooded in the rainy season. The Fenny is the only large river crossed, and for this, twenty spans of 100 feet each on wrought iron cylinders have been provided, but the exact site of the bridge requires further investigation.

3. The gross traffic receipts have been put at Rs.18,45,000, or about Rs.275 per mile per week, which, allowing 50 per cent. for working expenses, would give a return on capital outlay of about 8½ [the Financial Department of the Government of Bengal estimate this at 10 per cent.] per cent., irrespective of any traffic derived from extensions to the north east.

COMILLAH TO SILCHAR.

4. The total length of this section is 175 miles, and estimated cost of construction amounts to Rs.1,40,58,000, or at the average rate of Rs.80,425 per mile. The largest river on this length is the Gumti, for which six spans of sixty feet each have been provided; but this and the other navigable streams which are crossed afford highways of trade at right-angles to the line, and thus would become important feeders.

5. There is little information available on which to base really reliable estimates of traffic, but the Engineer in Chief roughly calculates on a return of six per cent. on the capital outlay, on the supposition that the line terminates at Cachar, and would increase this to 7·85 per cent. if the extension northwards were carried out.

BADAPUR TO DIBRUGURH, WITH BRANCH TO GAUHATI.

6. A reconnaissance only has been made of this portion, but it would appear that the best alignment obtainable will, on leaving the Cachar district, cross the Barak river either at Badapur, eighteen miles by road from Silchar, or at the Telya Tila, near Balighat, within four miles of Silchar. The line would then pass up the Jatinga valley on the left bank of the river to a point near Dulaigam, where it would cross to the right bank. On leaving the Jatinga the line would run *via* the Mahur river down the Towi branch into the Mupa valley; it would thence pass round the flank of the Sandreng hill and enter at the head of the Djakho valley by a tunnel, and on *via* the Langladisa valley to Lumding. The cost of this hill section is estimated at Rs.1,30,000 per mile, or Rs.1,33,90,000 in all.

7. At Lumding the proposed line bifurcates—one branch running down the Dimepur valley into Upper Assam to Dibrugurh, a distance of 197 miles, the cost of which is estimated at Rs.80,000 per mile, or a total of Rs.1,57,60,000; and the other going into the valley of the Brahmaputra to Gauhati, *via* Roha, a distance of 122 miles, estimated to cost Rs.97,60,000, at the same rate. If, however, the branch were taken to Nowgong, a distance of fifty-nine miles, it would similarly cost Rs.47,20,000.

8. The distances and estimated cost of the metre gauge of the various lines making up one project for the opening up of Sylhet, Cachar, and Assam, and their connection with the

Megha at Chandpore and the sea at Chittagong, are, therefore as follows:—

| | Miles. | Rs. |
|--|--------|-------------|
| (1) Chittagong to Chandpore ... | 111½ | 94,66,000 |
| (2) Laksham-Comilla-Silchar ... | 192 | 1,54,17,000 |
| (3) Badapur, on the Silchar line, to Lumding ... | 114 | 1,42,70,000 |
| (4) Lumding to Dibrugurh ... | 197 | 1,57,60,000 |
| Total length Chittagong and Chandpore to Dibrugurh ... | 614½ | 5,49,13,000 |
| Adding— | | |
| (5) Branch from Lumding to Gauhati ... | 122 | 97,60,000 |
| Total ... | 736½ | 6,46,73,000 |

The particulars of five different schemes which have been put together by Mr. Buyers, with the object of facilitating a discussion of the whole question, will be found among the papers. With regard to these, it appears sufficient for the present to observe that, in view of the existing facilities for trade afforded by the Brahmaputra, a question of a railway between Gauhati and a point on the left bank of the river, opposite Dhubri, may well lie over for the present, and that if railway communication with Nowgong, or a point beyond it on the river, opposite Tezpur, should hereafter be desired, it can probably be most readily afforded by a branch of the Lumding-Gauhati line taking off from Baha or its vicinity.

9. Reliable estimates of traffic are, in this case, as in that of the others, not as yet available, but it is estimated that the 433 miles on this section from Badapur to Gauhati and Dibrugurh will, in themselves, pay 174 per cent. and 1 per cent. more from local goods traffic, and carriage of coal arising out of the sections between Badapur and the coast.

GENERAL REMARKS.

10. From the preceding remarks, it will have been observed that the financial prospects of the undertaking, as a whole, cannot be estimated with any precision. The rough estimates which have been made are, however, for the most part, based on present trade returns; whereas the opening of railway communication invariably leads to the creation of new traffic. Bearing in mind that the line will have the advantage of using excellent and cheap coal from the Makum coal-field, the estimates of 5·38 per cent. as mean net profit is perhaps not unreasonable.

11. The most important point brought out by the examination of the country that has been undertaken is, that a practicable route can be found across the North Cachar Hills into Assam; and there appears little reason to doubt that a railway following this route and serving, as it would, the important districts of Tylhet and Cachar, has enormous advantages over a railway simply running down a valley of the Brahmaputra, parallel throughout its length to a navigable river and commanding only a narrow tract of country.

12. That the sections from Chittagong and Chandpore to Silchar will prove very remunerative appears to be clearly established. The undertaking, as a whole, is estimated to yield 5·38 per cent. Before, however, any final opinion can be pronounced upon this point, it is necessary to have careful reconnaissances of the point lines from Lumding to Gauhati and Dibrugurh, and further inquiry into the traffic they are likely to obtain and to develop. Three survey parties are, during the present cold season, engaged upon this duty, as also one on the further examination and location of the line between Badapur and Lumding.

13. The success of the Engineer-in-chief, Mr. J. W. Buyers, and his party in having found out a passage for a railway through the North Cachar Hills is highly satisfactory, and their labours are fully appreciated by the Government of India.—*Pioneer.*

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INDIA.

THE time is fast approaching when the constitution of the special committee, the appointment of which has been promised by Lord Kimberley, will be made an open secret. But it is not too late for the authorities at Government House—having regard to the new ideas which almost day by day are being developed on the question of railway extension in India—to endeavour to convey to their correspondents, the India Office, some idea of the enormous responsibilities which will be incurred by the gentlemen who are about to act in the capacity of assessors to the responsible Ministers on the Indian railway question. Never in the history of commercial civilisation has there been a series of more potentially momentous problems presented for solution to any body of political students than those which are about to be submitted to Lord Kimberley's Committee. If the gentlemen who are appointed by the India Secretary to advise him as to the best method of extending the railway system in this country can succeed in formulating a scheme by which locomotion can be facilitated in this great country, they will have succeeded in introducing a new factor into the commercial conditions of the world. But the results of their

successful labours would not end there. In the event of their being able fully to accomplish the task to the achievement of which their willing services are about to be lent, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have aided in rendering the lives of millions of the industrious people who inhabit the Great Indian Peninsula more tolerable than they have been, during long past centuries. Surely this is an ambition the realisation of which would well repay the most strenuous exertion on the part of the most eminent statesmen, financiers, and engineers who are creating in the "Greater Britain" the most wonderful aggregation of grand commercial and political realities with which the economic historian has ever had to deal, since the first savage began to exchange a piece of iron for a pound of rice. Great statesmen work for something more noble than the reputation of an hour. Lord Kimberley has now within his grasp the possibility of leaving his name printed on the hearts of myriads of the toiling sons of India, who, through long, burning hours, are wearing out the strength which God has given them in order to provide for their daily wants, without being able to reach the markets where the rich commodities which they produce would realise the price which would render their production profitable.

The duty which is now incumbent upon the Indian Government, both in Calcutta and in London, to provide adequate locomotive appliances which will enable the cultivators of the soil in this country to obtain the hire of which their labour is worthy, is almost a sacred one. We who, in this country have undertaken the task of guiding the destinies of almost countless millions of people who are swarming over a territorial area which is as large as Europe, have accepted a responsibility which, to the mind of any conscientious man who is engaged in conducting the administrative business of the country, is almost appalling. The difficulties which surround the financier or the legislator who honestly seeks, to the best of his ability, to assist in the rapid development of the commercial possibilities of the land—and the consequent increased material comfort of its people—sometimes seem almost insuperable. But it is the character of the typical Englishman to court difficulties, for the sake of overcoming them. The over-ripe plum which falls from the bough is never so sweet as that which is plucked by the climber from the topmost branch of a tree. If Lord Kimberley and his colleagues could fully realise the fact that every additional hundred miles of railway which—under good advice as to engineering and commercial considerations—are made in India means health and happiness to millions of homes, surely they would be willing to work until their last energies were spent, in order to destroy the obstacles which, at present, prevent the free flow of European capital into this country, which only requires financial irrigation in order to send back a flood of wealth which would float the irrigators into a haven of assured prosperity.

All the grand results which are thus suggested may be secured, if only Lord Kimberley and his advisers in Calcutta exercise sufficient care in the selection of the men who are to form the Committee, and of the expert-witnesses who are to supply the evidence on which the report will be founded. There will be no difficulty in obtaining more than a sufficiency of the strictly professional testimony, necessary for forming an opinion as to the actual construction of the required lines of railway. The Government of India is fortunate in having in its employ a body of military and civil engineers whose technical knowledge is not surpassed by that which is devoted to the service of any other country. But the evidence which is to be given to Lord Kimberley's committee should not be confined to the experience of engineers and financiers. There are, unquestionably, grave difficulties—such, for example, as arise from the fluctuating value of the Indian currency—which may possibly have to be considered before any scheme for the financing of a grand Indian railway scheme can be thoroughly formulated. On questions of this kind it will be necessary for the Home Government to take into their confidence the able and experienced gentlemen who at present control the business of the Indian Exchequer in Calcutta. And whenever an issue is raised as to the comparative merits of competing routes, it will be desirable to have the fullest information, as to the nature of existing engineering difficulties, which can be obtained from scientific specialists. But, with reference to the actual necessities and the commercial possibilities of the great producing districts of India, it is imperative that Lord Kimberley's committee should be assisted by the advice of men who have already shown their sincere belief in the commercial future of the country by the investment of their capital in the development of its resources; who know the actual value of a maund of Indian produce in the City—having regard to present and to possible future rates of transit—and who can explain to the committee the conditions under which such confidence in the substantial soundness of Indian commercial enterprises would be inspired in Europe that the capital of investor would at once begin to flow, with the strength of a torrent, into the markets of Hindostan.—*Englishman.*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BURMA.

THE Local Self-government scheme, in its application to Burma last year, was limited to towns, and the rural districts have continued under the paternal rule of the local officer. Two classes of towns were dealt with under the scheme; the larger towns which already possess Municipal Committees, and the smaller ones, which were without that form of administration. The latter were forthwith provided with new and improved machinery in the shape of committees, consisting of the chief residents, who were nominated for the work by the Commissioners of divisions. The Burma administration report for last year states that the machinery worked "with fair success." It is not surprising to learn that the Committees showed a tendency to exercise "somewhat too freely, perhaps, the power which has been conferred upon them, of increasing the number and raising the pay of municipal employees." It seems also that in nearly every case they used the privilege of electing their own president by choosing the district or sub-divisional officer,—thus, in this matter, also realising anticipations as to their probable course of action. The towns where municipal institutions were already at work at the time of the introduction of the new scheme were seven in number, and to them was proposed the elective system in substitution for the appointment of the municipalities by the method of nomination. We are told that six of the seven declared in favour of election, the exception being the town of Prome, where, it is said, the balance of public opinion strongly inclined to the preservation of the *status quo*. The elections were duly held in the six towns. "Except in Rangoon," the report says, "the native communities displayed but little interest in the election of their representatives. It is possible that their apathy arose partly from ignorance of the nature and intention of the novel procedure introduced. And it may be hoped that in future years the importance of the privilege conferred on them will be duly recognised." The penning of this sentence shows that Mr. Crosthwaite has a hitherto unsuspected fund of humour in him. In Rangoon, where the interest over the elections was keener, we find that "a fair number of Europeans and Burmese came to the poll," but "the representatives of other communities were returned unopposed. All the new municipalities, with the exception of those of Henzada and Akyab, where the civil surgeon and assistant commissioner were respectively chosen, elected the deputy commissioner as their chairman. The new municipalities appear to have taken great interest in the sanitation of the towns entrusted to their care, and to have improved matters in that respect considerably; though the chief commissioner is apparently unacquainted with the state of affairs in Calcutta, when he writes that, as compared with towns in India, Rangoon was still very backward in respect of sanitation. The municipalities also seem to have devoted themselves with zeal to the education of their townfolk, and spent nearly four times as much on the schools made over to their charge than had been spent on those institutions by those who had the care of them before. The control of all hospitals within municipal limits was also made over to the new corporations, who spent on them nearly twice as much as has been spent during the preceding year. This extra expenditure they were enabled to make, owing partly to larger grants from the local Government, and partly to the fact that they were relieved from the charge of the police, a burden which their predecessors had borne. On the whole it would seem that the introduction of the election system, has made little change in the actual administration of municipal Government in Burma. The district officer, as hitherto, appears to be the recognised source of all initiative and authority.—*Englishman*.

FAILURE OF THE DECCAN RELIEF ACT.

WHAT is to be the ultimate fate of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act is a question which the public would like to have answered, and which the Bombay Government sternly refuse to reply to in the slightest degree. The Act is of interest to the public not only on account of its practical bearing, but also because it affected certain important economic principles. Has the Act given to the world one more illustration of the failure of all legislation in restraint of contract? Some time ago we suggested that Government should appoint a commission to inquire into the working of this Act. A commission consisting of Mr. Ritchie, who was a member of the Deccan Riots' Commission, and is acquainted with the state of the Deccan, a High Court Judge, and a revenue officer, acquainted with the districts in which the Act has been working, would have commanded the confidence of the public. Instead of appointing a commission, the Government appointed Mr. Woodward, a comparatively junior Civilian. He has had no legal experience, and therefore, cannot be well acquainted with the art of cross-examination, which is the art of putting searching questions, and he was totally unacquainted with the districts or the state of the people where the Act has been in force. It is, therefore, obvious that in a tour of four or five months over an extensive tract of country Mr. Woodward could not have had time to carefully sift a vast number of complicated facts and to form a ripe judgment on them. That Mr.

Woodward has formed some judgment is certain, because he has written a report on the working and effects of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. Mr. West, who has taken much interest in the Act, and from the outset declared that it would be a failure, has written a minute in which he shows that his criticisms on the principles of the Act have not been in the least affected by Mr. Woodward. Mr. Ranade, the native most distinguished in the Presidency for wide reading and calm judgment, has answered this learned High Court Judge. The Chief Secretary to Government has also drawn up a very elaborate and learned minute on the whole question.

What substantial reason can there be for keeping these papers from the public? There has unfortunately grown up an idea in the Bombay Secretariat that the art of secrecy is the sole art of statesmanship. We receive more valuable State papers from a remote minor Government in the course of a month than we receive from our own Government in the course of a year. High officials are fond of attacking the Press for criticising measures without sufficient knowledge. But when the Press goes wrong, it is in error and not in crime. It is the officials who commit the crime, for they keep back information from an appalling dread of the slightest breath of criticism. They know not that "the ignorance of the people is a bottom pit for a temporary system; the interest of active men in the State is a foundation perpetual and infallible." However, secretariat secrecy is never very rigid. So far as we can gather Mr. Woodward's report fully confirms what we have always maintained, that the poverty of the ryot is not solely due to the money-lender, but chiefly to the tillage of poor lands. In the Deccan the population has multiplied beyond the margin of cultivation. Vast numbers cultivate fields which on an average of seasons will not yield them sufficient to subsist on. This is an evil which cannot be cured by legislation. We must teach them to break through tradition, and to learn to seek other employments and distant lands. The Deccan Act was an attempt to preserve the peasant from the action of well-known economic laws. The ryot, however thriftless he might be, was to be saved expropriation. We are informed by native gentlemen who have closely watched the working of the Act—and we hear that their remark is confirmed by Mr. Woodward's report—that the effect of the Act has really been to place land in the hands of few holders. The *sowcar* never cared to be a landlord. As long as the ryot paid the interest he let him be the owner. But when a cultivator lends money to a fellow cultivator—and since the *sowcar* has been deposed, the well-to-do cultivator is fast becoming a money-lender—the great object of the mortgagee is to dispossess the mortgagee and cultivate the land himself. We do not regret this, though it is the irony of destiny that the Act should have brought about that which is most tried to avoid. Small holdings passed away in England because tenants who could cultivate large farms could produce more wealth at less cost. The same must happen in India. It is the capitalist who is able to change the methods of his culture and raise the produce suited to the time. After the men of the very small holdings have been got rid of in the Deccan, then we may look for the growth of a more stable and healthy condition of rural society. Small holdings answer only in those countries where the people understand the value of migration and prudential restraints.

The insolvency provisions of the Act were also attempts to run counter to economic laws. The enforcement of contracts voluntarily entered into has been aptly described as a kind of protection to freedom:—"There can be no doubt that a refusal to enforce such contracts is an interference with the spontaneous organisation of industry which the system of natural liberty contemplates, in which the enforcement of contract is the one elementary process by the repetition and complication of which the whole fabric is bound together." The Bombay Government have expressed astonishment that the insolvency provisions should have remained a dead letter. But the ignorant ryot knew better than his civilised master that the payment of debts is essential to the cohesion of society. However, the ryot is suffering from the ignorance of his rule. The insolvency provisions have only proved that if you increase the risks of the money-lender, you intensify the hardships of the business. The *sowcar* no longer lends money on mortgage security, unless the land is exceptionally valuable, and he demands a transfer of the land. The poor ryots, who are in the majority, find it impossible to get loans, and to them loans are essential in order to buy seed and food and to meet the Government assessment which must be paid punctually. We shall be able to gauge the full extent of this evil when the next bad season comes, as in the Deccan it is certain to come. The ryot is not to blame for his loss of credit, for he has been too proud or too shrewd to avail himself of the insolvency clause. But his masters thought that they could despise the experience of ages. The result is that much land remains unsown, owing to the difficulty of getting bullocks to cultivate it. In old days the *sowar* would have advanced the money to buy the bullocks. The appointment of conciliators instead of judges was also an attempt to despise the lessons taught by experience. Experience has proved that arbitration, as a rule, is the most dilatory and the most uncertain

of all forms of trial. If conciliation and arbitration supplied the needs of society, a refined system of laws could never have sprung up. The effect of the conciliation system has been in favour, not of the debtor, but of the creditor. In the majority of cases the defendant does not appear, and the creditor obtains that which is as good as a decree, without paying the costs of a decree. If our information be correct, Mr. Woodward's report and the minutes written on it have clearly shown that the Act on the whole has proved a failure, and the time has come when it should be thoroughly revised. If we be wrong the Government can easily put us right by supplying us with all the papers.—*Times of India*.

MEMORIAL MEETING IN HONOUR OF THE LATE BABU KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

THE memorial meeting in honour of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen was held at the Town Hall on Jan. 30. The Hon. W. W. Hunter occupied the chair. There was a large attendance, amongst those present being the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. C. P. Ibert, Mr. Justice Cunningham, Father Lafont, the Rev. Mr. Dall, Mr. H. W. Wood, Dr. Harvey, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Mr. Kristodas Pal, Rajah Hunendra Krishna, Nawab Abdul Luteef, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, Moulvie Abdul Rahman, and other distinguished native gentlemen.

Mr. Wood as Sheriff, opened the meeting, and proposed that the Hon. W. W. Hunter should take the chair.

The Chairman, in an eloquent speech, said that they had met together to do honour to the memory of a great man. The list of gentlemen who desired to convene the meeting consisted of representative men of all races and creeds; of Englishmen high in the councils and administration of the Empire, distinguished at the bar and on the bench of the Supreme Court; Hindoos of every caste; leaders of the Mahomedan community; Christian ministers, Protestant and Roman Catholic; and merchants, editors, and men of science. The chairman dwelt on the unwearied public labours of Keshub, his blameless dignity, splendid public eloquence, and his private charities. His (the chairman's) duty, in opening a meeting representing in a special degree the East and the West, was confined to pointing out that Keshub represented in a special manner the fusion of European science with Indian thought. Death found him in the midst of his labours, but the concourse at that meeting and the messages received from many distant lands proved that India and England were alike resolved that his memory should not be forgotten.

The Hon. J. Gibbs then rose and proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting, representing all classes of the community, records its sense of the loss sustained by the people of India by the death of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen." Mr. Gibbs said that it had been a source of sincere, though mournful, satisfaction to him to sign the requisition calling the meeting. He had for many years been deeply interested in the great movement over which Keshub so ably and wisely presided. He had heard of it before he came to this country, and he even remembered, when quite a child, seeing Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, who was a friend of his father's. He had taken personally a great interest in watching the movement, and had considered it a duty to attend there that day to bear personal testimony to the loss which India had sustained by the removal of the great religious leader.

The resolution was seconded by Nawab Abdul Lateef and supported by Surendranath Banerjee, and carried.

Mr. Justice Cunningham, in proposing the second resolution—"That public subscriptions should be opened for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the deceased by a suitable memorial, the nature of the memorial to be determined hereafter, with reference to the amount of the subscriptions forthcoming," said that the reconciliation of faith and thought was if it be possible, beyond all question the greatest of human achievements, and he thought every attempt to achieve it demanded their sympathy, admiration, and affection. A native of India who was able, so far as was done by their deceased friend, to solve that great problem, must ever remain famous in the annals of his country. Common natures could not conceive such a thing feeble and cowardly natures would not attempt it, but a man who was able, among the ruins of creeds and faiths around him, to construct out of those *débris* a system of pure and lofty Deism, to place that before the minds and intelligences of his fellowmen, to shape it into a system, to trace a path in which their steps might walk, and a system by which their lives might be guided was, he thought, one that his countrymen might well remember with affection, and which other than his countrymen might long regard as one of the benefactors of his species. A man who enslaved by superstition, unbewildered by the blaze of modern knowledge, unaffected by those ties which hold us in the course of life, was able to minister to the spiritual interest of his fellows, was, he (the speaker) thought their greatest friend, and it was because he regarded Keshub as such a minister and such a friend, that he thought not only his disciples, but the public at large might take some steps, and he trusted steps worthy of the oc-

asion, to hand down his memory to the love and respect of times to come.

Father Lafont seconded the resolution. He said that Keshub was one of his best friends, and he had helped him whenever he could. He gave a short history of the many good works of the deceased.

Babu Kali Churn Banerjee supported the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Ghose, barrister-at-law, proposed the third resolution, to the effect that a committee be appointed to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Kumar Nil Krishna seconded, and Mr. Protap Chunder Mozoomder supported the resolution, which was carried. A numerous committee, with the Hon. W. W. Hunter as president, comprising members of all classes of people in Bengal, was then nominated.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, and this having been acknowledged, the meeting separated.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

MR. J. BOSISTO, in the course of his lecture on Australia at Calcutta, on the 24th ult., said:—Australian productions, either as products or manufactured goods, are not meagre; her manufactures are extensive, full of the latest mechanical improvements; her artisans do not lack either knowledge, intelligence, or industry; her merchants and commercial men will bear comparison for upright conduct, strict probity, and liberal considerations in all business relations with any elsewhere. The yearly increasing magnitude of her resources, both in raw materials and manufactured goods, give her the power to go outside and enter into the other markets. Her rise and progress during the past three decades have been not only rapid, but her people are settled and fixed; nor desire to seek "fresh fields or pastures new;" the sequence follows—her industries and manufactures are firmly established, there is no desire, therefore, to keep her industrial labour confined within the radius of the Australian group; for, notwithstanding the variations of the tariff of the several colonies, and the principles which have guided each one in its separate policy, yet each is fully alive to the value and to the necessity of opening up markets in other countries for the disposal of their products and manufactures. The Australian colonies do not come here in the spirit of rivalry one with the other. As years have rolled on, Australia's public men have learnt that mere divisional lines on the map of Australia must not give strong class jealousies, envyings, or evil speaking. The iron horse has brought, and is bringing, more and more each succeeding year the great cities and country districts of each colony into closer ties of relationship. The well-being of Australia does not lie within the circumscribed limits of any one of her separate colonies; her wealth and influence is only to be obtained by united action, be it in the protection of her coasts from an enemy, or in the extension of trade and commerce. And now I come to a subject which, I am sure, possesses for all present a deep interest—*viz.*, the development of trade between the Continent of Australia and this vast and wealthy Empire. I have attempted to show how boundless are our resources, and the special advantages which we may fairly claim to possess in the way of soil, climate, and powers of production. Forming, as we do, part of the same great Empire, and owning the sway of the noble lady who has so long and so honourably wielded the sceptre of State, it is but natural that many of our interests should be identical. At present Australian produce is forwarded direct to London and other great emporiums of the Old World, and then finds its way to India by circuitous channels. What is required to develop trade and draw us closer together is direct communication by means of fast and regular steamers; and I think, ladies and gentlemen, that the present is an opportune time to seriously consider the question. I find that, from figures recently published, the trade between the two countries increased last year by nearly eleven lakhs of rupees; and this, notwithstanding a decline in the number of horses supplied—and until recently horses, as you know, formed almost the only branch of trade with India so far as Australia was concerned. With the establishment of direct steamers between the Australian and Indian ports, new avenues of exchange would be opened up which at present are impracticable. Dealing with the question of food supply alone, it will be seen that Australia is in particularly good position. In the matter of cultivation, South Australia, with an area of 903,425 square miles, has 2½ million of acres under crop; New South Wales, possessing a territory to the extent of 309,175 square miles, has 733,528 acres; while Victoria, with 87,884 square miles, has no less than 2¼ millions of acres in cultivation. In respect to wheat and other cereals, we can hardly expect to supply India, herself a great grain-producing country, but such commodities as sugar, flour, and wines, can be furnished to any extent. Pursuing, however, the list of products which Australia is prepared to contribute, I will take next meat, tinned and frozen. Australian beef and mutton has already obtained a firm hold in the London market,

and that you may better understand our producing powers in that direction, I will give you a few more figures. New South Wales, the oldest of our pastoral colonies, has no less than 2½ millions head of cattle, and 36½ million sheep; Victoria coming next with nearly 1½ millions head of cattle, and 10½ millions sheep; South Australia has 315,000 head of cattle, and nearly seven millions sheep; while Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania possess extensive herds and flocks. Australian wool command the highest prices in the world, some of the finest merino clips realising the value of raw silk. In the onward march of progress, the time may not be far distant when India will become a great cloth-manufacturing country, and it is not, therefore, premature to suppose that in the list of articles which we are to supply, wool will occupy a prominent place. Of the horses raised in Australia, most of you present can possibly speak from experience. Much attention has been paid to improving the breed of horses, as well as of other live stock in the colonies; and, judging of recent performances, there is every reason to believe that the "Walers" of the future will maintain their present high reputation. That there need be no reason to fear any diminution in the supply, may be inferred from the fact that New South Wales possesses 370,000, Victoria nearly 300,000, and South Australia 160,000 horses, the other colonies also possessing between them half a million more. To the horse trade we owe the only direct communication hitherto enjoyed; the steamers conveying these animals naturally avoiding any detentions on the way. They have demonstrated the practicability of the scheme, and as back freight to the colonies is nearly always available, it only remains for the Indian people to afford us the opportunity of consigning products other than horses, to commence at once. Fresh fruit, which forms a desideratum in hot countries, butter, and other dairy produce, could be supplied without limit, and at a remarkably small cost. If a direct steamer left at regular intervals, fitted up with a freezing-chamber, what a boon this would be in your hot months can well be imagined. Grapes of the most luscious varieties, and all kinds of English and tropical fruits are sold in Australia at prices which would admit of their being landed here at two or three annas per pound, and then leave a good margin of profit. Australian copper you already receive, and both coal, tin, antimony, silver, and gold can be supplied to a practically unlimited extent. Hides, leather, and all kinds of tweed and woollen fabrics are amongst the products for which a good market should exist, but the list is, in my opinion, almost inexhaustible. The pure natural wines of Australia are now finding an honoured place amongst the best vintages of Europe, and for India they may claim to be specially adapted. In return we offer the people of India a good market for their tea, rice, dye materials, silks, cotton, jute goods, paper-making fibres, and nearly all the products for which she is famed. Reciprocity is certain to follow any attempts made here to open up direct trade, and that such an attempt may be made I sincerely trust. I have lingered thus much over a country I have lived in for thirty-five years, and as I have no desire to weary you, suffice it for me, in conclusion, to add that her laws and government are thoroughly British, her people are manly and vigorous, active in labour and politics, are not morose, enjoy fun as much as they enjoy their daily bread, and maintain civil and religious liberty for all men. Her public men are outspoken, and watch well her present and future advancement. A strong and national feeling is gradually overcoming petty colonial differences, and legislation is tending in the direction of a federal union, binding her together as a nation, and so making her to become the power of the southern hemisphere. Do signs for evil appear from within or without?—her public men grasp the reins of state firmly, without flinching. Is it a foreign power hovering round her shores for the purpose of taking possession of New Guinea, that is close by, to pour into it her outcast and condemned?—they are as one man, put their foot down and say, "We will have none of it." Does such an action for the moment disturb the equanimity of the mother-country and give to the world outside the impression that Australia is wavering in her loyalty? The public men of Australia know their duty to her people and to the Crown of England. They know that views firmly expressed and royally addressed to the throne of Great Britain receive in these days of her enlightenment every consideration; and, whatever may be the ultimate decision, Australia will remain as ever loyal and dutiful to the Crown of England and to the Queen-Empress, revered and loved by her Australian subjects.

Mr. J. J. Keswick (who presided) then said:—"Mr. Bosisto has given us a most instructive and interesting lecture, and our best thanks are due to him. There can be no doubt that the establishment of such a line of steamers as he has suggested, would be calculated to promote and develop trade between the Australasian colonies and this country, and I know there is enterprise enough among steamship owners to establish such a line if they can see a profit out of it—but there is the rub—and I do not know how it is to be got over for some time to come, unless the Government of the colonies and our Government join in subsidising a line. If the Governments come forward, then all will be well. (Cheers.)"

M. Joubert, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Bosisto, said that the lecture just delivered was most instructive and interesting. He was told that Mr. Bosisto had been a resident of Australia for a period of thirty-five years, and, under the circumstances, he thought that nobody could be more competent to speak on the subject than he.

Mr. Bosisto then proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, which being seconded, was carried unanimously. The assembly then dispersed.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON WARLOW.

THE Ven. Archdeacon Warlow died at Madras on the 25th ult. from the attack of typhoid fever from which he had been suffering. The *Madras Mail*, in the course of an obituary notice of the deceased, says:—"Archdeacon Warlow merited the warm esteem which was entertained for him at the various stations with which he was from time to time ministerially connected. Without being a distinctly clever man, he was well read, benevolent, and manly. Probably it was as chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, and as garrison chaplain of Fort St. George, that his abilities obtained the most congenial and effective exercise. He had much solicitude for soldiers; and there was that about his cheerful manner, and his obvious sincerity of purpose, to gain for him the respect of a military congregation. The conditions of official life in India have this disadvantage for chaplains, that they cannot easily drop anchor in the stations to which they are posted, but have to keep more or less in light marching order, prepared to obey the mandates of the Government, or those of the doctor, that mean a sudden change of residence and of congregation. The close ties that bind minister and people for many years together in English parishes are to a great extent unknown in India, and chaplains, like most of their countrymen, are mere birds of passage, who have "no continuing city" in the land. The late Archdeacon would have done much justice to a rural parish in England. He was not insensible to the charms of cultivated society, or to the fascinations of art, and he was easily moved by the contemplation of the beautiful in nature. He was no half parson, half man of the world; but he lived in the world, with the world, and yet not by the rule of the world. His views of human nature were sympathetic, and his conceptions of the destiny of the human race were generous. He developed, as he grew older, a pronounced ecclesiasticism that might have been distasteful to him in his early evangelical days; but this change was in response to the movement that has done much to revivify the Church of England of recent years. His death is in one respect fortunate, seeing that it has occurred in the midst of people who are the best able to appreciate the goodness of his life; but it entails upon the Government the loss of a servant who brought admirable business habits, much clerical experience, and a warm heart to bear on the administration of the Ecclesiastical Department."

DEATH OF AN INDIAN HERO.

By the death of Major General Anstruther another link is broken which served to connect the present generation with those gallant soldiers who helped to place our Indian Empire on a sure foundation. Sixty years ago he obtained a commission in the Madras Artillery, and after some service took part in the first Chinese war. In the course of our operations against the enemy he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and for six months was kept in captivity. To be in the hands of the representatives of the Brother of the Sun and Moon was a serious matter in those days, and the young officer must often have had doubts whether he would not some morning be led out to death. But he had a long career before him, and his life was again risked in his country's service when he served on the staff of Lord Gough in the sanguinary engagement of Chilianwallah, when the Sikh forces, though defeated, inflicted a loss upon our troops of more than six hundred men killed, while fully eighteen hundred were wounded. But little more than a month elapsed ere a less barren victory was secured on the field of Goozerat by the army under the command of Lord Gough. Sixty thousand Sikhs led by Chutter Singh and Shere Singh, reinforced by fifteen thousand fierce Afghan cavalry, commanded by a son of Dost Mahomet, constituted a formidable array to encounter. "The Sikh guns were served with their customary rapidity," wrote the victorious Lord Gough to the Governor General in 1849, "and the enemy well and resolutely maintained his position; but the terrific force of our fire obliged him, after an obstinate resistance, to fall back." The Infantry was then deployed, and a general advance under cover of our Artillery inflicted an unquestionable defeat. In this action the brave Scottish officer who has just passed away did good service, as he also did in the Kafir war some two years later.—*Daily Chronicle*

The two Belooch Regiments, 29th and 30th N. I., at Kurra-
chee and Hyderabad respectively, have been ordered to change
stations, and are now carrying out the relief, by half battalions,
by route march.

MAIL NEWS.

The Viceroy and Lady Ripon left Calcutta on Jan. 28 for Madras. They embarked on board the steamer Clive, at Diamond Harbour. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Mr. Durand, Lord W. Beresford, Mr. Primrose, and several other gentlemen. Great preparations are being made for their reception at Madras.

Lady Ripon will, we understand, accompany the Viceroy only as far as Madras, remaining there until His Excellency's return from Hyderabad.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, as senior member, has been appointed President of the Governor General's Council during Lord Ripon's absence in the Deccan.

After a debate of some length, though not apparently of much importance, the Ilbert Bill, as amended, was passed into law on Jan. 25. The amendment brought forward by the Maharajah of Darbhanga was withdrawn, so that practically the measure was passed without further difficulty.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal takes six months' leave to England early in March next, Mr. Bernard officiating. Mr. Rivers Thompson placed his resignation in the hands of the Viceroy, but Lord Ripon refused to accept it.

The Aka expedition may be looked upon as at an end. A telegram, which reaches us from the camp, states that the captives have been given up, and adds that the troops will retire in a few days. The chief Medhi has offered to give himself up; if he kept out of the way it would not be worth our while to occupy his jungles.

We regret to announce the death of the Venerable George Warlow, Archdeacon of Madras, which occurred on Jan. 25, the cause being typhoid fever.

We learn by telegraph from Moulmein that Mr. Hallett was to leave Hleneboay for the Shan States on the 23rd. Mr. Hallett is travelling in co-operation with Mr. Colquhoun, who by this time should be well on his way from Bangkok towards the Burma frontier, as the Siam Government have promised to assist his exploration. Mr. Hallett's party consists of Dr. Cushing, two interpreters, five followers, and six elephants.

The Juries are still busy at the Calcutta Exhibition, but no lists of awards have yet been published.

A further extension of the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway to Sima will be opened for traffic on Feb. 1.

The Artillery officer whose singular disappearance from Delhi we noticed some time ago, has not returned, and we believe has not been heard of since. His property is to be sold by order of the committee of adjustment.

The winner of the blue ribbon of Indian rifle shooting, the Northern India Association's championship, is, this year, the well-known shot, Lieutenant T. Lamb, of the South Lancashire Regiment. Next to him comes Major T. W. Otley, R.E.; their respective totals being 822 and 786.

Surgeon-General Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, will probably remain at his post till the expiry of his tour of service next autumn.

The prevalence of small-pox in various parts of India has attracted the serious attention of the sanitary authorities, and vaccination operations are being carried out with more than usual energy. These epidemics recur every five or six years, and the time seems to have come round for the disease to put in its periodical appearance.

It is understood that when Mr. F. R. Hogg, the Director-General of the Post Office, takes leave, it will be his virtual retirement from the service.

Colonel Collett, Deputy Adjutant General, has returned to Army Headquarters at Calcutta, from his trip to the Bangalore Camp with the Commander in Chief.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 1.]

It is not often, we are glad to say, that officers desert Her Majesty's service, but that Major F. N. Innes, R.A., has done so there is now no doubt. An advertisement appears in an up-country paper, and emanating from Delhi, on behalf of a committee of adjustment calling for claims against the effects of Major Innes, "who deserted from Her Majesty's service." The last similar case in our remembrance is that of Lieutenant Exham, 4th Hussars, which occurred at home. That gentleman deserted, if we do not mistake, from Aldershot.

Lieutenant Colonel Borradale, C.B., R.A., has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, in succession to Colonel T. N. Holberton.

Colonel A. C. Johnson, R.H.A., has assumed temporary command of the Sirhind Division, *vice* General Hughes, who completed his tenure on the 22nd inst.

Major Dyke and Captain the Honourable C. Lambton, Northumberland Fusiliers, have been posted to the 2nd and 1st battalions respectively.

Major Gibbs, 2nd Royal Warwickshire, on leave in England, joins the regimental depot for duty.

Major General Sir Herbert Macpherson, commanding the

Division, left Allahabad on Friday night for inspection at Cawnpore, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, A.A.G., and Lieutenant Childers, A.D.C. On returning from Cawnpore, during the present week, General Macpherson will leave again for the south of his division, going first to Mozufferpore.

Major C. J. S. Cahill, Bombay S.C., becomes Lieutenant Colonel on completion of twenty-six years' service.

Captain Benson left Poona yesterday to take up his new appointment of Garrison Instructor at Lucknow.

The following officers proceed home on leave:—Captains Bather, King's Own Borderers, for 12 months; Wood, 8th Hussars, for 15 months; Hay, Royal Lancaster Regiment, and Montgomery, 1st Rifle Brigade, for 6 months.

Surgeon-Major T. B. O'Brien, Army Medical Department, remains in England, on extended leave, until 5th March next.

Lieutenant W. A. E. St. Clair, R.E., assistant engineer, P. W. D., has obtained two years' furlough.

The 5th Regiment N. L. L., from Deesa, at Mhow on the 18th inst., and the D Battery 2nd Brigade R. A., from Kirkee, arrived at Ahmedabad on the same date.

Colonel Collett, Deputy Adjutant General, has returned to Army Head-quarters at Calcutta from his trip to the Bangalore Camp with the Commander in Chief. Sir Donald Stewart proposed to meet the Viceroy at Madras, and proceed with His Excellency direct to Hyderabad.

A Calcutta correspondent telegraphs to an up-country paper:—"Officers who have returned from the Bangalore Camp give appreciative accounts of the manoeuvres, and their impartial testimony may be taken as a proof of the great success achieved."

We have to acknowledge the receipt of an admirable compilation on the subject of tactics by Captain M. Horace Hayes. The work is not only a handy work for students for the various examinations in the course of an army career, but is by its fine grasp of principles rendered interesting to the general reader. The "Student's Manual of Tactics" is published by Thacker and Co.

A Calcutta paper, speaking of the Aka expedition, writes:—"Those at the front complain of the performances of the 150lb. mountain gun. Its range is too short to be of use, and it is awkward to carry and to work. One of the gun carriages went all to pieces after only four rounds had been fired. A fact of this kind should cause the Ordnance Department to revise the equipment for the gun."

COURTS-MARTIAL.—Private Thomas Jones, West Yorkshire Regiment, was charged before a District Court-martial with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline on board Her Majesty's troopship Euphrates on Dec. 27, 1883. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one year. Brigadier General S. de B. Edwards, commanding the Bombay District, confirmed the sentence.—Private Syed Hoosein (lance naik) of the 21st Regiment N.I., was charged before a European District Court-martial with having at Bombay, on or about the 16th of September, 1883, altered a portion of a document authorising him to obtain a loan from the regimental schroff, after it had been signed by his wing commander, Major C. E. Echelaz, of the Marine Battalion, by converting the word "sixteen" into "sixty-two." The prisoner was also charged with disgraceful conduct, in having at Bombay done a thing with intent to defraud, to wit, that he committed criminal breach of trust in respect of different sums of money, aggregating Rs. 75, entrusted to him in his capacity as wing writer. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to hard labour for six months, and further to be discharged with ignominy, and in addition to forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances, and other public money due to him, to the amount of Rs. 75-2-1, to make good the loss caused by his misconduct. The sentence was confirmed by Brigadier General S. de B. Edwards, commanding the Bombay District.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON A VOLUNTEER RANGE.—Captain F. R. Begbie, Adjutant, 1st Punjab Rifles, writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"Sir,—In your issue of the 23rd inst., with reference to the above accident, you remark that 'it must be observed that the regulations regarding the use of the Volunteer Rifle Range must be somewhat lax, unless it is proved that the deceased was authorised to act as a marker.' The accident alluded to occurred on a rifle range which has not been used by Volunteers for at least two years, and from which the usual accessories of a range had been removed long ago. The range was temporarily lent to the military authorities this season, and is occasionally used by one of the corps quartered at Rawalpindi, for putting its men through their usual course of musketry; but it has not been used for that purpose by the Volunteers. The marker, moreover, was in no way connected with the Volunteer-range establishment, but was, I understand, a private servant. To sum up the case:—An officer of the Regulars and a Volunteer officer practise on a rifle range which, although a Volunteer one, is, for the nonce, being used by the military; the marker is shot—not by the Volunteer officer, but by his companion."

Lieut. Colonel S. Penny has been appointed to the command of Royal Artillery in the Northern Division, Bombay Army.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

THE ANNEXATION OF MERV BY RUSSIA.

"ENGLAND'S weakness is Russia's opportunity" is the first axiom in the politics of the Eastern Question. To this fundamental axiom, Russia herself apparently adds a second, "A Liberal Ministry means England's weakness." The Russian Government has manifested its belief in this latter statement by its action on at least two most memorable occasions. When Mr. Gladstone was last in power, and when France was rendered helpless by the crushing victories of the German arms, Russia tore up the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris, and politely informed the Liberal Ministry of the outrage as a *fait accompli*. And now, when Mr. Gladstone is once more Prime Minister of England, Russia, having steadily worked away at the completion of her military preparations up to the Afghan frontier ever since the success of the Midlothian campaign, takes formal possession of Merv, as quietly and comfortably as if the operation were a petty detail of domestic police, instead of a defiance of England that will ring through every bazaar in Asia. This view, doubtless, harmonises with the wishes and aspirations of Mr. Chamberlain and the Caucus-mongers of Birmingham. But does it satisfy the great Liberal party of England? It is of a piece with the policy that has made us scuttle out of Kandahar; that has turned the other cheek to the smiter of Majuba Hill; that has looked on with fear and trembling while Hicks, and Baker, and their brave comrades have been leading forlorn hopes doomed to destruction; and that finally has stopped the ears of our rulers to the dying appeals of Tewfik Bey, and the gallant garrison of Sinkat. But does all this really commend itself to the patriotism of that Liberal party that was proud to be led by Palmerston to the day of his death, and that has had so large a share in the making of the great past of England? The Quaker policy of a Bright, that cries "Perish India," that would sell our

ships of war and disband our armies, and that would commit our national defence and our national honour to the keeping of Providence and a Committee of International Arbitration, is foolish, unpractical, and quixotic, but it is at least straightforward and intelligible. But what word of apology can any Liberal, with the spirit of a mouse, offer for a policy that bombards Alexandria, and then looks on at the massacre of Sinkat, and all the horrors of the last few months in the Soudan?—that sends out Gordon into the desert, with a stick in his hand?—that hurries off an expedition at the eleventh hour to relieve Tokár, whilst it proclaims a renewal of the slave-trade in the Eastern Soudan, and acquiesces in the final triumph of Russia in Central Asia? These, surely, must be difficult questions, to say the least, for any conscientious Liberal to answer. The seductive power of eloquence may lead a docile majority in the House of Commons to put these questions out of sight. But the skeleton is there in the cupboard, all the same; and the constituencies may be trusted to vindicate the honour of English Liberalism, that has been misrepresented and betrayed, but will not be permanently disgraced.

Of the ultimate condemnation of the traitorous apathy of the Government by the people of England, we entertain no doubt; but the question of the moment is, what will the Liberal supporters of the Government in Parliament say to this? If they say nothing, they are less patriotic than the friends of Mr. Gladstone in the Russian Press expect them to be; for the only point of anxiety discoverable in all the articles with which the Russian Press has been teeming since the annexation, is the fear lest the outrage should injure Mr. Gladstone in the estimation of his fellow-countrymen here in England. The *Novoe Vremya* hazards the assertion that—

"The annexation of Merv at such a critical moment for the Gladstone Ministry will, no doubt, contribute to its discomfiture in no small degree. It only seems strange that if the great affection which Russia always professes towards the Liberal Cabinet be sincere, she should choose such a moment to take a step that must still further embarrass."

Further, the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the *Viedomosti*—

"Exults over the quiet indifference which Russia has shown for British interests, British arms, and British remonstrances in thus taking a favourable opportunity of effecting so desirable a *coup* in Central Asia. It also makes a very unfavourable comparison of English rule over the natives of India with Russia's more benign influence among Asiatics generally. English policy in India, it says, is one in which the rule of classes and adventurers is uppermost. But these bitter remarks of the *Viedomosti* form the exception, and are, no doubt, attributable to the association of its editor with that mysterious and inconsistent chief of the Moscow Press, M. Katkoff. In an interview which I had this morning with a distinguished Russian diplomatist, I was again told that the temperate and sensible opinions of the *Times* on the subject of Merv had been very much appreciated. My informant regretted that the event had occurred at such an inopportune moment for the present English Government, as there was not the least desire to add to its embarrassment. It came quite unexpectedly for the Foreign Office; yet, as your readers are aware, the decision of the Turcomans was known a month ago."

The last words are those of the *Times* correspondent; and sincerely as our leading journal approves of anything that must be regarded as an accomplished fact, it is clear that the professions of the Russian Foreign Office are not held to be above all cavil.

We are glad to observe—it serves to keep up one's faith in the English character—that the provincial Press of England is rapidly awakening to the magnitude of the revolution that is being defiantly carried out

under the very noses of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville in Central Asia. We quote one or two articles in another column; and we note that numerous similar articles are appearing in various parts of the country.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL AND THE OUDH TALUKDARS.

THE *Pioneer* to hand by the last mail contains an article which warmly urges the Government of India to try its prentice-hand on the Land Question in Oudh, before tackling the far more difficult and complicated issues involved in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Our contemporary writes:—

"The advisability, as a general principle, of proceeding from the simple to the complex in dealing with legislative or political problems is so universally admitted, that it might seem superfluous to insist upon it, were it not that the Government of India, in its treatment of the two principal land questions now before it, appears to be ignoring this primary maxim of inductive inquiry. Lord Ripon is pledged to a reform of the Rent Law in Oudh as well as in Bengal, and every consideration of theory and expediency alike seems to us to point to the desirability of disposing of the smaller and simpler, before taking up the larger and more complicated task. The agitation to which controversies about the Ilbert Bill and Local Self-Government has given rise, has found but a faint echo in the Garden of India; and it would surely be wise to allow heated tempers and strained relations time to cool down and re-adjust themselves, before proceeding with a matter of such vast importance as the amendment of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the most important and populous province of British India. It is now more than a year since the rent inquiry in Oudh was begun; and six months have passed since the publication of the Blue Book recording its results. Delay in settling the questions that have been raised is likely to be disastrous to the cultivators in whose interests the inquiry was undertaken. While the state of suspense continues, landlords will remain disposed to use more stringently than usual the oppressive powers which yet remain to them. Each year of delay will probably do more harm to the Oudh peasantry than five years of an amended Rent Act will do good."

There is possibly another good reason why the experiments of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert should at first be confined to Oudh. It will be remembered that some Radical gentlemen in London, headed by Mr. Seymour Keay, Mr. Borlase, of the "Farmers' Alliance," and other so-called "opponents of landlordism," met a short time since and passed a resolution approving of the principles of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. This resolution was published in the *Daily News*; whence we learn that it was either moved or seconded by the Raja Rampal Singh, the amiable and accomplished Oudh Talukdar who now resides at Rampur House, Sudbury, near Harrow. We do not know whether the Raja fully represents the opinions of his brother Talukdars in Oudh; but it may perhaps be assumed—when a respected Oudh Talukdar takes such a prominent part in advocating a tremendous extension of Free Sale of tenures, Fair rents, Fixity of tenure, Compensation for disturbance of tenants-at-will, and Abolition of Contracts between landlords and tenants—that the Oudh Talukdars, as a body, are prepared cordially to accept these views of Mr. Ilbert. If this is so, the advantage to be gained by the Government of India, in commencing operations in a province where the path of reform is already made easy for them, is so obvious that the representations of the *Pioneer* can hardly fail to have weight with Lord Ripon. Moreover, as the direct interest of the Government in the land is greater in Oudh than it is in Bengal, it will be an act of grace to apply the pruning-knife first of all in a province where its effects will not be felt solely by

private owners. Perhaps the influence of the Raja Rampal Singh of Rampur with his brother Talukdars may be sufficient to induce them to come forward and invite the desired legislation.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS:

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 26.)

- JOHNSON, Lieut. T. G., S.C., Wing Officer, 24th Punjab N.I., to be a supernumerary assistant commissioner in British Burma.
- GORDON, Sir J. D., K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Dec. 7, 1883.
- BIRCH, Surg. Major E. A., M.D., is appointed substantively *pro tempore* surgeon superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, from Dec. 1, 1883.
- COLE—The services of Major H. H. Cole, R.E., curator of ancient monuments in India, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, from Jan. 28.
- EGERTON, Mr. B., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Punjab, is appointed to be district superintendent of police, Ajmere, from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. R. A. D'O. Bignell.
- TALBOT, Captain A. C., additional political agent of the 2nd class, and political agent in Bhurtpore and Kerowli, is appointed to be an additional political agent of the 1st class, and is posted as political agent in Bikanir, from the 21st Aug.
- EVAN-SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel C. B., C.S.I., political agent of the 3rd class, is appointed to be an additional political agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as political agent in Bhurtpore and Kerowli from Oct. 12.
- SIMPKINSON, Mr. E. J., B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as deputy accountant general, Punjab.
- EAGLES, Mr. T. C., having been appointed to officiate as chief superintendent in the office of Comptroller, Assam, received charge of his appointment on Jan. 14.
- BARBOUR, Mr. D. M., having returned from privilege leave, received charge of his duties as secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce from Mr. J. Westland, on Jan. 21.
- WESTLAND, Mr. J., assumed charge of his duties as Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency from Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson on Jan. 22.
- ATKINSON, Mr. E. F. T. assumed charge of his duties as Accountant General, Bengal, from Mr. E. J. Simkinson on Jan. 23, 1884.
- JAMES, Mr. H. E. M., Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India during the absence of Mr. Hogg.
- DODDS, Col. J., R.E., reverts to his substantive rank of superintending engineer, Class I, from Nov. 22.
- LUND, Mr. E., accountant, 1st grade, attached to the office of the deputy examiner, State Railway Stores, is promoted to the honorary rank of assistant examiner.
- THURBURN, Capt. J. W., R.E., is appointed to the P.W. Department as a supernumerary, with the rank of temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, and posted to the Punjab.
- HOSKYN—The services of Capt. C. Hoskyns, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.
- BARNETT, Lieut. H. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Presidency Oudh command, Military Works.
- RENNICK, Mr. C. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway.
- HEWITT, Mr. St. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is posted to the Cuddapah Nellore State Railway.
- FURLOUGHS.
- MARTILLI, Capt. N. C., superintendent of Meghia Operations in Rajputana and Central India, is granted three months' privilege leave from Feb. 14, 1884.
- HOGG—Furlough out of India for one year and nine months is granted to Mr. F. R. Hogg, B.C.S., director general of the Post Office of India, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY.

- The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—
- WHISTLER, Lieut. A. E., Wiltshire Regiment, wing officer, 3rd N. I. Dec. 18, 1880.
- HALDANS, Lieut. E. H., Connaught Rangers, wing officer, 30th N. I. Oct. 19, 1882.

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on H. E.'s personal staff:—

HECTOR—To be honorary surgeon, Surgeon Major J. Hector, M.B., Army Medical Department, vice Surgeon Major E. A. H. Rohe, transferred to the Home establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—Captain and Brevet Major W. J. Vousden, V.C., and Captain A. Fiske, Jan.

To be Captain—Lieutenant C. H. Des Vœux, Jan 10.

BREVET.

Lieutenant Colonel F. T. Humfrey, B.S.C., Nov. 22.
Lieutenant Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B., B.S.C., Nov. 22.
Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Strong, B.S.C., Jan. 4.
Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Graham, B.S.C., Jan. 14.
Lieut. Col. A. Copland, C.B., B.S.C., Jan. 14.
Lieut. Col. D. W. Loughton, M.S.C., Jan. 14.
Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. E. Dandridge, B.S.C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, dated Jan. 14.

Honorary Lieut. A. S. Sinclair, Assistant Commissary, to be Deputy Commissary.

CRAWFORD, Honorary Lieut. W., Deputy Assistant Commissary, Head Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, to be Assistant Commissary, seconded.

Honorary Lieut. J. Burns, Deputy Assistant Commissary, to be Assistant Commissary.

Honorary Lieut. J. Kell, Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary, to be brought on the effective list.

ALLUM—From Jan. 4, vice Hon. Capt. E. W. Allum, Deputy Commissary pensioned.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Colonel J. W. H., B.S.C., civil and sessions judge, Punjab, private affairs, for two years.

WHELEK, Capt. C. S., B.S.C., squadron officer and adjutant, 6th (The Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cavalry, private affairs, for two years.

BOILEAN, Capt. T. S., B.S.C., wing officer, 44th N.I., private affairs, for one year.

WHISHAW, Surg. Major J. C., M.D., private affairs for 176 days.

CATLEY, Surg. Major H., superintendent, Eye Infirmary, and Surgeon Mayo Native Hospital, Calcutta, private affairs, for one year and 243 days.

PETERSON, Surg. Major A. McM., 31st N.I., private affairs, for two years.

ROBINSON, Conductor H., Ordnance Department, medical certificate, for one year.

FITZGIBBON, Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, P.W. Department, Madras, is granted furlough in India, medical certificate, for one year, from Aug. 20.

ARNOTT—Capt. N., R.E., has been granted extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India, private affairs, for seven months.

The following officers of H.M.'s Navy have been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the Marine Survey of India:—

Lieut. M. H. Smyth, Assistant Surveyor, 1st class; Lieut. E. C. H. Helby and Lieut. B. Whitehouse, Assis. Surveyors, 2nd class, from the 14th Jan. the date of their arrival in India.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 16.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CONFIELD, Lieut. C. T., and N.I., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be quartermaster.

NEWELL, Lieut. W., 11th N.I., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be quartermaster.

COLOMB, Lieut. F. C., 42nd N.I., supernumerary on the establishment 39th N.I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Cotton, resigned.

BAMBER, Surg. C. J., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice surgeon major C. F. Oldham, preceded on furlough, is posted to Fort William for general duty, as a temporary measure.

PRINSEP, Lieut. D. G., R.A., is directed to proceed from Jallundur to Allahabad, and to join J Battery, and Brigade, for duty.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

COVENTRY, Lieut. C., 19th Lancers, for nine months, on private affairs.

BROAD, Major C. H., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

MCCORMICK, Quartermaster (Capt.) P., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for ten months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia and Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

MACCARTHY, Captain R. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence:—

HANNAH—1st Class Apothecary A. R. Hannah, for 180 days in India, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 2.)

FASSON, Mr. H. J. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, who reported his return from furlough on the 9th inst., is posted to Pubna, and to have charge of the Serajgunge Division of that district, during absence of Mr. H. Farrer. Mr. Fasson to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates, and deputy collectors.

BAKER, Mr. E. N., assistant magistrate and collector, 24 Pergunnahs, to act as under secretary to the Government of Bengal from the 2nd inst., during absence on deputation of Mr. H. M. Kisch.

JARBO, Mr. J. T., officiating deputy collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to the sudder station of Nuddea.

SAMUELLS, Mr. C. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, to act as magistrate and collector of Chittagong, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. M. Currie.

LOON, Mr. G. K., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sewan, Sarun, is transferred to the sudder station of Patna.

GRINDLAY, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Patna, is transferred to Sarun, and to have charge of the Sewan sub-division in that district.

WINTLE, Mr. C. M., officiating assistant superintendent of police; in charge of Patna city temporarily to be an assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, from 8th Nov. last; Mr. Wintle is also to act in 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police, from 8th Nov. last.

KEOWN, Mr. R. W., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Mozufferpore, temporarily to be an assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, from 8th Nov. last. Mr. Keown is also to act in the 2nd grade of superintendents of police, from 8th Nov. last.

WALLER, Mr. W. B., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Jessore, temporarily to be an assistant superintendent of police, third grade, from Nov. 8 last. Mr. Waller is also to act in second grade of assistant superintendent of police, from Nov. 8 last.

LUARD, Mr. P. J., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Muttra, Benares agency, privilege leave for six weeks, from 15th prox.

BAROOAH—The Lieut. Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Jessore Municipality of Mr. A. Barooah, joint magistrate and deputy collector, to be their Vice Chairman.

FASSON, Mr. H. J. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

FULLER, Mr. D. to be an honorary magistrate for the Sudder bench at Chittagong, and is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

THOMPSON, Mr. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

COLVIN, Mr. E. G., assistant magistrate and collector, 24-Perghas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate, 2nd class.

WOAME, Mr. A. S., assistant magistrate and collector, Bhagulpore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 2nd class.

SCOTT, Mr. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of six months' furlough, in continuation of that granted April 30, 1883.

SEVENOAKS, Mr. C. H. C., made over charge of the Dacca Central Goal to Mr. E. W. Payne, Jan. 11, 1884.

PURVES, Surg. Major H. B., made over charge of the Burdwan Goal to Surg. R. D. Murray, on Jan. 11, 1884.

FURLOUGHS.

QUINN, Mr. C. C., magistrate and collector, Sarun, furlough for eight months, from March 1, or subsequent date.

FURROR, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, leave for two months, from date he may be relieved.

MOSLEY, Mr. H., magistrate and collector, Moorshedabad, furlough for twenty months, from March 1, or subsequent date.

MARTIN, Mr. W. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Goaljundo, Fureedpore, furlough for one year, from March 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 26.)

ORR, Mr. A. W., officiating superintendent of police, Chindwara, is confirmed as district superintendent 5th class from the 24th Oct. last.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, reported his arrival at Raipur on the 19th inst., and joined the Survey camp.

MILLER, Lieut. Col. E. W. C. H., resumed command of the Nagpur Volunteer Corps from Capt. J. Bailey, on the 10th current.

ORR, Mr. A. W., district superintendent of police, Chindwara, returned from the leave granted him, and resumed charge of the police from Mr. Inspector N. Wood, on the 16th current.

ANTHONY, Mr. H. B., is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of the assistant conservator of forests, from 26th May, 1883.

GORDON, Mr. L., assistant commissioner, Pachmahri, on return from leave is transferred to the Harda sub-division.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 26.)

LUCKMAN, The Rev. A. G., to be captain in C (Cadet) Company of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, but to continue to be honorary chaplain of the corps.

CRUMP, Mr. C. G., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to the Allahabad District.

REYNOLDS, Mr. H. W. W., C.S., junior secretary to the board of Revenue, North West Provinces, on being relieved by Mr. C. J. Connell, is posted to the Mirzapur District as assistant magistrate and collector.

ANDERSON—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Brigade Surg. J. R. Jackson, M.D., Surg. J. Anderson, M.B., to be a civil surgeon, 2nd class grade station Saharanpur.

WADDINGTON, Mr. R., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Bulandshahr to Bara Banki.

HUTTON, Mr. A. R., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Bara Banki to Bulandshahr.

HODGES—The services of Mr. E. Hodges, executive engineer, 2nd grade, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Civil (Revenue) Department of this government for employment in connection with the improvement of the Dudhi government estate in the Mirzapur district.

BATTIE, Mr. R. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, and district engineer, Gonda, is, in addition to his own duties, temporarily posted to the charge of the Fyzabad Provincial Division.

TALBOT, Mr. H. L., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Extension Railway to the office of the

engineer-in-chief, Provincial Railways, at Allahabad; Mr. Talbot was relieved of his duties in the Cawnpore-Farukhabad. Extension on Jan. 16, and reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 18th idem.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Jan. 12.)

CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. M., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be magistrate of the 1st class in the Thongwa district.
 LLOYD—The Chief Commissioner appoints Captain R. O. Lloyd, R.E., executive engineer, to be a member of the Educational Syndicate, British Burma, vice Mr. G. S. T. Harris, resigned.
 CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. M., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Bassein to the charge of the Yandoon and Pantanaw sub divisions of the Thongwa district.
 HARTNOLL, Mr. H. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Rangoon to the head quarters of the Bassein district.
 The following transfers are ordered:—
 DONAN, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Akyab division to Amherst division.
 McLEOD, Mr. C. F., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from Amherst division to Bassein division.
 BILLINGS, Mr. H. G., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from Bassein division to Akyab division.

FURLOUGHS.

NAYLOR—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. C. G. R. Naylor, Civil Surgeon, Tharrawaddy, with effect from the 15th Jan. 1884.
 IRWIN—Special leave on urgent private affairs for six months is granted to Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., A commissioner, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.
 FORSYTH, Mr. J. H. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' sick leave, in extension of the 12 months' furlough on medical certificate.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 17.)

DIACK, Mr. A. H., assistant commissioner, from the Rawalpindi to the Lahore District, which he joined on Jan. 14, 1884.
 The undermentioned officers are invested with power to commit for trial as specified in Sec. 206 of the C.P.C.:—
 MERK, Mr. W. H., assistant commissioner, Bannu, Mr. A. E. Hurry, assistant commissioner, Gujranwala, Lieut. H. S. P. Davies, assistant commissioner, Amritsar; Nairn Das, M.A., officiating extra assistant commissioner, Karnal; and Bhowani Das, M.A., officiating extra assistant commissioner, Muzaffargarh.
 JACOB, Mr. L. M., assistant engineer, 3rd division, Sirhind Canal, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class, within the limits of the Canal Division to which he is at present attached.
 THOMPSON, Surg. Major G., civil surgeon, returned to Gurdaspur on Nov. 22, 1883, and relieved Assistant Surg. Radha Kishen of the medical charge of that station.
 UNDERWOOD, Lieut. Col. T., Madras Staff Corps, at present attached to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to do general duty at Dera Ismail Khan until further orders.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 24.)

GRANT, Mr. J. A., Assistant Commissioner, Peshawur, is deputed to the Settlement Department for a period of three months, and is posted to the Karnal Umballa Settlement, which he joined on 13th Dec. 1883.
 The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following appointments to the Staff of Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioners in this province:—
 CLIFFORD, Mr. S. Le P. T. Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class 2nd Grade, to be Extra Judicial Assistant 3rd Grade, from the 8th January, 1884, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Zulfikar Ali.
 BEADON, Lieut. Col. C., on return from privilege leave, assumed charge of the Lahore District on Dec. 24, 1883, relieving Mr. W. O. Clark, transferred.
 PEACOCK, Mr. E. B., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Gujrat district, which he joined on Jan. 16.
 LANGFORD, the Rev. R. J., M.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government by the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh, is appointed chaplain of Sabathu, from such date as he may relieve the Rev. K. E. Barrow.
 CORDSTREAM, Mr. W., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Simla district on return from Calcutta on Jan. 7, relieving Mr. J. R. Drummond, who reverted to assistant commissioner.
 FANSHAW, Mr. H. C., officiating junior secretary to the Punjab Government, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government of the Punjab, from Jan. 17, 1884, vice Mr. W. Macworth Young, proceeded on furlough.
 THOMPSON, Mr. R. G., officiating under secretary to the Punjab Government, in the Revenue Department, is appointed to officiate until further orders, as junior secretary to Government, Punjab, from Jan. 17, 1884, vice Mr. H. C. Fanshawe.
 WILSON, Mr. J., settlement officer, Sirsa, is transferred to Lahore and appointed to officiate until further orders as under secretary to Government, Punjab, in the Revenue Department, from Jan. 17, 1884, vice Mr. R. G. Thompson.
 LAKE, Mr. W. E. A., assistant district superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Jullundur to the Simla district.
 The following orders are confirmed:—
 TEMPLER—5th Punjab Cavalry—Regimental order, dated Dec. 30, 1883, appointing Lieut. H. Templer, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant as a temporary measure, vice Captain C. F. Gambier, who vacates on promotion.
 1st Sikh Infantry—Regimental order, dated Jan. 3, making the

following temporary appointments, consequent on the departure of Colonel A. G. Ross, second in command, on special duty:—
 BROWNLOW, Major C. C., wing commander, to officiate as second in command.
 FARUH, Major A. F., wing officer to officiate as wing commander.
 VYALL, Mr. F. W., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, having passed the Departmental Examination, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Dec. 16, 1883, on which latter date he completes a full year's service in the 3rd grade.

FURLOUGHS.

RUTHERFORD, Capt. J. M., 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for nine months to proceed to England on private affairs.
 YOUNG, Mr. W. M., secretary to the Government of Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from Feb. 1, 1884, or subsequent date.
 BULLOCK, Mr. F. D'O., officiating deputy commissioner, Jullundur, has been granted furlough to Europe for twenty months, from March 1, 1884.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT:

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

MACCARTIE, Mr. C. F., acting principal assistant collector, Vizagapatam, privilege leave up to the 7th prox.
 FRAZER, Mr. R. W., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.
 MACCARTIE, Mr. C. F., principal assistant to the collector and government agent, Vizagapatam, to act as an additional sessions judge in the Vizagapatam agency for the trial of such sessions cases as may arise within the sub-division in charge of the principal assistant.
 WEST, Mr. A. C. S., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam district, during the employment of Mr. F. Fawcett on other duty, or until further orders.
 RAWSON, Mr. E. C., 1st class magistrate in the district of Coimbatore, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.
 KNOX, Mr. H. T., to be vice president, vice Mr. F. A. Nicholson on leave, and to continue in office for three years or until his successor shall have been appointed.
 GAHAN, Mr. R. K., port officer, Cochin, leave for two months, on medical certificate.
 BURLTON—The following promotion is made:—Mr. C. H. B. Burlton, from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Dec. 1, 1883, officiating in consequence of the temporary transfer of Mr. Carlless's services to the railway branch.
 The following posting and transfer are ordered:—
 VIBART, Lieut. Col. H. M., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to the 3rd circle, with rank of superintendent of works, temporary.
 CLARKE, Major S. C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade (Superintendent of Works, temporary), to the Bellary division, to assume charge on relief by Lieut. Col. H. M. Vibart, R.E.
 BODDY, Capt. O. V., executive engineer, 4th grade, to the 4th circle, in charge of the Barur Tank Project.
 BROOKES, Mr. E. H., assistant inspector in the salt department, is transferred from the Kayalpattam to Cuddalore circle.
 STAFFORD, Sub-Assistant Conservator Mr. T. D., having returned to duty on Oct. 17, 1880, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is hereby cancelled.
 PALMER, Mr. C., ranger, 4th grade, North Arcot district, is transferred to the salt department.
 PEREIRA—The following transfer is ordered:—Supervisor L. [Pereira, from Cuddapah to the Curnool Canal Division, at the Government expense.

FURLOUGHS.

NEWMAN, Mr. T. M., Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, Coonoor Range, is granted three months' sick leave on half pay, with effect from Dec. 3, or subsequent date.
 SNAITH, Mr. J. F., District Judge, Trichinopoly, special leave for six months.
 WORSOP, Mr. M. G. A., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nellore District, furlough for one year.
 SULLIVAN, Mr. W. J. A., Superintendent of Police, Nellore District, furlough for one year.

MILITARY.

DALLAS—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. C. M. Dallas, 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, as officiating wing officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, on Sept. 5, 1882.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furloughs out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
 SIM, Col. C. A., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, commandant, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, private affairs, for 182 days.
 GUNNING, Lieut. Col. J. C., Staff Corps, assistant commissary general, 1st Class, private affairs, for one year.
 WRIGHT, Lieut. Col. H. C., Staff Corps, assistant commissary general, 2nd class, private affairs, for one year and 182 days.
 DE LOUSADA, Lieut. Col. H. F., Staff Corps, wing commander and second in command, 5th Regiment N.I., private affairs, for one year.

HAMMOND, Major H. A., Staff Corps, district superintendent of police, Central Provinces, private affairs for two years.

CARRUTHERS, Surg. H. St. C., Indian Medical Department, private affairs for 182 days, with effect from April 6, 1884, or subsequent date of embarkation.

The undermentioned officers have returned from furlough out of India :—

BAILEY, Lieut. Col. W. S., Staff Corps, wing commander and second in command, 24th Regiment N.I.

ANDERSON, Lieut. Col. W., Staff Corps, wing commandant, 13th Regiment N.I.

FOORD, Lieut. Col. W. O., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to India.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Camp Krstnarajpuram, Jan. 24.)

SLAUGHTER, Brigadier Surgeon G. M., Army Medical Department, will, on completion of duty at the camp of exercise, do general duty, Eastern District.

VANDERZEE, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, will do general duty at Madras on being received from his officiating appointment in the 24th Regiment, N.I.

HOLLEY—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Majors E. H. Holley, Q Battery 1st Brigade, and D. V. Shortland, M Battery 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, the former officer is directed to proceed to join his new battery.

KING, Surg. W. G., M.B., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department, will do duty with the 31st Regt. L.I. at Secunderabad.

SMITH, Surg. F. C., will, on relief at Tranquebar, report himself to the Deputy Surgeon General H.M.'s Forces, Eastern District, for general duty.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

LOUDON, Lieut. F. A., 25th Regt. N.I., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regt., to be officiating wing officer, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Jan. 7, 1884.

O'DONOGHUE, Lieut. M. F., 30th Regt. N.I., supernumerary on the establishment, to be wing officer (on probation) sub pro tem., vice Mackenzie, removed.

ANDREWS—The following orders are confirmed :—Nov. 16, 1883.—By the general officer commanding Bangalore division, appointing Colonel W. G. Andrews, Royal Horse Artillery, to assume command of the station of Bangalore during the absence of Lieut. Gen. W. Payn, C.B., on a tour of inspection.

STEVENS—Dec. 12, 1883.—By the officer commanding Berhampore, appointing Lieut. C. F. Stevens, 29th Regiment N.I., station staff officer, Berhampore, and to assume charge of the pensioners, vice Lieut. G. Rippon proceeded with his regiment to Kamptee.

PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE—Dec. 14 1883, by the officer commanding 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, appointing Lieutenant E. D. Pickard-Cambridge a member of the Committee of Paymastership vice Lieutenant and Adjutant C. du P. Richardson-Griffiths relieved.

LOCKHART—Dec. 31 1883, by the Officer commanding British Burmah Division, appointing Major W. E. Lockhart, Royal Artillery, to command the Royal Artillery, British Burmah Division, from the 1st Jan. 1884, vice Colonel McCausland relieved.

PAKENHAM—The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—Staff Corps—Lieutenant W. W. V. Pakenham, wing officer and quartermaster, 19th Regiment N.I. for ninety days, from Dec. 27, 1883—India, medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 31.)

RITCHIE, Mr. J. B., C.S., C.S.I., assumed charge of the special duty at Baroda on Jan. 2.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay has extended until Jan. 6, 1884, inclusive, the privilege leave granted to Mr. C. E. Fox, master and registrar in the Equity, commissioner for taking accounts and taxing master of the High Court.

CROWE—WEDDERBURN—Mr. W. H. Crowe and Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Poona and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on the 19th inst.

HOSKING—PARSONS—Messrs. E. Hosking and H. J. Parsons, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Thana on the 21st inst.

CROWE, Mr. W. H., received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Satara on the 21st inst.

Owing to a redistribution of the number of appointments in the different grades of the Second Class Subordinate Judges, the undermentioned Second Class Subordinate Judges will from Feb. 1, 1884, revert to the grades in which they were before being promoted by Government Notification dated Nov. 13, 1883.

DOMERET, Mr. W., assistant collector in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Ratnagiri.

WILKINS, Mr. A. D., district forest officer, South Thana, was placed in charge of the North Thana district, in addition to his own duties, from Nov. 1, 1883.

RICHARDSON, Mr. E. T., Huzur deputy collector and magistrate of

Satara, was in charge of the duties of the office of forest settlement officer, Satara, in addition to his own duties from Aug. 28, to Nov. 29, 1883.

FLETCHER, Mr. W. M., superintendent Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, is promoted to the 3rd grade of superintendents of survey, from Dec. 14, 1883.

DESOUZA, Mr. P. C., the officer appointed to make periodical examinations of registered women at the Grant-road office, was allowed leave, without allowances, for four weeks from Dec. 25 last.

STEERS, Mr. F., preventive officer, Customs House, Bombay, passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard on Jan. 15, 1884.

ST. CLAIR, Lieut. W. A. E., R.E., is appointed to act as executive engineer, Poona and Kirkee, during the absence of Lieut-Colonel Ducat, R.E., on privilege leave.

CLERKE, Mr. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, on return from furlough to rejoin as executive engineer for irrigation, Poona.

HUGHES, Mr. W. C., on being relieved by Mr. Clerke, to rejoin his appointment of assistant chief engineer for irrigation.

LEQUEENE, Mr. W. H., on being relieved by Mr. Hughes, to revert to assistant engineer, 1st grade.

BONUS—In notification No 24, dated Jan. 18, appointing Col. J. Bonus, R.E., to be constructing engineer, to the Government of Bombay, for chief engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, read superintending engineer, 1st class.

MORISON—ALLEN—Mr. W. T. Morison delivered over and Mr. W. Allen received charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Ahmedabad, on the 16th inst.

SCOTT—HAMILTON—Messrs. G. Scott and W. R. Hamilton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur deputy collector and magistrate Ahmednagar, on the 14th inst.

FORDE, Mr. A. B., assistant superintendent, transferred from the P. and N. survey, joined his appointment in the Gujarat survey, on Jan. 18.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. T. R., assistant superintendent in the Gujarat survey, returned from furlough to England on Jan. 9, 1884, and took charge of his duties on the 13th inst.

The following transfers are ordered :—
FERNANDES—ROZARIO—Apothecaries—F. Fernandes, from general duty, Mhow Circle, to Station Hospital, Baroda; and C. Rozario, from general duty Sind Circle to civil medical department (temporary).

CRONAN—Hospital apprentice H. Cronan is granted thirty days' general leave from the date of departure.

FURLOUGHS.

GREIG, The Rev. T. H., senior chaplain, Church of Scotland, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from April 1st.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 31.)

The undermentioned medical officers of the Army Medical Department are brought on the strength of H. M.'s British Forces in this Presidency from the dates specified opposite their names, being the dates of their arrival at Bombay :—

Jan. 15, 1884, Surg. Major J. Williamson, Surg. Major H. Stannard and Surg. S. O. Stuart.

Jan. 17, 1884, Surg. Major H. C. Guinness, Surg. J. H. Brodie, and Surg. C. E. Nichol.

STRACHAN, Capt. J., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

AITKEN, Lieut. A. E., of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 19th Regiment N.I., is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Dec. 31, 1882, subject to the confirmation of Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

BURNES—The service of Surgeon F. Burness, Indian Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Captain R. S. Simpson, Staff Corps; Col. H. R. M. Van Heythuysen, Staff Corps; and Capt. H. C. Hogg, Staff Corps.

SPENCER—The promotion of Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary W. Spencer, army clothing department, is to have effect from June 28, 1883.

FOOTE—The services of Lieut. H. B. Foote, 9-1st Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Jan. 25.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

MITCHELL, Lieut. G. W., 20th N.I., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer, 24th N.I., to be wing officer.

PENNY, Lieut. Col. S. R.A., is appointed to command the R.A. in the Northern Division.

WAKE, Lieut. Col., and Brevet Col. A. J., R.A., will proceed early in February next to Belgaum via Tinsorga, to inspect the G 2 R.A., from Mhow to Belgaum and back.

GRAY—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Capt. W. G. Gray, York and Lancaster Regiment, is directed to proceed to England with a view to being provided with a passage to Bermuda to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been recently posted.

POWELL—The undermentioned warrant officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the date specified :—Sub Conductor H. Powell, Commissariat Department, Transport Branch, on Jan. 16.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

POWELL, Lieut. A. F. F., R.A., G-2, from Feb. 1, 1884, to Feb. 1, 1885, to England, on private affairs.
BOWLEY—Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Battalion)—Lieut. Col. H. R. Bowlby, to Calcutta and Madras from Feb. 15 to April 30, on private affairs.
HEWITT, Surgeon A., A.M.D., to remain in England from Jan. 7 to date of embarkation for India.
BOWLES—The leave granted to Capt. A. Bowles, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, in G.O.C., reckons from Nov. 17 to March 17, instead of the dates therein given.
MCDOWELL, Bde. Surg. C. J. F. S., Indian Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for 183 days on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEB. 14.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. W. Martin, S.C., two days; Surgeon Major D. N. Martin, one month; Capt. R. C. Hadow, S.C., three months; Surg. Major T. H. Hendley, six months.
Madras Estab.—Major G. H. Tillard, S.C., six months; Lieut. C. J. Ross Thompson, R.E., six months; Col. O. F. Smithers, S.C., 105 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major F. Firebrace, R.E., Lieut. Col. H. A. Shakespear, Cov., Lieut. Col. G. F. Graham, S.C., Capt. W. G. Mansel, S.C., Hon. Lieut. E. J. Fleming, Hyderabad Contingent.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. Gabbett, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Hon. Lieut. G. Penston, Ordnance Department, Brigade Surgeon H. Cook, M.D.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked whether there was any confirmation of the news respecting the submission of the Merv Turcomans to Russia; whether there had passed any explanatory communications on the subject of a re-assuring nature; when papers on the subject would be submitted to Parliament; and whether such an acquisition of territory in the immediate neighbourhood of Merv was not in direct violation of treaty obligations to this country on the part of Russia.

Lord LAMINGTON did not think that was a fitting time (6.15 p.m.) to discuss so important a question. If he mistook not, it had been said in a despatch to Prince Gortschakoff that any occupation of Merv by the Russians would be considered by this country a most serious matter; in fact, he had always understood that the occupation of Merv would approach very nearly to a *casus belli*. Merv led to Herat, and the occupation of Herat might have very serious results for India.

Earl GRANVILLE could not agree with the noble lord that a quarter past six was not a suitable hour for discussing the question that had been brought before their lordships. There was, however, a more valid reason for a postponement of the discussion. He had that day received despatches from St. Petersburg which he had not had time to communicate either to the Secretary of State for India or to the Prime Minister. Clearly, therefore, it would be premature to begin any discussion at that moment. All he had to say then was that the news in the first part of the question was confirmed.

In answer to Lord LYTTON, Earl GRANVILLE said that it would be desirable to allow more than two days to elapse before a discussion was raised. It would be hurrying matters to discuss the subject only two days after the receipt of the despatches.

The Marquis of SALISBURY said that if a long interval must always elapse after the receipt of despatches from St. Petersburg before a discussion could be raised, his experience of the number of despatches that came from Russia would lead him to believe that the noble earl might indefinitely postpone the discussion. (Laughter.) Of course he understood that time must be given to the noble earl, but he trusted that an early opportunity would be given for the discussion of an event of which it was impossible to exaggerate the importance. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN TROOPS AND SUAKIM.

Lord STRATHNAIRN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was the intention of the Government to employ any of Her Majesty's Indian forces in co-operation with the English troops for the defence of Suakim or in operations out of it; and whether they did not consider such troops, by reason of their acclimatisation peculiarly adapted for the operations proposed.

Earl GRANVILLE said the noble and gallant lord had given a very interesting account of a campaign which he had shared in India and had alluded to the services of the native troops at that time, but he had not referred to an incident which he could not have forgotten of one distinguished general who was

struck down three times by sunstroke, and who was not in the least discouraged by his physical sufferings, but struggled on successfully to the end of the campaign.

Lord STRATHNAIRN—I was not aware of that fact.

Earl GRANVILLE said he had always been told that the noble lord himself was struck down three times by sunstroke. (Hear, hear.)

Lord STRATHNAIRN—Oh, I thought you were referring to some other officer.

Earl GRANVILLE said the incident was most creditable to the noble lord. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the question, it was only necessary for him to state that he did not think the employment of Indian troops was necessary, owing to the very weighty considerations, both political and military, with regard to the employment of such troops in the Sudan. But there was one very strong reason against it, which stood by itself—viz., that it would take more than double the time to send them than to send the force which the Government believed to be quite sufficient for the purpose.

THE OUDH TENANT IN 1884.

In treating of the principle of compensation for disturbance in our last article on the Oudh Tenancy question, it will be remembered that we disposed of some of its most important applications. The limit to the amount of enhancement claimable by the landlord and the proper extent of the exercise of the right the power of ejection, the determination of the amount of compensation, together with some other considerations that presented themselves, were treated constructively with as much approach to precision as the nature of the case seemed to us to admit of. We then proceeded to the question of disqualifications for compensation, and in resuming this to-day we are first led to inquire,—should compensation for disturbance be disallowed for any other cause than failure to pay decreed arrears of rent? Other grounds have been suggested, such as failure to cultivate "up to a reasonable standard," and intrigue against the "fair, reasonable, and customary" authority of the landlord. But the admission of either of these grounds would, we are convinced, lead to more serious evils than their exclusion. Our rent courts have no adequate means of deciding what is and what is not cultivation up to a reasonable standard and the definition of such a standard would be at least as difficult to arrive at as that of a fair rent. Punctual payment of rent is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred sufficient practical security against such neglect of the land, as to inflict any considerable injury on the landlord; and the admission of evidence on such an intangible issue as whether the husbandry of a tenant comes up to a "reasonable standard," would inevitably deluge the courts with a flood of vague, conflicting, and untrustworthy testimony. Intrigue against a landlord's "fair, reasonable, and customary authority" would also be very difficult of definition, and might be so strained as to include the most blameless and even laudable manifestations of independence, such as a combination to secure a reduction of rents. The tendency to concerted action among the cultivators is extremely weak, but it would be a pity to put a legislative extinguisher on the possible evolution, under the auspices of some village Hampden—some oriental Arab of the future—of an Oudh Ryots Defence Association. On the whole, the arguments by which eviction without compensation is supported on such grounds as these may be taken as illustrations of the *lucus a non* definition of "the reasonable" as that for which it is impossible to give reason.

There is, however, one other ground, besides undischarged arrears of rent, which, with every desire to make the whole scheme as automatic as possible, and to leave as little as may be to the discretion of individual officers, we are reluctantly compelled to admit as a ground for ejection without compensation for disturbance. Cases do and will occur where one or two bad characters in a village annoy their neighbours to such an extent by burning their houses and grain heaps, cutting their unripe crops, abducting their wives and daughters, extorting money by false suits, and other malpractices, that it becomes the duty of a good landlord, in the interest of the majority of his tenants, and to save his village from depopulation, to get rid of the offenders. To make him pay a fine in the form of compensation for disturbance in such cases as these, would be very unfair to him, and as far as the "village ruffians" were concerned, would be putting a premium on iniquity. To prevent the occurrence of such hard cases as these, it would be necessary to entrust the Rent Courts with power to decide, after inquiry on the spot, whether a tenant whom a landlord had served with an absolute notice of ejection, on the ground of his bad character, was entitled to compensation or not. It would probably not be very difficult to ascertain whether the landlord's desire to evict was due to interested or disinterested motives. Ordinary cases of theft and other offences, not affecting the residents of the village as a body, should not disqualify for compensation for disturbance; and the right to compensation for improvements should be indefeasible. Except where gross misconduct of the kind above referred to was proved, a tenant whom a landlord chose abso-

lutely to evict without giving him the option of paying an enhanced rent, should be entitled to heavier compensation than if he were allowed such option but declined to avail himself of it. In such a case compensation equal to not less than three years' rent should, we think, be awarded.

Again, should the benefits of any system of compensation for disturbance that may be adopted extend to all tenants alike, or should any classes of tenants be excepted? *Thekadars* or farmers who contract to pay a fixed sum for the right to collect the rents of a village should, as a matter of course, be excluded, and the rights of all sub-lessors should be held to pass, by the mere act of sub-letting, to the sub-lessee. But all actual resident cultivators, whether paying in cash or in kind, should certainly have the benefit of the scheme, without any restriction as to the length of their occupancy. Grain rents should be commutable at the instance of either party; and if a landlord chose to evict a grain-paying tenant, it would be necessary for the court to estimate the average money value of the rent in kind, in order to arrive at the amount of compensation payable. The case of *pahikashis*, or tenants who cultivate in one or more villages other than that in which they live, seems open to doubt; but we are inclined to think that the landlord should be allowed to call on them to elect any one of the villages in which they hold land as their future residence, and that they should have no claim to compensation for ejectment from their holdings in any other village.

Should the tenant, again, have the right to make an improvement *suo motu*, or should the landlord have a veto? The best solution would be perhaps to give the tenant the absolute right to make any improvement he choose, subject to the risk of compensation for any expenditure that did not really benefit the land being ultimately disallowed by the court in the event of his ejectment. Once more: should tenants be allowed to contract themselves out of the amended Rent Act, or should its provisions override any agreement, whether oral or written, to the contrary? The power to contract himself out of the Act would be fatal to the ordinary petty cultivator, who would inevitably fall a victim to the cajolery or intimidation of the first smart *harinda* who came his way, and from such a tenant the power to write himself down an ass should certainly be withheld. But, to avoid a greater sacrifice than is strictly needful of individual liberty, tenants paying a rent of—say Rs. 150 or upwards, might be allowed to contract on any terms they thought fit. And a special dispensation to the same effect might perhaps be granted by the collector of the district in any case in which he was satisfied that the tenant knew what he was about, and was not being victimised.

Want of space forbids us to do more than briefly note a few remaining points, such as that sums paid into court as compensation for improvements or disturbance should be declared incapable of attachment in execution of any civil decree; that no tenant entitled to compensation of either kind should be evicted until the money has been actually paid into court, or acknowledged by him to have been received; that the definition of improvements should be extended to include manure, whether laid on a field or ploughed into it, and any horse in the village built by the tenant at his own cost, that all mortgages of a tenant's holding or of his right to compensation should be declared illegal; that decrees for rent should not be enforced against agricultural cattle or implements; and, lastly, that the provisions of Chapter 3, of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act should be extended to Oudh.

The way in which the numerous questions arising out of any attempt to modify the Oudh Rent Law are to be answered must, of course, depend on the objects at which the proposed legislation aims. In our own view its object should be to confer on the cultivators of the Province as complete security of tenure as is compatible with the existence of the landlord's proprietary right in the soil and with the payment of rent, and to guard them against the pitfalls of mortgaging and sub-letting; and, further, to so far limit the tendency of rents to rise, as to admit of the attainment by the cultivators of an indefinitely higher standard of comfort than that now prevalent among them. The avowed motive for the annexation of Oudh was to rescue the people at large from the tyranny and oppression of native rule, and nothing which has occurred since has abrogated or could abrogate the solemn obligation which we then undertook. So far as we are aware, the only promise made to the talukdars during the negotiations which preceded the Oudh compromise was that prescriptive rights of occupancy should not be created, and no creation of such rights is now in the contemplation of anyone. We must, therefore, protest against the doctrine that we are now debarred from doing anything more than is strictly necessary to prevent the condition of the tenantry from becoming worse than it was before annexation. The country was annexed professedly to raise their then condition, and its annexation could not have been defended on any other ground. No promise to the contrary was ever made to the talukdars, nor would it have been morally within the power of any Government to bind its successors by any such promise. The proclamation addressed by Lord Dalhousie to the people of

Oudh in February, 1856, declared that "justice shall be measured out with an equal hand. Protection shall be given to life and property; and every man shall enjoy, henceforth, his just rights without fear of molestation." This pledge was given almost exactly twenty-eight years ago. Let us hope that before the year 1884 comes to a close the Oudh tenant may have reaped the benefit of its fulfilment.—*Pioneer*.

MILITARY PENSIONS.

THE want of system on which the existing military pension rules are based, is particularly apparent in such of them as regulate the pensions of officers' widows. The following facts and figures will make this statement clear. Should a Lieutenant Colonel of the Staff Corps who belonged to the late East India Company's service die before retirement, his widow receives a pension per annum of £341-11-4, being £250-6-4 from the Bengal Military Fund, and £91-5-0 from Lord Clive's Fund. If the officer at the time of his death is in retirement, even this small allowance is reduced. His widow in such case receives nothing from Lord Clive's fund, and her total pension is the allowance from the Bengal Military Fund that is, £250-6-4. The widow of an officer who had died upon succeeding to his Colonel's allowances receives a somewhat ampler recognition of his services. Her total pension comes to £426-19-3, being £312-18-0 from the Bengal Military Fund, and £114-1-3 from Lord Clive's Fund. In order to comprehend the hardships involved in this condition of things, it must be borne in mind that there is no variation in the retiring pensions allowed to officers between thirty-two and thirty-eight years' service. After an officer has served for thirty-two years he can retire on a pension of £783 per annum: or he may complete his thirty-eight years' service, whereupon he will succeed to his Colonels' allowances of £1,124-17-5 per annum. There is obviously no inducement here for the officer to retire after thirty-two years' service, however much Government may desire his retirement, in order to promote the flow of promotion in junior grades. He knows that, being at that period a Lieutenant Colonel in the Staff Corps, his widow will, on his death, receive no more than £250-6-4 for her pension, for, as above stated, he at the time of his death being in retirement, his widow would have no claim on Lord Clive's Fund. It is clearly more to his interest to do the best to remain on in service, for by a service of a further six years not only will his pension be increased from £783 to £1,124-17-5, but his widow on his death will receive a pension of £426-19-3 in place of £250-6-4. There are no doubt many officers who, if they could afford it, would leave the service after thirty-two years' enjoyment of its pleasures, but family circumstances compel them to complete a full thirty-eight years. Thirty-two years in most cases exhaust the interests and energy the average officer is likely to bring to his work, and the period of service over and above is put in, not from military zeal and enthusiasm, but solely for the sake of the higher pensions. The Government protests that it desires to facilitate promotion in the army. If it is sincere in its protestations it cannot better prove its sincerity than by once more revising the pension rules. At present the tendency of those rules is to act as an active force in retardation of the normal flow of promotion.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

LLOYD—Feb. 14, at Churchfield, Market Drayton, the wife of Captain E. Lloyd, 1st Punjab Cavalry, a son.

PARK—Jan. 17, at Hilderwick, Oppidans-road, London, the wife of D. F. Park, C.A., a son.

MARRIAGES.

STANTON—SETH—Feb. 16, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, Arthur Gwyer, son of W. F. Stanton, Esq., late of Blackheath, to Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of the late A. G. Seth, Esq., of Calcutta.

SMITH—REYNOLDS—Feb. 13, at St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, William Eastgate Smith, third surviving son of the late Samuel Smith, Esq., of Calcutta, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles H. Reynolds, Esq., of Saltley, Birmingham.

STAFFORD—CARR-GOMM—Feb. 9, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, William Francis Howard Stafford, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, eldest son of Major General W. J. F. Stafford, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps (retired), to Edith Mary Culling Carr, eldest and only surviving daughter of Mr. Carr-Gomm, of 31, Cadogan-square, H.M.'s Madras Civil Service (retired).

DEATHS.

CHILDS—Feb. 7, at Fitzwilliam-road, Cambridge, Eliza, the beloved wife of John Childs, late H.E.I.C. Service, Calcutta, and devoted mother of the Rev. H. H. Childs, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford.

LOUGHNAN—Feb. 17, 1876, drowned by the sinking of the ss. Strathclyde, in the collision off Dover, Major Andrew Robert Loughnan, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 38; and, at the same time, Helen Grace Loughnan, his wife, aged 19, the beloved daughter of Elise J. Watson.

MARRIOTT—Feb. 8, at Brighton House, Jersey, Sarah, widow of the late Colonel Edwin Marriott, Bengal Army, and Staff Paymaster of Pensioners, Oude.

RANNIE—Feb. 12, at Mount Pleasant House, Ramsgate, Elizabeth A. Rannie, the dearly-loved wife of Captain W. O. Rannie, retired list Bengal Army, aged 39.

WILLOUGHBY-OSBORNE—Feb. 8, in London, Eric J. M. Willoughby-Osborne, Esq., of Hamford, Worcester, late 91st Highlanders and 1st West India Regiment, youngest son of the late Major General George Willoughby-Osborne, Madras Army.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBIE—Jan. 25, at Malabar Hill, the wife of A. Abercrombie, a daughter.
BECKER—Jan. 10, at Dugshai, the wife of Captain C. T. Becker, the King's Own Borderers, a daughter.
BUCKLAND—Jan. 21, at Delhi, the wife of Lieutenant P. A. Buckland, Adjutant 15th Sikhs, a daughter.
CAMPBELL—Jan. 19, at Kohat, the wife of Major Lorne Campbell, 1st Punjab Infantry, a son.
CRICHTON—Jan. 19, at Negapatam, the wife of Mr. J. McLean Crichton, a son (still-born).
CURTIS—Jan. 12, at Dinapore, Bengal, the wife of Major W. F. De H. Curtis, Royal Artillery, a daughter.
DUFF—Jan. 24, at Pertabgunge, North Bhaugulpore, the wife of P. Baron Duff, a son.
GAZE—Jan. 22, the wife of the Rev. A. R. Gaze, London Mission, Cuddapah, a son.
KELLY—Jan. 22, at Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of J. A. Kelly, L.M.S., a daughter.
KILLICK—Jan. 9, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Thomas A. Killick, A.V.D., a daughter.
MICHEL—Jan. 20, at Dasuale, Mrs. John Michel, twins, both boys.
ROBINSON—Jan. 22, at Kapoorthala, the wife of Lieutenant G. H. Robinson, 1st Goorkha L.I., a daughter.
ROWLANDSON—Jan. 26, at Marine Lines, the wife of Major M. A. Rowlandson, M.S.C., a daughter.
RIVAZ—Jan. 12, at Dera Ismail Khan, Punjab, the wife of Major Vincent Rivaz, B.S.C., a daughter.
SPRY—Jan. 23, at Dhoolie, Tirhoot, the wife of Herbert Charles Spry, a daughter.
STOREY—Jan. 18, at Oodeypore, Rajpootana, the wife of T. H. Storey, a daughter.
TAYLOR—Jan. 17, at Peshawur, the wife of Lieut. R. E. S. Taylor, 38th Bengal Native Infantry, a daughter.
THACKWELL—Jan. 20, at Jallundar, the wife of C. Thackwell, 20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry, a son.
THOROWGOOD—Jan. 19, at Nungumbankum, Madras, the wife of F. N. Thorowgood, Esq., formerly of Totteridge, Herts, a son.
TRAILL—Jan. 21, at Kandapolla, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, the wife of Gilbert F. Traill, prematurely, a son, stillborn.
WEIR—Jan. 30, at Castle Douglas, the wife of R. Weir, a daughter.
WETHERALL—Jan. 27, at Belgaum, the wife of Capt. W. A. Wetherall, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, a daughter.
WYER—Feb. 12, at Dacca, Eastern Bengal, the wife of Frederick Wyer, B.C.S., a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREAVES-SANSOM—Jan. 23, at Calcutta, Edwin Greaves, L. M. S., Mirzapore, to Emma, daughter of the late Lewis Sansom, of Liskeard, Cornwall.
HOLTHAM-FARRELL—Jan. 29, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Thomas E. Holtham, *Times of India*, to Lily Isabel, elder twin daughter of the late John Farrell, of Devon.
MACTAVISH-HOGGE—Jan. 17, at Nugawah, Sarun, Duncan Mactavish, of Calcutta, to Blanche, daughter of the late Captain E. M. Hogge, R.N.

DEATHS.

ALSTON—On New Year's Day, at Chundrapore, Moodgiri Talook, A. R. Alston, late of Mencia, Coorg, aged 43.
BAILY—Jan. 28, at Dehra Dun, Hilda Letitia, daughter of B. C. Bailey, retired superintendent of Government Telegraphs, aged 14 years and 8 months.
BATLIVALA—Jan. 29, at his residence at Parell, DeLisle-road, behind Gas Works, Shavuksha, son of Hormusji Palonji Batlivala (Hudson & Co.).
GARRATT—Thomas A. Garratt, assistant to Messrs. Remington & Co., aged 29.
LOWNDS—Jan. 15, in the Santa Isabel Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, of yellow fever, Reginald Gayler, much loved third son of Surgeon Major T. M. Lownds, M.D., retired H.M. Indian Army, aged 17½.
LOUDON—Jan. 22, at Peshawur, William Charles Loudon, Lieutenant 26th Punjab Native Infantry, eldest son of William Loudon, late of Bombay.
MUMFORD—Jan. 21, at Lucknow, Herbert Robert, son of Mr. E. A. Mumford, Police, aged 3 years and 9 months.
O'DONEL—Jan. 22, at Mian Mir, Lieutenant Colonel Connel O'Donel, Commissariat Department.
PHILLIPS—Jan. 18, at Rangamatti, Julgaiguri, Western Doorgs, of congestion of the lungs, Maurice Griffith Phillips, aged 42 years.
REBSCH—Jan. 9, at Shotapur, Clement Herbert Voysey, son of S. Rebsch, C.E., aged 8 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 8. Cape Breton, Samarang; Prins Hendrik (s), Batavia.—9. Datulamanzi, Port Natal; Agra (s), Bombay; Castle

Roy, Calcutta; County of Merioneth, Bassein; Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta.—10. Dominion, Calcutta; Tycoon (s), Chittagong.—11. Lake Leman, Samarang; Clairmont, Calcutta; The Tweed, Calcutta; Baron Blantyre, Calcutta; Glenfinlas (s), Shanghai.
BOMBAY.—Jan. 24. Scindia (s), Kamachi.—25. Burmah (s), Bus-sorah; Canton (s), Marseilles; Badaworth (s), Cardiff; Euripides (s), Cardiff.—26. H.M.S. Jumna, Portsmouth; Sportsman (s), Cardiff; Pekin (s), Shanghai; Balcarres (s), Newport.—27. Perim (s), London; Carlisle (s), Newcastle.—28. Menzaleh (s), Sunderland; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Mohideen Bux, Ponnany.—29. Kangra (s), Calcutta.—30. Venetia (s), Trieste; Seraglio (s), Glasgow; K. of St. George (s), Cardiff.
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 22. Clan Sinclair (s), London; Tibre (s), Colombo; Maria Berner, Port Natal.—23. Galatia (s), Liverpool; Capella (s), Liverpool.—25. City of Manchester (s), Liverpool; Oneida, London; Bella, Port Natal.—26. Huzara (s), Bombay; Belpore, Liverpool.—27. Nizam (s), London; Syria, Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Jan. 23. Nizam (s), London.—24. M. Menatchey (s), Singapore; Kerbel (s), Bombay; Asia (s), Rangoon; John Davies, In sight.—26. Navarino (s), Calcutta; Raven (s), Cardiff.—27. Booldana (s), Calcutta.—28. Clan Matheson (s), Liverpool.—29. Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 5. Smidt, Singapore.—7. Giuditta D., Capetown; Nuovo Matteo, Capetown; Hay Green (s), Singapore; Cousins Arbib (s), Singapore; Golconda (s), Capetown; Bulimba (s), Colombo; Madras, and Calcutta.—8. Willingate (s), Calcutta; Catolico, Singapore; Isla de Mindanao (s), Manila; Francis, Capetown; Robert Dickinson (s), Colombo; Danrobin Castle (s), Capetown; Dunedin (s), Algoa Bay; Stranton (s), Point de Galle; Thom Kramon, Bangkok.
BOMBAY.—Jan. 25. Vestal, Damaun; Flor de Diu, Delagoa Bay; Gwalior (s), Trieste; Malwa (s), China.—26. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Greyhound, Mauritius; Brankelow (s), Rangoon; Byculia (s), Rangoon.—27. H.M.S. Malabar, England; F. G. Hydroos, Tuticorin.—28. Ashleigh Brook (s), Marseilles; Pandora (s), China; Orion (s), Trieste; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—29. Grodno (s), Hull; Castleford (s), Marseilles; Nuba (s), Liverpool.—30. Abyssinia (s), Persian Gulf; Savernake (s), Madras; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur; Bancoora (s), Calcutta.—31. Scindia (s), Karachi; Canton (s), Marseilles; Wandle (s), Dunkirk.
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 22. Steamers Rosslyn and Arab.—25. Hispania and Madura.—26. Commilla, Jeddah, and Clan Macarthur.—27. Bhundara.
MADRAS.—Jan. 21. Nizam (s), Calcutta.—25. John Davies, Calcutta.—27. Navarino (s), London.—28. Booldana (s), Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SUEZ.—Per *Pekin*, Feb. 14.—From Bombay: Mr. Bartell, Mr. Rochell, Mr. A. M. B. Irvin, Mr. S. G. Parson, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. E. Stangen, Mr. B. Printz, Mr. Cornelius, Mr. Bayer, Capt. H. C. Morland, Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., Hon. R. P. Bruce, M.P., Mr. H. G. Carter, Mr. W. Cresswell, Mr. F. Forest, Mr. Quirk, Mr. C. E. Bright, Capt. McCulloch, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joyner, Miss E. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Bird, four children, and nurse, Major W. Campbell.
AT BRINDISI.—Per *Mongolia*, Feb. 19.—From Bombay: Mr. S. G. Parsons, Mr. F. H. Carter, Mr. Hennessy, Hon. R. P. Bruce, M.P., Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. W. S. Cresswell, Capt. Morland, Mr. A. M. B. Irvin, Mr. L. E. Griffiths.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Pekin*, Feb. 1.—For London: Lieut. Col. J. and Mrs. Joyner, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. James Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Bird and three children, Mr. C. Sharpe, Miss E. Falconer, Rev. T. Wilkinson, Professor H. A. Strong, Mr. J. Bannerman, Major W. Campbell. For Brindisi: Mr. Llewellyn E. Griffiths, Mr. Moacuna D. Conway. For Venice: Mr. Ernest Stangen, Mr. O. Bartels, Mr. W. Rocholl, Mr. W. Tutin, Mr. S. G. Parson, Mr. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. R. P. Bruce, M.P., Mr. B. Printz, Mr. A. Bayer, Mr. P. Cornelius, Mr. T. Forre t, Mr. T. A. Quirk, Mr. C. E. Bright, C.M.G., Capt. H. C. Morland.

Passengers per Clan Line Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Maargor*, sailed Jan. 17.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. A. Paterson and three children, Mr. Gibbs.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, sailed Jan. 22.

From Calcutta.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Politis.
For London: Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and three gentlemen.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. D. Ormsby, Mrs. D. Ormsby, two children, and nurse, Mr. McMillan, Mrs. McMillan, and two children, Mr. Dawson, two ladies, nurse, and child, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Russell, and son, Mr. Gavin Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Phylly.

From Madras.

For London: Mr. F. M. Davies, Mrs. Nugent Daly.

Per *Clan Ogilvie*, sailed Feb. 13.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mr. Whitehouse.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailing Feb. 23.

From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, sailing March 22.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Judah.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 95 7-16 to 96 |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 100% to 101 3/4 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — |
| Ten years .. | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 107 1/2 |

BANKS.

| INDIAN BANKS | Paid-up | Cash |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | Rs. | Rates |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 74 3/4 |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 85 1/2 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 64 1/2 |
| Agra .. | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 25 | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12 1/2 | 85 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 78 1/2 |
| Frere .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 390 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,120 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 1,150 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,300 | 380 |
| Bellary .. | 1,000 | 570 |
| Benar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 585 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 215 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | 50 |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,275 |
| Dholera Ginning .. | 300 | 200 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 4,650 |
| French .. | 500 | 640 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 560 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 415 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 620 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,250 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 870 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,000 | 1,425 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 138 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 500 | 520 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 950 |
| Blownugger Mills .. | 100 | 38 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 1,050 |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 800 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 710 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 1,000 | 815 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 513 |
| Hindustan .. | 1,000 | 1,030 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,235 |
| Khandeish .. | 1,000 | 390 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,200 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 250 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 1,090 |
| Oriental .. | 685 | 700 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 265 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,490 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 790 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-6 | 350 |
| Do. New 40 Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do do .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do do .. | 21-13-1 | — |
| Do New 61 Shares .. | — | — |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|--|----------|-------|
| B., B., & Cent. India (New 18 Shares) .. | 196-15-5 | 352 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing .. | 100 | 114 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 4,400 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 70 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300 | 340 |
| Teacher and Co .. | 500 | 1,280 |
| Thacker and Co .. | 100 | 180 |

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 4 Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 95 3 to — |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) .. | 99 0 to — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 99 15 to 100 0 |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 99 15 to 100 0 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 101 0 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 102 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) .. | 107 0 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) .. | 107 12 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 105 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|--------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Agra Savings .. | 500 | 135 to — |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 127 to 128 |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 180 to — |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 100 | 132 to — |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 500 | 845 to — |
| Delhi and London .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Himalaya .. | 25 | 219 to — |
| Mussorie .. | 100 | 120 to 121 |
| National of India .. | 100 | 115 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 12 1/2 | 84 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 500 | 520 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 100 | 30 to 31 |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 50 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute .. | 50 | 76 to 77 |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 1420 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to — |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 95 to 97 |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 350 to 360 |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. | 83 to — |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 88 to 89 |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 135 to — |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 100 to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 145 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 to 100 |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 to 102 |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 to 102 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 49 to — |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway .. | 250 to — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 215 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 to — |
| Goswami Cotton Mills .. | 200 to — |
| Gouripore .. | 80 to — |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 100 to 102 |
| Howrah Docking .. | 100 to 102 |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 to 79 |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 to 1755 |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills .. | 50 to 125 |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 to — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 100 to 114 |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 500 to — |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 to 145 |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 to 92 |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. | 100 to 86 |
| Nanpore Indigo .. | 30 to — |
| New Beerbloom Coal .. | 100 to 92 |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | 100 to 146 |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 to — |
| Ramkistopore Press .. | 100 to 89 |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. | 100 to 66 |
| Riverside Press .. | 30 to 62 |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | 100 to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. | 100 to 260 |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. | — to 280 |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 to 52 |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 to 78 |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 to 105 |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Adulpoore Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 to 70 |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 to 70 |
| Amluckie .. | 100 to 95 |
| Arctupore (Cachar) .. | 100 to 91 |
| Assam .. | 100 to 540 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 to 95 |
| Barce (Kangra) .. | 100 to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 to 34 |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 to 24 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 200 to 240 |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 to 120 |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Burkholah (Cachar) .. | 100 to 56 |
| Central Cachar .. | 100 to 136 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 to 60 |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 to 95 |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 to 65 |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 to — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 to 50 |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 to 78 |
| Cutecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 to 115 |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 to 30 |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 90 to 45 |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 to 50 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 to 93 |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 to 62 |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 to 70 |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 to 53 |
| Gelle (Darjiling) .. | 100 to 80 |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. | 100 to 50 |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 to 50 |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 to 70 |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) .. | 100 to 170 |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. | 100 to 75 |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 to 550 |
| Jellapore (Cachar) .. | 250 to — |
| Jheri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Kalachehra (Cachar) .. | 100 to 61 |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 par. |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) .. | 100 to 50 |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. | 100 to 35 |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. | 250 to 145 |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 to 130 |
| Kurseong and Terai .. | 100 to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 to 212 |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) .. | 100 to 60 |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. | 100 to 100 |
| Loobah .. | 100 to 145 |
| Lower Assam .. | 100 to 23 |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | 100 to 60 |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 to 60 |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 to 40 |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 to 30 |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 80 to — |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 to 80 |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 to 71 |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | 100 to 100 |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. | 200 to 100 |
| Do. contributory .. | 125 to 73 |
| New Fallochi (Darjiling) .. | 200 to — |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) .. | 100 to 50 |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. | 100 to 120 |
| Nutwanpore (Cachar) .. | 200 to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) .. | 85 to 67 |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 to 95 |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) .. | 100 to 55 |
| Rajabare (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Sapakat .. | 100 to 130 |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. | 56 par. |
| Seemah .. | 100 to — |
| Singbuli and Murnah .. | 100 to 105 |
| Singell (Darjiling) .. | 100 to 88 |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. | 100 to 97 |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. | 100 to 200 |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. | 100 to 50 |
| Teendaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 to 85 |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. | 100 to 221 |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. | 95 to 214 |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. | 200 to 285 |
| Upper Assam .. | 100 to 25 |

MADRAS.—Jan. 21.

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Four per cents .. | 1 1/2 dis to 1 dia. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. | 3 1/2 pre to 3 3/4 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. | 1/4 to 1/2 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand .. | 15. 7 21-32d. | 15. 7 1/4d. | 15. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. .. | 15. 7 19-32d. | — | — |
| Do. 3 mo. sight .. | 15. 7 25-32d. | 15. 7 25-32d. | 15. 7 1/2d. |
| Do. 6 do. .. | 15. 7 25-32d. | 15. 7 27-32d. | 15. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. .. | 15. 7 29-32d. | — | 15. 8 1-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo sight .. | — | 15. 8 5-32d. | 15. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | — | 15. 7 1/2d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | — | 15. 8 5-32d. | 15. 8 1/2d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | — | 15. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—Feb. 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|--------------------|
| 3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. | 102 to 102 1/2 |
| Do. October 10, 1888 .. | 103 1/2 to 103 3/4 |
| 4 India Encased Paper .. | 79 1/2 to 79 3/4 |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 .. | 81 1/2 to 82 |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 to 100 1/2 |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. .. | 101 to 103 |
| 4 Mauritius, 1881 .. | 102 to 104 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. .. | 100 to 102 |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government .. | 100 to 102 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| Perpetual Debenture Stocks. | Paid. | Price. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. .. | 100 | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. cent. .. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4 1/2 p. cent. .. | 100 | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|--|-----|--------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 144 to 146 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 150 to 152 |
| E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A, 1933 .. | — | 25 to 25 1/2 |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. | — | 24 to 24 1/2 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% .. | — | 131 to 133 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 144 to 146 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. .. | all | — to — |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. .. | 100 | 116 to 118 |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. .. | 100 | 110 to 112 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 123 to 125 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. .. | — | — to — |
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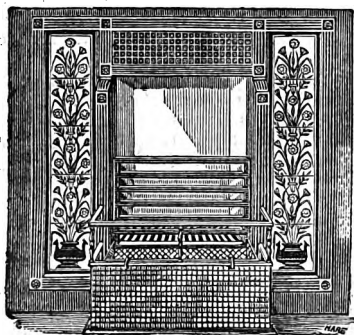
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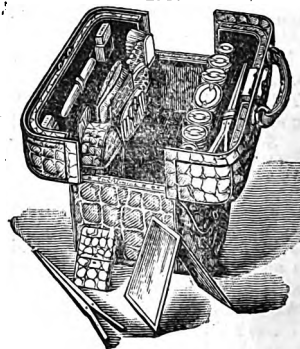
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March 31, 1880.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLES.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Feb. 8; Madras and Allahabad, Feb. 6; Calcutta, Feb. 5.

THE regular mail packet service between Brindisi and Alexandria, which has been suspended since August last, owing to quarantine arrangements, will be resumed in connection with the mails to be despatched from London on Friday, the 29th inst. From the same date the mails for Cyprus and Beyrout will also be again forwarded *via* Alexandria.

A LLOYD'S telegram from Suez, dated Feb. 26, states:—"Quarantine having been abolished in Egypt, the transit of the mails by the Egyptian Railway has been resumed, and the homeward Bombay mail of the 15th inst., which reached Suez early this morning will leave Alexandria for Brindisi in the P. and O. steamer Tanjore this evening. They will thus be delivered in London on Monday next, or twenty-four hours in advance of contract time. The P. and O. steamer Hydaspes, which brought these mails to Suez, entered the Canal for Plymouth and London at 10.30 a.m. to day."

IT is to be feared that the shipping trade between England and the East will be a hard hit by Mr. Chamberlain's "Merchant Shipping Bill," which has been printed during the last week. The application to that trade of the Employers' Liability Act—in defiance of the tacit engagement made by Mr. Chamberlain in 1880, when the shipowners withdrew their opposition to the Wages Bill—will render almost impossible any *modus vivendi* between the shipowners and their *employés* under the peculiar circumstances of the Eastern trade. And the inquisitorial nature of the restrictions on marine insurance will drive all marine insurance to the Continent, kill the underwriters, and greatly hamper the shipowners.

THE Maharajah of Dumraon is doing good service to his country by warmly supporting, outside the Council, the Maharajah of Durbhungah and the Hon. Kristodas Pal in their uphill work in opposing that shamefully oppressive measure, the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The great meeting at Bankipore last Sunday, under His Highness's presidency, shows that the feeling of indignation against the Bill is growing stronger and stronger.

AND the questions put to Lord Kimberley in the House of Lords last Monday by Lord Stanley, show that the wrongs of Bengal and Behar will not lack warm sympathy here at home—and that, too, not only among the Anglo-Indians (who have already taken up the matter with a will), nor only on the Conservative side of politics. Lord Stanley of Alderley has always been to the fore when the weak have had to be championed against the strong; and even the despotic Government of Lord Ripon—distinguished though it be over all other British Governments that have ever existed, for high-handed contempt of public opinion, will have to show itself more amenable to reason when its arbitrary and tyrannical proceedings are brought to the notice of both Houses of Parliament.

WE are glad to observe that the Maharajah of Dumraon courageously commented on the secrecy with which Lord Ripon persists in shrouding the proceedings of the Select Committee on this measure of confiscation. The *Times* correspondent telegraphs that His Highness "commenced by complaining that the Select Committee on the Bill had met with closed doors and suggested that the Government should be asked to publish its proceedings regularly."

WE heartily endorse His Highness's suggestion. It is

well known that, in the recent changes in the Legislative Council, Lord Ripon has carefully weeded out the opponents of the Bill, so far as it was possible for His Excellency to do so, by reason of the expiration of their term of service; whilst the time-expired supporter of the Bill, Mr. Reynolds, has been ostentatiously re-appointed. And it is notorious in Calcutta, that in the Select Committee—that excellent monument of Lord Ripon's justice, which (as Mr. Cross informed Mr. Stanhope the other day) is to weigh the Bill so impartially!—the opponents of the Bill are simply nowhere, being always overwhelmed by the official majority, which will doubtless insist on increasing the drastic severity of the Bill.

WHAT with the overwhelming majority that Lord Ripon has secured by his manipulation of the Council, and with the extreme "smartness" (not to use a harsher word) of all the arrangements for success derived by Mr. Ilbert and Lord Ripon, it is clear—as the *Hindoo Patriot* observed last week—that the only hope of the people of Bengal lies in the efforts of their friends in England. The London Committee that has been formed to oppose the Bill is fully alive to this fact; and the advertisement of the recent publications of the Committee, that appears in the *Times*, testifies to the vigour with which the opposition is being conducted.

IT is fortunate for India, at a time when its peace is so terribly disturbed by the dreams and the follies of a Radical Viceroy and a Radical law-member, that so much of the real progress and prosperity of the country depends, not on the supreme Government at all, but on the local officers. Mr. Elliott, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, may well feel proud of the magnificent industry he set a-going last week, when he presided at the ceremony of "opening" the coal-mines.

WHILST the shipping trade at home is being harrassed by the persecution of Mr. Chamberlain and the Birmingham Radicals, in Calcutta it has run a considerable risk from the defective arrangements of the Government in regard to the landing of petroleum. The narrow escape of the Calcutta shipping from the consequences of the burning of the *Aurora* will perhaps draw the attention of the public to the matter effectually.

THE news of the recovery of Mr. Rivers Thompson will be received with enthusiasm by the Anglo-Indian community at large. We trust that it may be sufficiently complete to enable His Honour to emancipate himself, in the consideration of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, from the well-known influence which is generally believed to have been somewhat unduly using Mr. Thompson's name (during his illness) as an advocate of confiscation.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* hints that the Government of India is contemplating a return to Kandahar, and a reversal of the idiotic "scuttling" policy of Major Baring and Co. The *Gazette* says:—

"We understand that the India Council, startled by the unexpected intelligence of the Russian annexation of Merv, has had under consideration our position on the Indian frontier, and that the occupation of Kandahar, if not also of Herat, has been seriously discussed. The conclusion arrived at is that to occupy Herat would be an undertaking of so startling a nature as to be undesirable at the present juncture. Her Majesty's Government have, however, readily admitted the dangers which would result from a policy of complete inaction, and have communicated with Lord Ripon as to the steps he considers it expedient to take with a view to the reinforcement of the garrisons bordering on the North West Frontier and the occupation of Kandahar. Orders, we believe, will therefore be issued for the movement of a strong body of troops for the protection of British interests in the event of unforeseen contingencies arising to necessitate immediate and decisive action."

BUT in this, as in everything else done or thought of by our present wonderful rulers, the "orders" will probably be issued "Too late!"

MANY of our readers have doubtless been rendered uneasy by

the rumours that have been flying about of late in regard to the security of civil or military pensions. The *Army and Navy Gazette* writes of this growing panic :—

"We hear that a feeling of the greatest uneasiness exists among naval and military officers in regard to the absolute security of their pensions, the idea prevailing that it is very possible that the Pension List will not be allowed to continue to exist and increase at its present rate much longer by a Radical Government, owing to the endeavours made by the present Ministry to curtail in every possible manner the non-effective votes of the Navy and of the Army. Hence the cause of so large a number of men commuting their pensions."

BUT the panic is unnecessary. The Government will have obtained the requisite amount of rope wherewith to hang itself long before these fears are realised.

THE *Standard* has the following on the Select Committee on Indian Railways, which is really Lord Kimberley's and Lord Ripon's "dodge" to enable the latter to shut up all railway extension for the present, in order to spend the money so saved on the various extravagances of the present régime :—

"The Parliamentary Committee which has been appointed to inquire into the extension of the Indian railway system will have a very wide scope. First, it will have to settle the principles on which railways are to be constructed in India—whether by guaranteed companies, or by the State itself, or by private enterprise, with or without some modified form of guarantee. Secondly, it will have to decide whether, and to what extent, money will be borrowed for the building of new lines, or whether Government will proceed, as at present, by applying an annual allotment directly to the construction of lines, instead of to the payment of interest on large loans raised for the purpose. Thirdly, it will have to ascertain what portions of our vast Indian dominions which at present have no railway communications should be first supplied with them; and in this branch of their inquiry it is not difficult to foresee that the Committee will be chiefly influenced by the capabilities of a district for the production of wheat. And, fourthly, it will have to examine the administration of existing lines, the necessity of doubling them where single, and of largely increasing the rolling-stock. Many of the new lines they will recommend will be feeders to the great trunk lines, and as the latter cannot at present carry all the traffic which is offered them to the sea, they will be hopelessly choked up when a number of new districts are pouring in their produce upon them. With such a programme, when will the inquiry end?"

THE *Hindoo Patriot* says :—"Madras does not seem to be quite comfortable under the rule of Mr. Grant Duff. It is stated that native gentlemen of Madras discuss politics in the Cosmopolitan Club. He had actually called upon the Advocate General to give his opinion as to whether they could not be legally prosecuted for talking sedition in this civilised fashion. The Advocate General, as a matter of course, has simply laughed down the matter. We hope Lord Ripon will give Mr. Grant Duff some practical hints in the art of administration."

THE *Statesman* flatters itself that the determination of the Viceroy to instal the Nizam himself is the "first fruit of the courage which this journal (the *Statesman*) has shown in laying bare the true state of affairs in Hyderabad." It adds :—"We have already announced that the young Mir Liak Ali is to be the Dewan of the State, and by this wise resolution Lord Ripon has raised a strong hope in our mind that the reign of the young Prince may prove successful."

THE *Calcutta Statesman* becomes more and more audacious in its articles on Hyderabad affairs; and it is difficult to see how the many personages whose public and private characters have been assailed, can honourably abstain from seeking to set themselves right in a Court of Law. It is only fair, however, to note that most of the other Indian papers declare that a prosecution is all that the *Statesman* wants, and opine that its amiable desire ought not to be gratified. But it seems to us that there are limits beyond which it is impossible for any self-respecting person, who is really innocent, to allow an accuser to go.

MOREOVER, in justice to the *Statesman*, it must be admitted that the Viceroy seems to have gone out of his way to give colour (to say the least of it) to some of the *Statesman's* astounding

statements. We have already noticed the queer incidents attending the appointment of the young Mir Liak Ali to the post of Dewan, with virtually supreme power at Hyderabad. Now, in the issue of Jan. 29, the *Statesman* declares definitely that the fact of Major Trevor going on leave (not to return to Hyderabad) is Lord Ripon's "first step to break up the Hyderabad Residency." With reference to the Resident himself, we have already noticed the shocking statements made in former issues of the same journal; and now we are told, almost in plain words, that Lord Ripon refused to be a guest at the Residency, and preferred instead to remain at Bolarum, twelve miles distant. Much of the plain speaking in the *Statesman* is so very plain, and at the same time so directly rests on the authority of the Viceroy, that it seems absolutely impossible for the Government of India to avoid taking some notice of the assertions made. We refer especially to the first sentence (we prefer not to quote it) of the article headed "Major Trevor's Retirement;" but there are numberless other passages that seem to drive the Government of India into a corner.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending Feb. 8 :—

"Mr. James Peake, Assistant Superintendent, Government of India Telegraphs; Mr. Robert Hannay, merchant, Moulmein."

THE Freight Market is thus corrected by the *Englishman* up to 2 p.m., Tuesday, Feb. 5 :—

"The last week has seen almost a total cessation of business. Only one steamer has fixed on the London berth, one sailing vessel was chartered for New York, and one has succeeded in obtaining country employment. The ships on the loading berth have been forced to accept a considerable decline to fill up their requirements. The unfixed tonnage has decreased to 34,500 tons. Our unfixed tonnage is given at 34,718 tons."

WITH respect to the Tea Market, the following is from Messrs. Carritt and Co.'s Fortnightly Market Report :—

"Public sales were held on the 24th ultimo, when 9,565 packages were offered, of which 9,433 passed the hammer. The teas were principally from Assam, and in several instances showed desirable quality, but the catalogues contained a large number of small breaks. There was rather less inquiry, and prices ruled in favour of buyers for all descriptions, low broken teas and Fannings especially, for which prices may be quoted fully ½d. lower."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospect of the crops for the week ending the 29th ult. are as follow :—

"There has been slight rain in Madras, Sind, the Punjab, and in one of the native States of Rajputana during the week. Harvesting continues in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg; in four districts of Madras the yield is reported below average and in two districts up to the average; in Coorg coffee has yielded a good crop, but the outturn of paddy has been under the average. Standing crops promise well throughout the presidency, except in part of the Bellary and Chingleput districts, where they have been injured. In Bombay the *rabi* prospects are generally good, but some damages has, from various causes, been done to the crop in parts of seven districts. Cotton-picking is still going on in the Berars, and the prospects of the *rabi* there and in Hyderabad are favourable. In Central India and Rajputana the *rabi* crops continue to do well, except in Sutna and Ulwar, where rain is needed. The rain which fell during the week in the Punjab was confined to the districts in the north and west, and the crops in the district of the south-east of the province are much in want of rain. In the North-West Provinces of Oudh the weather has been cloudy, but no rain has fallen; and it is urgently required for crops on unirrigated lands. In some districts of the North-Western Provinces the *rabi* crops are in ear. In the Central Provinces the crops are thriving, and prospects are excellent. No rain has fallen in Bengal, and the crops on unirrigated lands in Behar and Chota Nagpore are reported to be suffering much from want of rain; in other parts of the province they are fair. Oil-seeds and pulses are being harvested, and sugarcane is being pressed with an average yield. In Assam the prospects of the winter crops continue good, and harvesting has begun in some places. The rice harvest is over in British Burma, and the prices of paddy are favourable. Small-pox continues generally prevalent, and cholera is severe in the Tanjore district of the Madras Presidency; there is some cholera also in Hyderabad, Bengal, and Burma, in a sporadic form. Prices are stationary, but high in Bengal."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegram from the Indian correspondent of the *Times* is dated Calcutta, Feb. 24 :—

"A great meeting of the Behar landowners was held at Bankipore last Sunday to consider the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The Maharajah of Dumraon presided, and several leading men of the province spoke strongly against the measure.

"The chairman commenced by complaining that the Select Committee on the Bill had met with closed doors, and suggested that the Government should be asked to publish its proceedings regularly. Other speakers dwelt at length on the harshness with which the measure would press upon the zemindars, and pointed out that, instead of proving beneficial to the ryots, it would really make their position worse than it was, by imposing upon them the necessity of constant and costly litigation. It would simply hand over the ryots to the tender mercies of the middle-men, the money-lenders, and other persons; who had been described by a member of the Rent Commission as 'the worst of rack-renters.' Several resolutions were adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Government.

"There has been some discussion lately regarding the no-rent agitation, which is said to have arisen in the Mymensingh district. The supporters of the Tenancy Bill assert that it is due to an attempt on the part of the zemindars to force harsh leases on the tenants, in anticipation of the passing of the measure; and they cite it as an argument for pushing on the Bill rapidly. The Opposition, on the other hand, declare that the rumour is greatly exaggerated, and, I believe, deny that such leases are being imposed upon the tenants. The Commissioner of the division and the Collector of the district have been ordered to inquire into the matter, but their report has not yet been made public.

"The new coal industry of Upper Assam was formally opened by the Chief Commissioner on Monday last, in presence of a number of the principal Europeans and natives of the province. The party proceeded by the newly-finished railway from Margarita to the Ledo Mine, where Mr. Elliot inspected the works and declared them open. In his speech he said that the 18th of February would be a red-letter day in the Assam calendar. The coal raised is said to be of excellent quality, and as the mines are now in railway communication with the Brahmaputra, it can be carried to all parts of Assam at a small cost.

"Last Wednesday Calcutta narrowly escaped a terrible disaster. In the morning it became known that the ship *Aurora*, which had arrived a few days before from America with a cargo of kerosine oil, was on fire at her moorings below Garden Reach. About half the cargo had been landed, but still some 30,000 cases of oil were on board. The *Aurora* being an old wooden ship, there was no want of material to feed the flames, which burnt fiercely till the evening, when the hulk sank. Two ships, also laden with kerosine, lying near her, were in imminent danger till they had been removed to the opposite side of the river. But the most serious danger was that when the ship broke up, the southerly wind and tide might carry the burning oil to the crowded part of the river, about a mile higher up. Had that happened, a catastrophe on an almost unparalleled scale could hardly have been avoided. The scene as the ship sank, and the unconsumed cases were seen to be afloat, is described as wonderful. The river appeared to be on fire, while the cases exploded with the sound of volleys of musketry; and a thick cloud of black smoke hung over the town. Luckily, the 'slant' of the wind carried the oil towards the shore, while such portion of the flaming material as floated up the river was broken up and intercepted by the buoys. By seven o'clock all danger was past. But that the shipping of this great seaport should owe its escape from, perhaps, total destruction to the opportune accident of a change of wind, would seem to show the existence of some defect in the arrangements connected with the rapidly-increasing kerosine trade. The burning of the *Aurora* is now being urged as a strong argument in favour of the revival of the scheme for the establishment of a subsidiary port, at Port Canning, on the river Mutlah—a scheme which is strongly supported by the Harbour Commissioners, and which seems likely to take definite form before long.

"It was announced yesterday, to the great and universal satisfaction of the public, that the Lieutenant Governor's medical adviser considered his health so completely re-established that they could withdraw their recommendation to him to leave India for a time. Mr. Thompson has accordingly cancelled his application for leave, and will remain in charge of the Province. Mr. Bernard, who was to have acted for him, will proceed to-day to take up his substantive appointment as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. Mr. Crosthwaite, who has been acting at Rangoon during Mr. Bernard's absence, will relieve Mr. Jones, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who is about to take six months' sick leave.

"The Viceroy and his party returned to Calcutta on Tuesday last. They will probably leave for Simla immediately after the publication of the Budget, which may be expected to appear in the form of a minute in the *Gazette* about March 15 (P).

"The discovery by Dr. Koch and his colleagues of cholera

bacilli in a tank in the Baliaghata suburb of Calcutta, which has already been telegraphed to the *Times*, has excited much interest here, and is clearly a great step forward in medical science. The chain of evidence, however, connecting these *bacilli* with the cause of the disease is not yet complete. The German doctors have proved that this organism exists in all cases of cholera, but in no other disease; that it has been found in a tank used by the people among whom the disease appeared, and that it diminished in numbers as the disease died away. But they have still to show whether the *bacillus* is the cause or the result of cholera; and this inquiry is now occupying their attention. It is satisfactory to know that the water supply of Calcutta shows no trace of this organism.

"A great robbery was committed at the Exhibition building last week, jewellery worth £1,700 being taken from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode's stall. The thief, a Chinaman, has been arrested at Chandernagore, and the greater portion of the property recovered."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.*

AN author is at no slight disadvantage when he comes late into the field to narrate history that has already been given to the world in voluminous detail by such writers as Kaye and Malleon. In his preface, however, Mr. Holmes tells us that he is sure there is room for a book which, while giving a detailed narrative of the chief campaigns, and of the stirring events that took place at the centres of revolt, with a more summary account of incidents of minor importance, should aim at completing the solution of the real historical problems connected with the Mutiny.

After a careful perusal of the volume before us, we can safely venture to assert that the object aimed at has been successfully hit, the conditions laid down have been fulfilled, and that the task which the author set himself to accomplish has been performed with a freshness, spirit, and vigour, such as to attract and rivet the attention of readers already familiar with the leading events of the troublous years 1857-58. The thrice-told tale has a fascination mainly due to the skill and style of the narrator, and to his studied impartiality. The errors and shortcomings, apparent or real, of the most prominent administrators and commanders are not suppressed, whilst any redeeming points in the conduct or characters of less competent officers are fairly set forth. All available authorities and sources of information appear to have been consulted and sifted, and are referred to principally in copious footnotes throughout the pages of each chapter.

For the most part, therefore, there will be found little that is absolutely new to readers who have waded through the volumes of Kaye, Malleon, and others. But Mr. Holmes' work has the advantage of judicious condensation, commending itself to those who have neither time nor will for the study of more elaborate works. The achievements of Civil and Military heroes, with which the book abounds, form one of its most interesting features. Protracted as these were throughout two years, they throw into the shade the later so-called campaigns of Abyssinia and Egypt. The sufferings and privations bravely endured by beleaguered garrisons, and especially by the victims of the Nana's treachery at Cawnpore, are recounted in chapters of such thrilling interest as even at this distant period to stir the pulses of the reader with mingled pity for, and admiration of, his ill-fated fellow-countrymen.

We have said above that there is little new in Mr. Holmes' pages to the students of previously written history. But the sixth chapter will, we think, reveal to them in more minute detail the most extraordinary case of injustice and wrong to a Civil officer in high position, who, on the unanimous authority of Kaye and Malleon, may firmly rank as one of those sagacious and far-seeing administrators who contributed to preserve our Indian Empire in its time of deadly peril. We allude, of course, to Mr. William Taylor, Commissioner of Patna, and are simply lost in amazement that in these days, when honours are often distributed lavishly, not the smallest recognition of his eminent services in serving Patna and Bengal should have been vouchsafed. The tale of his wrongs, as disclosed in the chapter before us, is a disgrace to our country and its rulers. His plucky and prompt action has been conclusively proved to have had the effect of preserving the lives and property of thousands, amongst whom a large proportion were English men and women. His gauge of the character of the Mahomedan conspirators of Patna, by whose arrest schemes of rebellion were frustrated, has been undisputedly shown by the events of later years to be true; and Mr. Holmes shows that, notwithstanding this—perhaps because of this—the commissioner had to endure much injustice from his superiors. The victim is shown to have been deprived of

* "History of the Indian Mutiny, and of the Disturbances which Accompanied it Among the Civil Population." By T. R. E. HOLMES. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

all redress in India, and was driven to make an appeal to the Home Government. For the fate of that appeal we must refer our readers to the conclusion of the chapter, merely noting that at a most critical time in its hearing Mr. Tayler's memorial and other important documents connected with it mysteriously disappeared from the India Office.

And now it is said that the memorialist is desirous of getting his case, as a last resource, brought before the House of Lords. Long, indeed, has justice been delayed, but it is never too late to right a grievous wrong, and we feel confident that some Peer will be generous and disinterested enough to bring the matter forward, and vindicate Mr. Tayler's claim to a proper recognition of his meritorious services, thus earning the approbation and applause of all honest and true men.

MR. MARVIN'S PAMPHLET ON THE ANNEXATION OF MERV.*

NEVER was a more timely publication issued than this one, which we warmly commend to the perusal of all our readers. And more, we would ask each reader to do something to extend its circulation, or make its facts widely known, as an urgent patriotic duty. On the admirable map accompanying the pamphlet, which shows the relative positions of the Russian and English outposts, Mr. Marvin has inscribed, "A glance will show how completely Herat will be at the mercy of Russia after the occupation of Merv." There are also two other capital maps, one showing the position of the Turcoman tribes, and the other the new Russo-Afghan frontier. We will quote Mr. Marvin's preface at length:—

"MERV is lost, and beyond recovery. Herat is in deadly peril, and unless a prompt and vigorous policy in Central Asia be at once adopted by the Government, and supported by the unanimous opinion of the public, the 'Key of India' and the rest of Western Afghanistan will succumb to Russian pressure. In issuing 500 copies of this pamphlet gratuitously to Parliament and the press, I have done my best to awaken public opinion to the real issues of the annexation of Merv; for the moment I cannot do more. But there are many others interested in the safe-guarding of India who may have sufficient patriotic spirit to impel them to assist in this sacred task. If, on reading this pamphlet, they would like its contents more widely known, they can realise their wish and do a service to their country by forwarding a subscription, however small, towards printing and circulating more copies of it. Such donations may be sent either to the publishers, or to the author, Grosvenor House, Plumstead Common, Kent."

Some of the Radical papers are endeavouring to prove the constancy and good faith of their dear friend, Russia, by laying stress on the pretty little farce now being enacted at St. Petersburg, in the "disgrace" of General Tcherniaeff, the author of the annexation of Merv. But even the *Times* is compelled to allow that there is not much consolation to England for the *fait accompli* of the annexation, in the recall of the Governor who brought it about. Who shall say how much of reality there is in all the theatrical business of General Tcherniaeff's disgrace? In any case, the Russian Government has not failed promptly to pocket the magnificent advantages gained for them by the "disgraced" man; and this, too, just at the moment, when the incapacity of their allies, the Radical Government of England, has effectually caged the British Lion, by sending off our troops on a wild-goose chase, that only serves to render the British name ridiculous. Mr. Gladstone pretends that General Graham is to march out merely for the purpose of burying the poor fellows whom his Government condemned to death at El Teb; but surely the vultures have already anticipated Mr. Gladstone's exuberant benevolence. And while this hideous hypocrisy is being carried out at Suakim, Mr. Gladstone's Russian friends are merrily doing what they like on what is virtually the Indian frontier. And presently the credulous British public will be instructed by the Caucasus that Lord Ripon, that wonderful genius, may be trusted to make all things right on that frontier. Already rumours of the kind are being put about.

* "The Russian Annexation of Merv; What it Means, and What it Must Lead to." By CHARLES MARVIN. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place. Price 1s.

EXAMINATION NOTES.*

THE compiler of this book must be of a sanguine temperament. He has drawn up capital notes by which a youth might be able to persuade a superficial examiner that a vast amount of authorities had been searched on the history of the reign of George III. But he goes further, and in his preface he recommends solicitors to adopt his principle in drafting briefs for barristers, and even believes that leading articles in the *Times* would be much improved if his system was followed. The preface is closed with the following note:—

"Should any reader be able to refer the author to any

* "History of the Reign of George III.," arranged on a new plan, by "OXON," for Army Candidates and Students. W. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. London: 1883.

Waterloo or Peninsular veteran who could give him a lucid account of any of the battles, he would be much obliged to him."

Considering that a man who, at twenty years of age, had served in the Peninsular or Waterloo campaign, would now be close on ninety years of age, and that it is seldom the custom, or certainly was not that of the Duke of Wellington, to confide the plans of a campaign or battle to youths, surely a man who hopes still to obtain a more lucid account of the Peninsular War than Napier can give him, or of the Waterloo campaign than he would get from Siborne, Chesney, or Dorsey Gardner is a supremely sanguine man.

Though the notes refer to history of George III., we have a note on George II., which we can quote as an example of the form in which the notes are made, which are to form a model for the solicitor and the leading article writer. It runs thus:

George II.—Had nothing attractive about him.

" —Preferred Germany to England.

" —As a son

" father

" husband

" lover

} was bad.

Which is rough on George II. It is hard for him to have so complete a reversal of the motto, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. However, this is the sort of information examiners in the present day require, and the work is a most excellent one for the purpose of enabling a youth to answer examination questions with a minimum of solid information; but, if used in conjunction and comparison with the historical works from which it is taken would be a most useful piece.

THE BOOK OF THE HORSE.*

WE have received from Messrs. Cassell and Co. the first number of Mr. Sidney's "Book of the Horse," which is so well known as a standard work on the subject, that it is hardly necessary for us to do more than announce its re-issue in its original form. The plates and general get-up of the work are admirable.

We have also received from the same publisher the first part of a cheap and revised edition of their "Technical Educator." This re-issue is opportune, as the important question of Technical education is receiving attention from the Government.

* "The Book of the Horse." By S. SIDNEY. New and revised edition. Part I. Cassell and Co., Limited.

"Cassell's Technical Educator, being the Technical Series of Cassell's Popular Educator." New and revised edition. Part I. Cassell and Co., Limited.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

[WESTERN MORNING NEWS.]

By far the most important arrival at the Great Western Docks last week was the s.s. *Sheik*, with 2,600 tons of wheat for Messrs. Fox, Roy, and Co., and Harris and Congdon, from Kurrachee. The *Sheik* is the first steamship which has brought a cargo of East Indian grain consigned to the Great Western Docks, and it is hoped and anticipated that her arrival will prove but the commencement of a large and important trade in cereals between Plymouth and our Eastern dependency. At all events, the cargoes brought by the *Sheik* and the two sailing vessels which preceded her gives Plymouth a more than passing, indeed, a very practical, interest in the resolution to be moved by the Heckmondwike Chamber of Commerce at the coming meeting of the Associated Chambers in London. This resolution calls for a development of the internal resources of India by an extension of the railway system of that country, the promoting companies to be guaranteed a minimum percentage of profit by the Government. A similar proposition was made at the autumnal meeting of the Association, and although the Plymouth delegates had been allowed discretion in relation to it, the speech of the mover put the matter so clearly and so forcibly that not only did Mr. Shephard and Mr. Moore vote for the motion, but the latter gentleman made a telling speech in its favour. It is now generally admitted that India is destined to become a granary of England, and that all that is needed is a multiplication of the railways by which the crops of the interior may be easily and cheaply conveyed to the coast. Considering the importance of developing commerce between Great Britain and her Eastern empire generally, and the special advantages—as indicated by the arrival of the *Sheik*—which would accrue to Plymouth from a rapid growth of the grain trade between the two countries, the delegates from the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce to the meeting of the Association next month may see their way to giving something more than a silent vote in support of the motion which stands in the name of Heckmondwike.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

A PARLIAMENTARY Committee is to be appointed to consider the extension of the Indian railway system. There is at the same time an agitation in India for more railways, the merchants of Bombay being particularly anxious to multiply the railways serving that port and communicating with the interior. Bombay is a confirmed rival of Calcutta, it must be remembered. The following appeared in a *Times* telegram from India last Monday:—"The question of railway extension seems likely to be strongly pressed upon that Government, and to occupy a large share of public attention during the current year. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has submitted a memorial to the Viceroy, urging the railway extension be prosecuted at the rate of 2,000 or 3,000 miles annually for the next ten years, at the cost of £20,000,000 per annum. They recommend that the sum be raised by sterling loans in London, at a guaranteed interest of 3½ per cent. in perpetuity." Now, while we may assert without hesitation that the proposal to expend as much as £20,000,000 per annum on the extension of Indian railways is excessive, it is a matter of degree and not of principle. We want Indian wheat and other food products, although we do not want too much of them. The Indian crops are ready for harvest in March and April, and it is always well to have a supply of fresh wheat in the early summer, when other stocks are more or less exhausted; but our requirements are not the main consideration. There is often a famine in one part of India, and at the same time a surplus of food products in another; and the surplus will not flow to the deficient localities for want of inland communication. With railways available, there would always be a market either at hand or abroad. The general prosperity of India would, therefore, greatly increase. English trade would at once feel a spur and a rapid development in India by railways. Not only should we send much railway iron and material, but we should introduce improved machinery into Indian methods of farming. At present the ryot ploughs with a crooked piece of iron-pointed wood, and harrows with a kind of ladder dragged crosswise by cattle. He sows by hand, reaps with a sickle, carries the sheaves by hand, and thrashes with a wooden stick. Here, then, is a fine market for English machinery as soon as we can reach it by means of railways. It will not do, however, to go too fast. If the proposed railways do not show any distinct promise of direct profit, it can hardly be wise to build them simply for the sake of the indirect advantage to some remote villages in India, or to the railway and implement manufacturers of Sheffield.

At present there are great gaps and unoccupied spaces in the railway system of India. Between Hyderabad and Delhi the open spaces are very large and blank, but this is due more or less to the presence of a great desert intervening. On the Eastern side, between Calcutta and the region occupied by the Madras Railway, there is hardly a single line of railway. Between Delhi and Calcutta the district is comparatively well served. The East Indian Railway stretches from Calcutta to Delhi, and the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi continues the line to the north west. North of the East Indian line shoot out the Northern Bengal Railway, the Bengal and North Western, and the Oude and Rohilkund. Bombay, on the west side, is connected with the interior by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central, which reaches up northwards, and the Great Indian Peninsula, which extends to the East Indian Railway on the north east, and to the Madras Railway to the south east of Bombay; but Bombay is not at all satisfied with its railway facilities. The Madras and South Indian Railways do something to serve the southern point of the Indian continent. It must not be thought that railway-making in India is entirely in abeyance. The Central Bengal Railway is in course of uniting Calcutta with Khulna, and this is a small but important link. The Southern Mahratta is also in course of extension, besides some of the northern branches just mentioned. The railways which, in the opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, are most urgently wanted, appear to centre in a place called Jhansi, about 200 miles south of Delhi. From this place branches are required to touch Gwalior on the north, Cawnpore on the north east, while Rutlaum is to be reached on the west. Calcutta, further says the Chamber, wants a line to Nagpur on the great Indian Peninsula, which, of course, will be understood to mean that Bombay wants to get a direct route, *via* Nagpur, to Calcutta. It seems that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal advocates the construction of the Calcutta Nagpur line as being of the greatest importance, not only in completing the direct route from Bombay to Calcutta, which is at present partly formed by the Great Indian Peninsula, but also in connection with the famine relief which can be given by Bengal to the Central Provinces, or *vice versa*, as circumstances may require from time to time.

The magnitude of the scheme for extending the Indian Railway system has to be considered in connection with the proportionate addition proposed. The length of the railways in India at present is barely 11,000 miles or less than America will sometimes add to its system in a single year. To lay a thousand miles of fresh railway in India would require £7,000,000, and

double that amount—which is the outside limit of the probable yearly extension—would construct 2,000 miles. Even then the rate of extension in India would be far less than the average yearly addition in America. So compared, then, the effect of a start in Indian railway enterprise might not be so deeply or universally felt as the "boom" in America which occasionally gives activity not only to the iron trade, but to almost all other business on both sides of the Atlantic, in consequence of the immense call for railroad material at such times, besides the incidental demand for house-building, house-furnishing, for farming implements and mercantile fittings. No "boom" so extensive is likely to be the effect of the Indian railway development, simply because there is no field for such unbridled private speculation as in America. Whatever increase of demand for railway materials, machinery, &c., however may arise, English trade will be most directly in its way.

And lastly, as to the financial side of the question, it seems impossible to attract capital into Indian railways without a Government guarantee. Some sort of initiative is absolutely called for on the part of the Government of India; otherwise the country would languish without railways. The 5 per cent. guaranteed railways already made have, on the whole, and from first to last, given fair returns, although some of them were built at a greater expenditure per mile than was necessary. Good authorities assert that, with a preliminary outlay of no more than £7,500 per mile, almost any Indian railway might be made to pay, supposing due regard be had to the choice of ground; only speculators do not care to come before a British public with a scheme which must pay dividends out of capital for some years, and promises only a moderate return thenceforward. A plain Government guarantee is needed, and India need not offer more than 3½ per cent. Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Government Stock being already above par. To offer twenty millions of new guaranteed stock yearly would probably be to swamp the market, depress the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. below par, and put an obstacle in the path of the railway extension by guarantee. On that ground alone it is necessary to move cautiously, but all the same, it is advisable to move. The present times of cheap materials and low interest are the opportunity of capitalists. A railway can now be made abroad for half the outlay which would have been required eleven years ago; money can now be got far more cheaply and abundantly, on good security, than ever before.—*Statist.*

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The *Statesman* says:—

"Until the improvidence which marks every step of the Government, both in its public and its railway finance, comes to an end, we shall not cease to expose it. Look at this Tarkessur line, constructed by a body of local capitalists, as fresh proof of the want of energy on the part of the State in prosecuting this great enterprise. The line starts from Serampore, and runs for twenty-two miles through an exceedingly rich country to the Tarkessur shrine. It is, in fact, a branch line of the East Indian Railway, which belongs to the State, and is very wisely built upon the same gauge. And yet, although the East Indian Railway is to-day worth £60,000,000 sterling, or double the extravagant outlay made upon it in the infancy of railway construction, the Government could not summon up courage to build even this branch line on its own account. It calls in the aid of private persons to do a work that it might have done itself, with nothing but the truest economy. And it is now about to allow it to be alienated from the State for the next thirty years. The East Indian Railway does not pay, we suppose, and so there is reasonable fear that this Tarkessur branch would not! The line is to be worked by the State itself moreover, that is, by the East Indian Railway. And although it is humanly certain that the branch will be more profitable than any other section of the same length upon the railway, the Government positively cannot summon up courage to make it on its own account, although it may borrow the money required for the purpose at 3¼ per cent. It prefers to encounter the almost certain forfeiture of an indefinitely large profit, because there is no man in its councils who has either insight or courage. And so this branch line of the East Indian Railway is to be alienated from the State for thirty years, to be bought up at the end of that time at probably treble the cost we should have to incur now. There is no local capital meanwhile available for such work, the country urgently needing every rupee of its indigenous resources for the prosecution of enterprises upon which the State cannot enter. The moral cowardice of it is nearly incredible, and it is in this pottering way we have been going on ever since Lord Dalhousie's time, searching as we said yesterday, for every bye-way under Heaven to reach an end to which the road is as clear as the noonday sun."

It is probable that the detachment of the *3rd*, now at Puna will go home in the *Serapis* on the 7th inst.

RUSSIAN ADVANCES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Mr. E. STANHOPE said it was not his intention that night to criticise the action of Her Majesty's Government in this matter. The time had not come, nor had the House the materials if they desired it, for in any way canvassing that action. His present object was one purely of inquiry, with the intention, if he could, of obtaining information on a good many points as to which the country was now altogether in the dark. They were assured, in the gracious Speech from the Throne, that Her Majesty held friendly and harmonious relations with all foreign Powers. There were certain facts which, as it appeared to him, were not altogether calculated to improve our friendly relations with one foreign Power, and he, therefore, thought it was exceedingly desirable that the matter should as soon as possible be cleared up and explanations given in regard to it. It was not necessary for his purpose to go back into ancient history. He would remind the House, however, that at the time of the Candahar debate in 1881, one of the great contentions made in favour of the policy of withdrawal from Candahar was this. It was said that our presence at Candahar was one of the main reasons why the Russians thought it was so necessary to advance, and that if we only took the step of withdrawing from that place, that step would be accompanied by a corresponding cessation of movement by Russia. The House would recollect that at the outset of the debate the right hon. gentleman now the President of the Local Government Board, got up following him, and told them that the first act of the new Emperor of Russia was to withdraw General Skobeleff from Central Asia, and to direct that all further advance should be stopped. That was an explicit declaration, which was received with great interest by the country, and it had undoubtedly a considerable effect upon public opinion in England. But the advance of Russia had gone on with accelerated speed, and although he was willing to give all credit to the Russian Government, he thought that it was difficult to escape the idea that there appeared to be an amount of method which would, at all events, convey to some minds the idea of a settled purpose. First, there was an uncertain frontier; then came disturbances for the quelling of which a military expedition was required, or else there was a scientific or an exploring expedition, but the result was always the same; territory was always annexed. The debate upon Candahar had taken place in March, 1881; in June of that year we were informed that an Imperial ukase had been issued announcing the annexation of the territory of the Tekke Turcomans to the Russian Empire, under the name of the Trans-Caucasian territory. So vague a statement very naturally excited the curiosity, to say the least of it, of the English Government, and on July 27 Mr. Wyndham inquired if the Foreign Minister could give him any idea of the territory termed Trans-Caucasian. His Excellency replied that—"It was all the territory beyond the Caspian, and he went on to say that the furthest point was Askabad, that General Skobeleff had discovered very fertile territory further south; that disturbances existed there; that there was Sarakhs also to be considered, and whether it was Persian or not remained to be verified." A few days later Mr. Thompson, our Minister in Persia, had informed the English Government that it would take nine months to complete the maps, and that negotiations for the delimitation of the frontier could not begin until the maps had been officially sanctioned by the Russian Government. In January, 1882, we had received information that a treaty had been concluded between Russia and Persia, and that treaty had established and fixed the boundary of the new Trans-Caucasian territory. In that treaty was one most important point; it gave Russia the right of keeping residents in the frontier towns, though it was hardly a question of the tranquility of the borders. No one could deny that this treaty was one of great importance to England. The next step was that we heard of a survey into Afghan territory, and we heard from the newspapers that Russia was beginning to claim rights beyond the frontier. In 1882 there had been a very remarkable speech made by General Skobeleff, in which he had said that the influence of Russia had never been greater at Teheran than at that time. Then, rumours had spread abroad that that treaty was the only treaty which existed between those two countries, and that there existed a secret treaty which had a very different effect indeed, and gave them control over far more than merely the frontier. The Russian Government had apparently been intriguing with Ayoub Khan, and he hoped that Her Majesty's Government would interfere to stop Ayoub from his journey to seek the hospitality of Russia. Now, we heard that Russia had accepted the submission of the Turcomans at Merv, and that an officer representing Russia was to administer the new territory. The whole question of Merv had been one of prevarication, and was even a more melancholy story than that of the Khiva. The first rumour of Russian interference was in 1874, and representations were made to the Russian Government, whereupon Prince Gortschakoff repeated the assurance that they had always given that the Imperial Government had no intention of occupying Merv. After five years, in July, 1879, M. de Giers had again assured Lord Dufferin, in the most positive manner, that there was no intention on the part of Russia to go to Merv. On August 13, 1879, Lord Dufferin had written, "Yesterday, in conversation with His Majesty (the Emperor of Russia), he was pleased to assure me that there was no intention of the Russian troops advancing on Merv." Then there was a despatch written in 1880, at the time of the change of Government in this country, which probably appeared to the Russian Government a very favourable opportunity for withdrawing from its pledges. This despatch the Russian Ambassador had kept in his pocket until a convenient moment might arrive. It had not been shown to Lord Granville till nine months afterwards, but it was referred to by Lord Dufferin, writing on February 15, 1881, in the following terms:—"I consider the positive assurance given to me personally by the Emperor of Russia himself (as reported in my despatch of August 13, 1879, and commented in my subsequent despatch on August 16 of the same year) to the effect that there was no intention on the part of Russia of advancing to Merv, as still extant and in full force, and as having never

been qualified or withdrawn by His Majesty himself or by any of his Ministers. From time to time I have taken care to remind M. de Giers that this was the sense in which I continued to regard His Majesty's gracious communication."

On March 8, 1881, Lord Dufferin again described his assurances as follows:—

"When the Emperor deigned on two occasions to give me similar assurances, His Majesty made use of the most unequivocal language, and an intimation of this kind proceeding from so august a source possessed a direct and abiding force which, of necessity, endured until it was formally retracted."

On March 7, 1881, M. de Giers informed Lord Dufferin that "the Emperor had again authorised him to tell me that there was no question of an advance upon Merv. Not only do we not want to go there," said M. de Giers, "but happily there is nothing which can require us to go there." On June 15, 1881, M. de Giers had said "With regard to Merv, his Excellency said that there was no question of negotiating a treaty with the Merv Turcomans, or of establishing a Resident there." From that time he had no further documents, but he had no doubt that Her Majesty's Government possessed a great many of them. In February, 1884, that very district had been taken under the direct control of the Russian Government. With regard to the importance of Merv to this country, it should be borne in mind that the only policy of Russia was mischief towards this country. He was not afflicted with what the Duke of Argyll had called "Mervousness," but now they had the positive assurance that the Russians were at Merv. They were now face to face with the problems which had been acknowledged to present great difficulties. Under these circumstances he preferred not to advance his own opinions; he relied on those of a statesman in whom he knew Her Majesty's Government placed great reliance. His first extract was from a despatch from Lord Northbrook to Lord Salisbury on June 7, 1875:—

"Much discussion has recently taken place as to the effect that would be produced by a Russian advance to Merv. We have therefore stated to Her Majesty's Government our apprehension that the assumption by Russia of authority over the whole Turcoman country would create alarm in Afghanistan, and we think it desirable to express our opinion of the course which should be adopted if it should take place. It would then become necessary to give additional and more specific assurances to the ruler of Afghanistan that we are prepared to assist him to defend Afghanistan against attacks from without. It would probably be desirable to enter into a treaty engagement with him, and the establishment of a British Resident at Herat would be the natural consequence of such an engagement, and of the nearer approach of the Russian frontier."

In accordance with this declaration, Lord Derby sent a memorandum to the Russian Government on October 25, 1875, of which the following was an extract:—

"They (the Government) cannot but feel that such an event, for instance, as the occupation of Merv, which would bring the line of Russian territory into direct contact with Afghan territory, would arouse the susceptibilities of the Ameer to the highest degree, and would possibly involve him in a common cause of defensive action with the Turcoman tribes on his borders. Under such circumstances, it is necessary to observe how difficult it might be for the Imperial Government to maintain a policy of strict abstention in accordance with its present assurances, or how impossible it might be for Her Majesty's Government to exert any effectual control over the actions of the Ameer, without undertaking responsibilities which they would most reluctantly assume, and which would involve the very result which both Governments desire to avert—namely, the contract of the two Powers in Central Asia."

On June 13, 1877, Lord Derby instructed Lord Augustus Loftus "to make a renewed representation to the Government of Russia on the subject of the movements of Russian troops, now taking place on the Turcoman steppe," recalling the above observations to their recollection, and clearly, though cautiously, pointing out that the occupation of Merv would be held by the general opinion of the inhabitants of the neighbouring regions of Asia to announce a design on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia to extend his influence, if not his domination, into the territories with which Her Majesty's Government had understood from the Government of His Imperial Majesty that it was not His Majesty's intention to interfere. Such an impression would impose upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity of making a corresponding advance in order to allay apprehension, and to remove misconception from the minds of the people of those countries. They could not, however, look upon so close an approximation of the outposts of the two empires as in itself desirable or likely to facilitate the discharge of the difficult duties with which the administration of each Government were charged. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, hoped that the Emperor of Russia would issue to his officers in those countries the strictest injunctions to abstain in the course of any operations which the misconduct of the Turcomans might render necessary from advancing into the neighbourhood of Merv. Did the House remember the engagement into which we had entered with the Ameer? It was dated June 14, 1880. It was not one of the engagements of the late Government, but one solely entered into by right hon. gentlemen opposite. Mr. Griffin, our Envoy, said in his letter to Abdurrahman, in conformity with his instructions:—

"With regard to the position of the ruler of Cabul to foreign Powers, since the British Government admit no right of interference by foreign Powers in Afghanistan, and since both Russia and Persia are pledged to abstain from all political interference with Afghanistan, it is plain that the Cabul ruler can have no political relations with any foreign Power except the English; and if any such foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan, and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the Cabul ruler, then the British Government will be prepared to aid him, if necessary, to repel it; provided that he follows the advice of the British Government in regard to his external relations."

Well, he had followed, he believed, the advice of the British Government in regard to his external relations, and therefore the conditional

engagement, guarded by the three "ifs," came into full force. The way in which the Ameer himself regarded it might be seen by his answer of June 22, 1880:—

"You have also kindly written that should any unwarranted (improper) attack be made by any other Power on Afghanistan, you will, under the circumstances, afford me assistance, and you will not permit any other person to take possession of the territory of Afghanistan. This also is my desire, which you have kindly granted."

Now, he repeated, they were face to face with their engagement. The frontiers of Afghanistan and Russia practically touched, and the Ameer might call upon them at any moment to fulfil the pledges they had made. He did not for a moment desire the Government to enter into any detailed account of what course they intended to take; they could not, however, say that they were taken by surprise. Everybody who had followed the question was quite aware of the likelihood of this further step being taken, and therefore, it had been perfectly open to them to make any preparation they thought necessary. He thought, however, that they were entitled to ask for a frank declaration from the Government that they adhered to that portion of their policy which had been adopted by both political parties—(hear, hear)—and which had hitherto remained unbroken—that they adhered, in fact, to that policy which had always been accepted in that country—namely, that British interests must dominate in Afghanistan. There was another question—that of the boundary of Afghanistan—to which he also wished to call attention. Were the Government prepared to adhere to the frontier mentioned by Lord Granville in 1872, and to insist upon it? It was not his desire in any way to embarrass the action of the Government; he recognised to the full, indeed—everyone must feel—the extreme gravity of the occasion—(hear, hear)—but he was not without hope that the Government might furnish them with some explicit declaration of the course they intended to pursue. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. DILKE.—On behalf of Her Majesty's Government and the House generally, I have to thank the hon. member for the speech which he has made—a speech marked by the extreme moderation and sense of responsibility which might be naturally expected from a member of this House who has held the position he has when dealing with so delicate a question as that which he has brought before the House. The hon. member has asked several questions, and while I wish to answer them as well as I can, the House and the hon. member will see that it is impossible in present circumstances for me to go fully into the question. The hon. member asked in the first place, what information we could give in regard to a secret treaty between Russia and Persia. That is rather a contradiction in terms, and I am afraid that in regard to any secret treaty of which the hon. member may suspect the existence, it is not in the power of Her Majesty's Government to give any information; but as far as the limitation of the frontier line between Persia and Russia is concerned, I think the time has come when the House ought to be put in possession of further information than it already has, and papers on the subject will be laid almost immediately on the table of the House. (Hear, hear.) Then the hon. member asked what was to be done with regard to Ayoub Khan, who, the hon. member assumed, is about to leave Persia and set out on a journey which might lead him to Afghanistan. In regard to that, I may say we have every reason to believe that Ayoub Khan is not about to leave Persia, and that the papers which we are about to lay before Parliament will comprise a considerable number of documents, showing the steps which have been taken by Her Majesty's Government in reference to Ayoub Khan. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member then proceeded to ask some questions with regard to the Russian action concerning Merv, and he asked for information, not only as to the manner in which Her Majesty's Government had taken steps, but also as to the steps themselves. He pointed out the apparent conflict between what has been done and the language of the Russian Government to the Government of this country, and he showed that he did not expect a full statement on this particular branch of the subject to-night. As he of course knows, the matter is now a subject of negotiation, and it is, therefore, not possible for the Government to speak in detail upon it at the present time. It is, of course, our duty to express our views upon the matter at St Petersburg, and in doing so I may say that we shall be materially assisted by knowledge of the fact, as has been shown to-night, that there is no difference between the front benches in the House as to the manner in which the subject ought to be treated. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member pointed out the danger which might arise from the Afghan and Russian frontiers being continuous. Afghanistan is within the sphere of British influence, and statesmen in this country have always shown a great dislike for the actual contact of British territory or territory under British influence with Russian territory. In regard to this matter, the hon. gentleman asked whether Her Majesty's Government hold to the assurances which have been given in times past to the rulers of Afghanistan, and in answer to that question I have to say that we not only hold to the terms of those assurances as originally made, but I may say that the assurances have been renewed and put in very plain terms between ourselves and the ruler of Afghanistan. (Hear, hear.) The question of the hon. member as to what steps have been taken to define the boundaries of Afghanistan leads me to point out to the hon. member that with which he must be perfectly aware, owing to the position which he has held in a former Government—namely, that there is a danger in defining boundaries in which you may be held to give over to somebody else territories which are not your own to give. There can be no doubt that it may be held that the Anglo-Russian Commission handed over, or proposed to hand over, territories which were outside the boundaries of Afghanistan, and therefore, outside the sphere of the reference. (Hear, hear.) But steps have been taken to ascertain the boundaries of Afghanistan in the north within the past year—steps which I think it would be undesirable for me to state in detail at the present time. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member and the House must be aware that in view of the assurances which have been given and renewed to the ruler of Afghanistan, Her Majesty's Government cannot be indifferent to what is going on in the most remote parts of that country. I do

not wish to import into this matter any controversial question in the present critical state of affairs. But I may say that it has always been our policy, and was the policy of those who were opposed to the Afghan War, to make Afghanistan an advanced post of this country, and to set up in that country a strong and independent Government which should be friendly towards ourselves. We believe that we have met with very great success in that policy, and that the Afghan ruler who was not for a long time very secure upon his throne is probably more secure now than he has been for a great number of years. (Hear, hear.) For a long time past his action has been most friendly towards this country, and he has always, at any rate, in recent times, consulted us before taking any active steps of policy. Therefore, I may say that being on these friendly terms with both Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and having, with the full consent of the people of the latter country, and with the concurrence of the Khan of Khelat, taken possession of Quetta, we have entire control of the Bholan Pass, and are, therefore, practically assured on the north western frontier of our Indian Empire. (Hear, hear.) We believe that the policy which ended in the evacuation of Candahar and the arrangements which have been made in order to secure the tranquillity of Beloochistan, have secured to this country a friendliness on the part of the Beloochees and the Afghan tribes, which, as I have said, puts us in a much better position, as far as the north west of India is concerned, than we have been before, and I cannot conclude the few remarks I have felt it my duty to make, without thanking the hon. member for the support which he has given to Her Majesty's Government, and promising him that papers on the subject shall as soon as possible be laid on the table of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Lord G. HAMILTON remarked that the policy which had been announced by the right hon. baronet was an entire reversal of what the Government had previously done with reference to this particular business, and was, in fact, the policy which he advocated a few years ago when it was pooh-poohed by the noble marquis (Lord Hartington) who was then Secretary for India. (Hear, hear.) The course which the Russian Government had taken in securing Merv made it clear that the advance of Russia towards India was steady and continuous, and that no pledges of the Russian Government could be relied upon. Without making any personal reflection upon the Emperor of Russia, he wished to say that in his view the great mistake always made by Liberal Governments in this country in dealing with that potentate had been to assume that an autocrat is always and entirely master of his own servants. The tradition that Russia must get nearer to India was graven upon the Russian mind, but its fulfilment depended largely upon the will of the particular Emperor, and the stronger the line which was taken by the English Government, the stronger would be the power of the Russian autocrat to keep his servants in order. Merv was in the position of a stepping-stone, and it would be just as easy for a man to remain on a stepping-stone in the middle of a stream as for Russia, having set foot in Merv, to remain there without going forward or making a retrograde movement. The matter was in a most critical position, as was evident from the speech to which the House had just listened, and he could not refrain from saying that in his view the answer of the Prime Minister to a question on the subject the other day was most unsatisfactory, in that it showed that the right hon. gentleman did not regard as being of any particular importance the infraction of a solemn pledge on the part of Russia that Merv should not be occupied. (Hear, hear.) It has been said by hon. gentlemen, and he thought, amongst others, by the right hon. gentleman for Birmingham (Mr. Bright), that it would not prove a danger to British interests. (Hear, hear.) He confessed, if the right hon. gentleman would allow him to say so, that he had not been able to make out his views on the subject, because he had stated that he had no objection to Russia advancing until her boundary became continuous with our own. If that was so, they would be establishing the principles of protection, which were not in favour with the right hon. gentlemen, or they would be establishing the principles of religious intolerance, and therefore it was perfectly apparent that if Russia advanced her territory until it became continuous with our own, Russia would become possessed of that Afghanistan which it was the policy of every Government to maintain friendly and independent. There was one expression in the speech of the right hon. gentleman to which he must refer. He said it had always been the policy of every Government to make Afghanistan an advanced post of this country. Although that might be the intention of the Government now, eleven years ago they had an opportunity of doing that, and they failed to take advantage of it. He desired to read to the House two telegrams. One was a telegram which not very long ago Her Majesty's Government sent to their agent in Egypt; the other was a telegram which eleven years ago was sent by the Viceroy of India. They were not identical in their phraseology, but the same fatal abnegation of responsibility ran through both, and those telegrams had produced exactly the same disastrous results. He would take the Egyptian telegram first. In answer to a message from our agent in Egypt asking for the opinion of the Government as regarded the despairing position of Hicks Pasha, this reply was sent on the 11th of June, 1883:—"Report decision of the Egyptian Government as soon as you can, taking care to give no advice." What had been the result? Bloodshed and massacre; and the Government were now forced to do in an exaggerated degree that which was done in order to stop further bloodshed. On the 24th of July, 1873, Lord Northbrook telegraphed, on behalf of Sher Ali, stating, "We are alarmed at Russian progress." Sher Ali was a shrewd man, and he was anxious to know that which every ally of the Government was always anxious to know—viz., how far he could rely on their support. What was the reply? It was couched in different words, but was almost identical in substance with the telegram sent to Egypt:—"The Cabinet does not share his alarm, and thinks there is no cause for it." When the noble marquis the other night referred to the unnecessary and bloody war, the responsibility of which he put upon the heads of the Opposition, he (Lord G. Hamilton) said that war was the necessary and legitimate consequence of the Government, telegram. (Cheers.) It was a most extraordinary fact that, although Afghanistan was above most nations the most greedy

of money, after the Government had sent that telegram, £100,000 was in the treasury for years waiting for the Ameer to call upon it. Do not let us repeat the same folly. The Government, he believed, had now wisely recognised the danger that was ahead. They said that they were the exponents of Lord Lawrence's policy. Lord Lawrence's policy was to prevent the approach of Russia, or, if negotiations failed, to inform Russia that whenever she passed a certain point England would declare war. Let us, if possible, get rid of the word "if." The right hon. baronet the President of the Local Government Board (Sir C. Dilke) had admitted that we had gone a very long way. We had given to the Ameer of Afghanistan that subsidy which previously had been refused to him. We had given that guarantee which eleven years ago had been refused to him, and which, if given, would have averted all disaster. We had now practically annexed Beloochistan, and he thought the Government must reflect on the singular unwisdom of the step they had taken in destroying part of the railway which the previous Government had taken steps to construct. Such being the position of affairs, he was sure the Government would receive the support of almost every section of the House if they would only maintain a straightforward and intelligent policy. Although they had no doubt recently obtained a large majority in a vote of the House in support of their Egyptian policy—(cries of "No, no.")—well, a small majority, then—(laughter)—although they had received that majority, he thought the Government must admit their policy had been in most parts of the world a failure. (Cheers.) In every instance they had ultimately to do that which in the first instance they declined to do; and there was this unfortunate characteristic about their policy, that the more bloodshed they had occasioned the further they were from the realisation of the objects they had in view. (Cheers.) The Prime Minister would excuse him if he ventured to state what he believed now to be one of the great dangers in dealing with a foreign Power like Russia. They had had the pleasure of listening to him with a natural admiration at the almost superhuman power he had acquired over the English language; but, after all, words were intended to express what a man meant. What he frequently could not help feeling when the Prime Minister spoke—particularly on a question of great importance, and in which his Government were largely concerned—was that words with him were simply a loophole of escape from positions of difficulty. (Laughter and cheers.) The history of the last four years was one record of sanguine expectations on the part of the Government, followed by disastrous results. (Cheers.) But in every single instance the extraordinary dexterity of speech possessed by the Prime Minister had extricated the Government from the difficulties in which they found themselves. The Minister escaped, but the national interests remained in peril. (Cheers.) Therefore, he wished to ask the Prime Minister—the right hon. gentleman had plenty of courage—plainly to make up his mind what he would do in reference to the advance of Russia. They did not wish him to state what his views were, but when he had made up his mind, he might then state in unmistakable language the intention of the Government. (Cheers.) Let his intentions be clear to the English people and the Russian Government, and let them be accompanied by such action as would show that he was in earnest. (Renewed cheers.) He believed that was by far the best way to avert the consequences which all deplored. His reason for urging this point on the Government was that two-and-a-half years ago the Conservative party ventured to deprecate precipitate retirement from Candahar. The President of the Local Government Board (Sir C. Dilke) rose, and in one of his adroit and dexterous speeches, he put in the very front the statement that the first act of the Russian Government was to recall General Skobeleff to St. Petersburg, and to put a stop to all operations which that general had been conducting in Asia; and then he went on to adduce as a reason for our retirement from Candahar that as military men tried to show that England ought to maintain Candahar because Russia was trying to get to Merv, so the Russian military authorities urged on their Government that they should seize on Merv because England remained at Candahar. The policy of these two great Powers could not be discussed in the abstract. The proceedings of each must bear on the other. (Cheers.) They had always done so, and would always do so until the end of time. This country retired from Candahar, and the Russians approached to Merv. (Cheers.) Let us have no more of such policy, because it was a dangerous one. If the Government would adopt a straightforward and clear policy in the direction of giving a guarantee in reference to Afghanistan, and reversing some of the foolish language that had been used upon the hustings, it would secure the support of the great majority of the House and of the country. (Hear, hear.) It was only, he believed, by such means that we could extricate ourselves from an unquestionably dangerous dilemma—a dilemma which was partly due, no doubt, to the duplicity and the audacity of Russian agents, but also to a considerable extent due to the gullibility and past ineptitude of Her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.)

Lord E. FITZMAURICE said he was inclined to regret the manifest and evident difference in the tone of the observations which had just fallen from his noble friend who had just sat down, from those which fell from his right hon. friend who introduced the subject to the House. The tone of the right hon. gentleman who in the late Government had occupied the position of Under Secretary of State for India was calm and judicious, and was calculated to extricate the subject from the groove of party recrimination, and to bring it into the higher region of political discussion. But in the speech of the noble lord who had once occupied the same position, there had occurred more the tone of those rather bitter discussions with which not many years ago the House was familiar. In his speech old issues were again brought up, old subjects which at the time were fully worthy of discussion were again revived, references were made to papers and despatches which no doubt were technically before the House, and there was altogether a tone of exaggerated discussion. (Cries of "No.") That was a matter of opinion, but there was in the speech one expression, and one only, on which he would venture to offer a criticism, and that was that the only possible object which the advance of Russia in Turkestan could have was mis-

chievous to the interests of this country. He (Lord E. Fitzmaurice) had always thought it was well to neglect, whatever their feelings might be on this subject, that there was one great and good work which Russia had done in Turkestan—she had struck a very great blow at one of the most barbarous and cruel systems of the slave trade. (Opposition laughter.) Hon. gentlemen might laugh, but it was, nevertheless, a well-known fact, and it had been borne witness to repeatedly by travellers who could not be suspected of views altogether favourable to the Russian advance. It was well known that Mr. O'Donovan had been a considerable traveller in that country, and he said:—

"Who shall say whether the conquest of Merv be for the better or for the worse, whether it be in the interests of civilisation or not? For my part, I cannot forget the fact that it is not so many years ago that the Muscovite arms arrived at Khiva and Bokhara, and sent 40,000 Persian captives to their homes who had long pined in captivity there. This was one great step in progress, something that had never been heard of before in the whole of Central Asian history; and if to-day these devastating Turcomans are wiped out by some who, perhaps, are not as liberal as we should be, who shall say whether it is not for the better?"

Then again, before the Royal Geographical Society, in 1881, Colonel Stewart, whose name was well-known in the House as one of the greatest authorities on Asiatic geography, had said:—

"No one in England has any conception of the fearful sufferings of this slave-trade carried on by the Turcomans. I believe the number of slaves in Bokhara, Khiva, and the Turcoman country itself, a few years since, amounted to more than 100,000. Of course, it is difficult to gather statistics on such a point, but 40,000 slaves are said, I do not know with what truth, to have been released by the Russians in Khiva alone. The value of slaves has fallen considerably since the Russians have closed the slave markets in Khiva and Bokhara. The Persian slaves in Bokhara have not been released, but the open sale of captives there has been prohibited, and though a few slaves, especially women, can still be secretly sold in Bokhara, Russia has struck a great blow at the Turcoman slave-trade. The noble deed performed by that power in releasing the numerous slaves in Khiva has added very much to her influence in this part of Persia. In almost every village I met liberated slaves who spoke of the kindness of the Russians in freeing them. Great numbers of the freed slaves were killed by the Turcomans on their return journey from Khiva."

He thought that that point, especially just at the present moment, when the subject of the slave-trade was attracting so much attention and interest in this country—(ironical Opposition cheers)—was a very important point for consideration, and he felt certain that hon. members opposite would feel it was a point well worthy to be borne in mind. He could not help regretting that the noble lord was not himself inspired by the spirit of the wise observations which, at an early period of the rule of the late Ministry, Lord Beaconsfield had addressed to the House. There were two motions made on the subject, one in 1876 by an hon. member who now adorned another place, Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, and the other in 1876 by the hon. member for Kirkcaldy, Lord Beaconsfield, then Mr. Disraeli, used some very remarkable words. He had said, alluding to some remark of Mr. Baillie-Cochrane about the old discussion between Lord Clarendon and Prince Gortchakoff with reference to the neutral zone:—

"But the fact is, that the neutral zone was a speculation in a diplomatic despatch, nothing more. It never was accepted at any conference or congress, nor was it ever expressed in any protocol or treaty. The idea that Great Britain and Russia agreed to establish a neutral zone between their respective empires, and that Russia has all this time systematically violated the neutral zone that was agreed upon, is one of those illusions which, having once got possession of the public mind, it is very difficult to terminate. The fact is, that no neutral zone was ever agreed upon by the statesmen of the different Powers."

It had just occurred to him (Lord E. Fitzmaurice) that one of those people whose minds were possessed with that delusion was the noble lord himself. Lord Beaconsfield went on to say:—"I am not of that school who view the advances of Russia into Asia with those deep misgivings some do. I think that Asia is large enough for the destinies of both Russia and England." Again, in the following year, Lord Beaconsfield used similar language of high statesmanship:—"Whatever may be our confidence in the destiny of England, I know that empires are only maintained by vigilance, by firmness, by courage, by understanding the temper of the times, and by watching those significant indications that may easily be observed." (Opposition cheers.) Again, and to this he would call particular attention, "Now, far from looking forward with alarm to the development of the power of Russia in Central Asia, I see no reason why she should not conquer Tartary any sooner than why England should not have conquered India. I only wish that the people of Tartary may gain as much advantage by being conquered by Russia as the people of India from being conquered by this country." (Hear, hear.) That language was of a statesmanlike character, and was not inspired by that feeling of apprehension which seemed to him to run through the observations of the noble lord. (Hear, hear.) But he was quite willing to admit that, although a spirit of what might be called Russo-Phobia, was an unwise thing, it could be shown that there had been an agreement among statesmen of opposite parties that when the limits of Russia might become coincident with those of Afghanistan, it might be the cause of a certain anxiety, and might be a question which would require the attention of statesmen. (Opposition cheers.) There was no statesman who had ever occupied the Foreign Office whose opinions were more respected than those of Lord Clarendon. Lord Clarendon, writing to Sir A. Buchanan, on March 27, 1869, said:—

"I have expressed my opinion that abstention from aggression would, on every account, promote the true interests of Russia, whose territorial possessions needed no aggrandisement, and whose giving effect to this policy depended upon the Russian Government alone. I should not doubt its being maintained; but I was sure, judging from our own Indian experience, that such would not be the case, and that Russia

would find the same difficulty that England had experienced in controlling its own power when exercised at so great a distance from the seat of Government, as to make reference home almost a matter of impossibility; there was always some frontier to be improved, some broken engagement to be repaired, some faithless ally to be punished; and plausible reasons were seldom wanted for the acquisition of territory, which the Home Government never thought it expedient to reject, and could not, therefore, condemn the motives or the means by which it had been acquired. Such, in the main, had caused the extension of our Indian empire, and there was reason to apprehend that such was the course into which Russia, however unwillingly, was about to be drawn."

The day had no doubt now come when the risks and when the position, to a certain extent foreseen as sooner or later to come about, had arrived. As his right hon. friend the President of the Local Government Board had said, they were now face to face with the situation which ought undoubtedly to be met in a spirit of calm and moderation; but at the same time, looking back upon the controversies of former years, it was not difficult to realise—in fact, it would be impossible not to realise, how very far they had travelled since the time in 1870, when Lord Clarendon and Prince Gortchakoff had those conversations to which he had referred. These regions had already fallen under the sway of the Russian Government, and in order to check the progress of Russia southward, it would have been necessary to advance not only for hundreds of miles beyond the English frontier, but also beyond the Afghan border itself, leaving behind a scattered population whom it would have been very difficult to control. The problem now before the Government was, what would be their policy when the military frontier of Russia either was or was likely to be co-terminous with the frontiers of the territories adjacent to India. The Government were accused by the noble lord of indifference at one time, of inability to foresee what would happen at another, and finally of an alteration of policy. For convincing proof that the accusations of the noble lord were baseless, he would refer hon. members to the observations made by the present Secretary of State for War in 1881. How anyone who had read those observations could possibly bring against the Government any charge of want of foresight or of indifference, surpassed his comprehension. Replying to the hon. member for Eye on August 1, 1881, the noble lord (the Marquis of Hartington) said:—

"I have not the smallest hesitation in saying with perfect plainness that I do not think the annexation by Russia of the Akhal Tekkeh country is a matter of indifference to us. I will not enter into the discussion of the question whether that annexation was consistent or inconsistent with the pledges given by Russia to this country. I think that a good deal may be said on both sides of that question; but it has not been entered upon by the hon. member (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett), and I do not wish to enter upon it now. We are not concerned in the independence of the Akhal tribes, but the recent advances and conquests of Russia have, no doubt, had consequences which affect us in two points very nearly. The extension of Russian territory along the northern border of Persia raises a question of the integrity of Persia which cannot be indifferent to us; and the near approach of Russia to the borders of Afghanistan is not a matter of indifference to us. The present Government have admitted as plainly as any other that the integrity and independence of Afghanistan is a matter to them of vital importance, and that they do not intend to permit interference by any foreign Power with the internal or external affairs of Afghanistan. If Afghanistan were under a settled form of Government, it might be indifferent to us whether Russia or any other country extended to the very borders of Afghanistan. But that is not the case of Afghanistan. It has not, and perhaps it never may have, what we recognise as a settled form of Government."

Now, those words were spoken after great consideration. They expressed the policy of the Government then, and they expressed the policy of the Government now, and how the noble lord, the member for Middlesex, could found upon that speech, taken in connexion with the utterances of the President of the Local Government Board, a charge of want of foresight or inconsistency against the Government, surpassed, as he had already said, his comprehension. (Hear.) There was a complete accord between the policy of the Government now and their policy then. What was their policy in 1881 was their policy in 1884. A moment had come when anxiety must be felt, but it was not a moment for indulging in exaggerated fears or alarm. It was, on the contrary, a moment for calm and moderation both in action and speech. As the President of the Local Government Board had said, it was the intention of the Government to lay papers before the House, feeling as they did that the Government never spoke with greater authority than when Parliament was fully informed of what was going on, and when they had the House of Commons at their back. With respect to the particular step that had attracted the attention of the House—with respect, namely, to the Russian approach to Merv—certain communications would be addressed to the Russian Government, and he hoped and believed that the result of those communications would be to strengthen those ties of amity and goodwill which all must desire to see existing between Russia and this country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. OSLOW said that the subject before the House interested every Englishman and everyone in India. As far as he could make out, we were to guarantee to the present Ameer of Afghanistan, protection against external and internal aggression. He hoped that the Government would adhere to that policy. If a similar pledge had been given to Sher Ali, there would have been no rupture with Afghanistan, and consequently no war. The policy now foreshadowed was a complete reversal of the policy enunciated in the Midlothian speeches. The Prime Minister said four years ago that India was safe as long as we retained our mastery on the sea. (Mr. Gladstone dissented.) The chief danger with which India was threatened was an invasion by Russia. If Afghanistan was to be retained as a buffer between India and Russia, that country ought to have our strong support. We ought not to allow intrigues to be carried on under our very noses, and we ought to impress upon the people of Afghanistan and of India that we were deter-

mined to maintain intact the integrity of the former country. Our policy in the East had not been aggressive, but Russia's policy was different. Russia's idea was to increase her influence in Afghanistan and South of the Caspian, in order to enable her to strike a severe blow against us should difficulties at any time arise between her and this country. Now that Russia was nearer Herat it would be easier for her to intrigue in Afghanistan than it was in 1878. It was all very well for the Government to say that they intended to send a strong despatch to Russia. The important question for consideration was, would Russia keep the pledges which she might make? Had we not a right to think that Russia would act in the future as she had done in the past? She might give us certain pledges, she might say that she had no intention of going to Herat; but would she keep those pledges? It might not be to-day, or in two or three years, but he believed that gentlemen now sitting in that House would live to see the Russians in Herat. No one would wish that we should fight Russia on the northern side of Afghanistan; but we ought to impress upon her that if she attempted to take Afghanistan, or to intrigue with the Ameer we should make it a *casus belli*. (A laugh.) Hon. gentlemen below the gangway might laugh, and might think that there were many things of greater importance than our foreign policy, but for his own part, he held that the foreign policy of this country was of greater moment than any domestic question, however important that might be. He knew it was difficult, while negotiations were going on, for Government to say what they were determined to do; but he hoped the House would get before long papers which would show the determination of Her Majesty's Government. He wanted to know what were the engagements we had at present with the Ameer. These engagements had been entered into at Cabul, not by an Englishman, but by a native; and unless we were very cautious, we might get ourselves into the greatest difficulties. He thought we had made the greatest mistake when we left Candahar and did not make the railway to that place which the late Government had they remained in office, would have nearly completed by the present time, and which, even commercially, would have been of the greatest advantage to Afghanistan. Without wishing to be a Russophobe, he hoped that the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government would be strong and determined in this matter, and that, if necessary, they would act up to it for the credit of the country.

MR. ARNOLD remarked that the hon. member who had just spoken belonged to a band of gentlemen who always acted on the "key to India" principle, and if we followed his policy we should, before long, attack Russia on the steppes of Siberia. He happened to meet that morning with a book dedicated to the hon. member for Eye, which described Merv as "little more than a geographical expression. The huts in the vicinity of the ruined castle offer no temptation whatever to an invader." The position was quite altered since the despatch of Lord Derby, to which the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire referred, was written. The Tekke Turcomans, after offering their submission to Persia and consenting that the Persian flag should be raised at Herat, had resolved to seek the suzerainty of Russia, for they found it absolutely necessary to give themselves up to one power or the other, and he thought that in choosing Russia they had acted wisely. There could have been no more imprudent policy than that of the late Government in making a convention with Persia, and becoming responsible for one of the most obscure boundary lines in the world. He denied that there was any change of policy on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT said he was glad to find that the President of the Local Government Board had recurred to the opinions as to the dangers of Russian advance in Central Asia which he held some twelve years ago; but when he at the end of his speech took credit for the retirement from Candahar, and accused the late Government of an inconsistent policy, he was very indifferent to the facts of the case. In advocating the retention of Candahar, the late Government did not wish to hold a country against the wishes of its people, and they knew that the inhabitants were very willing to place themselves under the direct protection of this country. It was the present Government which broke the solemn pledges England had given to those people, and the consequence to them had been two disastrous conquests and two successive pillages. The House was probably not aware that but for the strong remonstrances of their Indian advisers, Quetta would have been abandoned by Her Majesty's Government, who had fully determined upon the adoption of that course, and it was the only good action of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty that he had been persuaded to accept the advice of the able officials of his Government. The statement of the President of the Local Government Board with regard to Beloochistan was entirely misleading. The late Conservative Government established friendly relations with that country, and the inhabitants, he was sure, would always be glad to acknowledge the advantages of British rule and protection. He contended that the declaration made by the Government that evening was a perfect justification of the policy which the Conservatives advocated three years ago, and if Her Majesty's Ministers adhered to their statements and defended Afghanistan against the certain inroads of Russian aggression, they would in less than a decade be back again in Candahar. It was amusing to hear the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs talking about the release of Persian slaves by Russia when Her Majesty's Government had once more proclaimed the slave trade in the South. Had the Government considered for a moment the treatment by Russia of her own subjects at home? The noble lord could not with consistency talk about the release of those slaves and hold back information with reference to the gross treatment of certain classes in Russia. The railway which was designed by Lord Beaconsfield for the purpose of promoting the interests of this country in Central Asia had been abandoned, but Russia had been steadily advancing her railway towards Herat. He had frequently asked for information upon this critical question, but the Government had not been able to tell the House how far the Russian line had been advanced. It had been by warlike cavalry that successful attacks on India had been made; and the Russians had gained innumerable horsemen of the finest physique in the Turcomans of Afghan and Merv,

A friendly and united Afghan was more or less of a fiction; the Afghans were divided into many races, having opposite interests; and they would always go to the highest bidder. The temptation to plunder India was the greatest temptation they could have held out to them. They were the traditional raiders into India. (Sir G. BALFOUR said they had kept quiet of late.) Yes, because they had been in the face of a stronger Power; but at the present time the hon. member would not dare to ride four miles outside Peshawur. The Russians would go to Afghan, not as conquerors, but in the guise of insidious friends. As we knew, Russian officers had visited Cabul, and had received every attention from the Ameer, who, it was said, had offered to help them in surveying the road to Candahar. They would make spacious representations, and tell the Ameer to treat England with coldness and with deceit, and that when he got into difficulty the Russian Government would come to his help. Our only security was in an invulnerable frontier; the magnificent mountain chain was a scientific frontier, the passes of which could be held by a few men against thousands. Sir E. Hamley held that it was fatal to our security to allow the Russians to debouch from the passes on to the plains west of the Indus, instead of meeting them in the passes. The Berlin Correspondent of the *Standard* had recently stated that he had been informed by trustworthy travellers that the Russians had been talking in the most glowing terms of the golden splendours of the promised land to which they would lead the Turcomans. The language of the letter, extravagant as it was, was the language of an oriental people. It was the language in which General Gordon's proclamation to the Sudanese was couched. A great danger was threatening our Indian Empire. Words were not sufficient to cope with the Russian power which, during the time the present Administration had been in office, had advanced 500 miles eastward. They were now within 240 miles of Herat, and they had acquired a new base, supported by steam, from which they could bring up enormous forces for the invasion of Asia. One of the first things which should be done was to fortify Herat. At present it was not fortified, but there were hills surrounding it which might be occupied. The next step was to complete the railway to Candahar. It was much to be regretted that the Government ever sacrificed that place, for with it they sacrificed a million a-year in trade. A million a-year might not be much to the hon. member for Salford, but it was by closing these little rivulets of trade that the present depression had been occasioned. They had lost half-a-million in Tunis, half-a-million in Tonquin, half-a-million in Madagascar, and so forth. Perhaps these millions, had they gone to increase the earnings of the Lancashire operatives, might have relieved the depression the district was now suffering from. (Hear, hear.) He thanked the House for listening to him, and took some comfort from the declaration of the Government. He hoped that they would be firm and clear in their declaration, for the question was one which virtually concerned the people of India, and the Government ought not to consent to hand them over to the domination of the most despotic military authority in the world. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. BALFOUR pointed out that the conduct of Russia was in direct violation of all her engagements, but thought that they might be assured that the Government were fully aware of the course events were taking. The noble lord the member for Middlesex had said that the present Government had reversed the policy of their predecessors. He was very glad they had done so, as the policy of the late Government would have required the garrisoning of Candahar and Herat with at least 20,000 men. He quite agreed with the policy advocated by the Prime Minister in 1879, of retirement from Afghanistan. After the moderate speech of the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire, he hoped that the time had come when those questions would cease to be the occasions of party conflict.

Mr. BOURKE said that there seemed to be a general desire that the debate should come to an end, but as he had been the first to draw the attention of the House to the question, he hoped to be allowed to make a few remarks. He agreed with his hon. friend the member for Mid-Lincolnshire and the right hon. gentleman opposite that the subject was one which must be approached with a deep sense of responsibility. There was no doubt that the event which had just occurred was one which had been foreseen for many years, and was of the greatest importance. It was important to this country, important to Afghanistan, to India, and even to Europe. Afghanistan looked upon the event as a step towards its own incorporation with Russia. The expectation of what had now happened had existed long in the minds of the rulers of Afghanistan, and led Shere Ali to believe that he had been deserted by England. Tremendous effect would also be caused upon many minds in England, because it had been the traditional policy of the northern neighbours of India to invade India; anything which disquieted our northern frontier disquieted the whole of India. All Europe had been surprised at the calmness with which the news was received in England, as this question had always been regarded as one of the cardinal points of our policy. He was satisfied with the assurances which the noble lord had given, but he regretted to see that the noble lord still seemed to cling to belief in the assurances of Russia. He was glad to hear that the Government were taking measures with respect to the boundaries of Afghanistan, and hoped that those measures would be effective. The boundaries towards the north basis were quite as important as those connected with Merv, and he therefore hoped the Government would attend to that portion of the subject. (Hear, hear.) He would impress on the Government not to be satisfied with diplomatic communications that might pass between the two Governments. He should be glad to see those communications, but he attached very little importance to them, because the question after all was what we were to do in India, and it would be perfectly competent for the Government to say, without consulting any Power, that as these events had occurred, they would take those steps which they deemed advisable. It was the duty of the Government to concert measures with the Government of India with respect to our frontier in Afghanistan. We were under a very onerous engagement with the Ameer. It imposed a tremendous

obligation on the Government, and he should be the last to ask the Government to tell the House how that obligation was going to be carried out. The late Government had been accused of being anxious to send an army to Herat, but that was not the case. There never was any proposal of that kind that he was aware of. The Government were now perfectly free to take what steps they pleased, and though they might appear aggressive, that ought not to give umbrage to Russia. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CAINE remarked that the hon. member for Eye had stated that in consequence of the railway to Candahar not being made we had lost one million of trade. They could not lose what they never had, and as a matter of fact, the trade with Afghanistan was greater than ever. (Hear.)

THE RUSSIANS AT MERV. TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—It is certainly an interesting piece of information which the official Russian *Advertiser* is kind enough to furnish with reference to the submission of the four Turcoman tribes in and around Merv—namely, the Tokhtamish, Otamish, Sarik, and Salor Turcomans—to General Rohrberg, as the representative of the Czar, under whose benign and strong rule the well-disposed Turcomans now hope to introduce welfare, order, and security in the country on the banks of the Tejend and Murgab. Strange indeed! The most unruly adventurers of the Central Asian Steppes, who boasted twenty years ago before the writer of these lines that royalty is not according to their taste, and that with them everybody is a king; the reckless robbers who laughed at me when I informed them that there are countries in the world where to rob and steal is looked upon as a rather unbecoming and unfashionable business—well, these adventurers and thieves have now suddenly become anxious to get a thief—nay, an Emperor; and, to our great amazement, they show willingness to be governed, taxed, and led on the path of modern civilisation by the mighty tutor on the Neva.

I repeat, the story is utterly strange and surprising, and we could scarcely credit it if it were not for the events which have preceded this unexpected result—unexpected, of course, only to those uninitiated in the mysteries of the Tekke country, and to the host of political optimists in England, who, lulled into the sleep of security by the promises of Russia, did not like to hear much about Merv. But how could we help it? The cruel evidence of facts will not be so easily put aside, and still less can it be attributed to visionary combination of anti-Russian writers. Taking fully into account the theatrical effect of the twenty-four delegates sent by 48,000 families, as well as the high-sounding assurances of allegiance proffered by the Khans and the representatives of the people—for the readers of the late Mr. O'Donovan's book on the Merv Oasis will hardly believe in the sense of common interest of the Mervites—we still cannot underrate the importance of Russia's doings at the western spurs of the Paropamisus Mountains, and we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that she has made a clever stroke of policy, the sound of which will soon re-echo in the valleys of the Hindoo Koosh—nay, reach the rocky wall of the Suleiman range.

Before all, let us put the question—Is Russia really the mistress of Merv, and by what means has she gained her influence over that place? If we look back to the events which have passed in the Turcoman Steppes since the capture of Geok Tepe, we shall see that the promises given to the Liberal politicians on the Thames in reference to a future abstinence from any further aggression towards Sarakhs and the Herirud valley have been kept only in the Russian sense of the word. I mean to say that publicly there was nothing done to arouse the suspicion of England, but much more active was the secret agency to extend the Russian influence in a north easterly and in a south easterly direction. It was particularly the last-named line—namely, Merv, the centre of the Tekke country—upon which the greatest attention was bestowed. Commercial and scientific travellers, civil engineers, and military adventurers have incessantly plied between Askabad and the Tejend. It was a regular race after such adventures as might embroil the relations between the Merv people and General Rohrberg, the peaceful officer of the Czar, who was appointed to this post for his excellent administrative faculties, and in whose person the Russians intended to administer a plaster upon the gushing wound inflicted upon the Tekkes after the victory at Dengil Tepe. No wonder, therefore, that these continual incitements have soon produced the desired effect. There was no lack of punishing expeditions, skirmishes, and fights between Askabad and Merv, and nothing must have struck the observer more than the inactivity and want of courage which the famous robbers on the lower Murgab exhibited during all this time; for excepting the exploits of small, isolated Alamans, there was not a single engagement in which the Mervites as a compact body ventured to oppose the uninvited Russian guests. The horrible onslaught and heavy losses sustained by their Akhal brethren struck them with terror, and, considering the absolute want of any sense of common interest, we can easily explain the state of helplessness and confusion which has reigned in and around Merv since 1880. It is in this state of anxiety that Russia has ultimately succeeded in turning the tide of Turcoman sympathies in her favour, and by creating a party which, evidently tired of the useless wavering, and fully convinced of the hopelessness of any Persian or English assistance, has found out that it would be much more advisable to throw itself into the arms of the lion than to be forcibly devoured. It was this party which a year ago solicited the advice and the assistance of the Russian Governor of Petro-Alexanorovsk, and at his instigation the scheme referring to a re-incorporation of Merv with the Khanate of Khiva was brought forward and accepted by both parties; for during the coronation festivities at Moscow the Tekke deputation from Merv was graciously received by the Emperor, and given to understand that in order to gain the continued favours of the "White Padishah," they must make good friends with the Khiva Khan, as it is only through the latter that they can expect to secure the beneficent pledge of Russian amity.

I do not know whether the scheme of a Khivan Governor in Merv

has been readily; but I have reason to doubt such a fact. Before all we have to consider the aversion and the old enmity existing between the Merv people and Oezbegs on the lower Oxus, and I hardly believe the Russians can be more hated on the Murgab than the big-headed Oezbegs. (Yogun-bush—big-headed—is a nickname given to the sedentary population on the Oxus by the Turcomans.) Secondly, it must have become evident to the Russians themselves that Khivan rule, far from restoring order, would only aggravate the situation, so that there was no other means left than to come into direct communication with the Mervites themselves, and to accept their assurances of loyalty and of obedience to the commands of the Czar. Now, it would be a gross mistake to presume that Russia will take these pledges of Turcoman friendship so confidently as the English used to do with their Afghan, Belooch, and other allies. No! Russia's policy in Asia has no foibles of sentimentality; orientals are treated with caution due to their dubious character, and it is almost certain that Russian friendship with Merv means a Russian garrison in the Kala-Kurshid-Khan, or in some other fortress, after having undergone a proper re-education and being sufficiently armed. We may go even further, and presume that Russia will also occupy and garrison other points in and on the frontier of the Merv Oasis, for the Muscovites are less credulous than the English, and it never came into their mind to sacrifice thousands of lives and millions of pounds for any place, merely for the purpose of afterwards showing magnanimity by its voluntary rendition. The Russians know very well that Christian magnanimity is taken by the Mahomedan for want of power, and they are fully aware of the truth of the Oriental proverb—"Indulgence is weakness, and weakness is worse than defeat."

The question whether Russia has become the undisputed possessor of Merv can, therefore, be answered in the affirmative. The Turcomans, however, opposed to a firm rule, and unaccustomed to obedience to their native rulers, have nevertheless proved a willing and peaceable instrument in the hands of their foreign victors. We shall observe this feature of their character in the case of the Yomut-Goklen and Tchendor Turcomans, who, after the severe punishment inflicted on them, have become not only most tractable subjects of the Czar, but also assisted Lomakin, Lazareff, and Skobelev in the various expeditions against the Tekkes. The revolutionary outbreaks experienced with the Kirghiz under Kutebar and Kenissarin cannot occur here, in consequence of the narrower limits of the Turcoman Steppes, and from the absence of any assistance or encouragement coming from the Khanates. The Russian victory over the Turcomans is a complete one. The yoke imposed upon the neck of these formerly indomitable freebooters is certainly felt as a great burden, but they will acquiesce in their fate, for it was their national poet Makhdumkuli who predicted a hundred years ago the fate of his nation in the following verse:—

"Bu dunyani akhira al orus alir;"

i.e., "This world will be ultimately taken by the Russian;" and as this prophecy has been fulfilled, there is no likelihood of any effort to shake off the yoke. I repeat, therefore, that the Russians will gradually extend and strengthen their sway over all the Turcomans existing between Herat and Caspian; they may also succeed in settling a good portion of these formerly restless nomads in the fertile valleys of the Kubbetdagh, as well as on the Tejend and the lower Murgab, provided that the irrigation canals are kept in good order; for it must be borne in mind that the district of Merv, famous in bygone centuries for its fertility, wants only a few decades of undisturbed peace in order to regain its former reputation, and to become again the centre of civilisation. As to the form of Government which Russia will introduce here, it is highly probable that she will use her influence at the outset to strengthen the hands of the Khan; installed under her auspices and supported by her arms, if necessary, and that for the present she will not take the reins in her own hands. The administration of a native ruler has turned out well in the experiments of Bokhara and Khiva; and will prove even more beneficial at Merv, where the framework of Government must be constructed, and where the people must be accustomed to order. It is a much cheaper and safer procedure, which Russia can allow herself, having nothing to fear either from Bokhara and Khiva, nor from the neighbouring nomads, already subdued by her.

There is, however, one point in the recent transaction of Russia which is not quite clear, and which may produce future complications. This refers to the question whether all the Salor and Sarik Tekkes have submitted to Russia, or whether smaller and larger portions have not separated from their brethren and migrated either to Pendjeh in the East, or towards the Borkut Mountains in the South. If this is the case—and I am sorry to say it is highly probable—then all hopes of future tranquillity will prove a mere illusion. Judging from the quarrelsome nature of the nomads in general, and of the Salor and Sarik Tekkes in particular, we may take it for certain that petty warfare between the Russian Turcomans and their brethren on the Afghan territory will be of regular occurrence, and that Russia, obliged to protect her subjects, will have to meddle very frequently with the Afghan authorities, and pursue the offenders on to the Afghan territory. Such collisions being almost inevitable on the conterminous frontiers of a civilised and of an uncivilised country, I am really anxious to know what means will be employed by the optimist politicians in Great Britain to make such an occurrence harmless or impossible? I mean to say, are they determined to make Afghanistan strong enough to keep in check the nomads upon Afghan territory, and to prevent any cause for Russian interference? Can we conceal from ourselves the fact that the Afghans occupy a very weak position in and around Herat, and should we ignore the further fact that Firuzkubis, Djemshidis, Teimunis, and Tumeris have never been of a very manageable nature, and will now, together with the Turcoman refugees, form the very haven for future complications with Russia? I must confess I cannot imagine such self-deception, and I am at a loss to understand the joy manifested at the calmness shown by the British public on receiving the news of Russia's advance to Merv. This calmness and indifference would only be justifiable either if England could be sure that Merv is the last step

of Russia's progress towards India, or if English statesmen have agreed to let Russia come down to the Suleiman range, and to greet her as the long-desired neighbour on the frontiers of India. Unhappily, however, both combinations are wrong from the very beginning. Even the staunchest adherents of Russian friendship are decidedly in favour of the neutral zone formed by the Afghan territory, the best proof of which we may find in Lord Derby's famous threat in reference to a Russian approach to Herat. Still less justifiable is the hope that Russia has now made the last step towards the South. It is all very well to say that Russia acts in the interest of civilisation and humanity, and that it is her fervent desire to come to a good understanding with England! But have we not heard these high-sounding phrases during the last twenty years on every occasion of Russian encroachment? In Prince Gortchakoff's note, after the capture of Tashkend, in 1864, we heard of the mutual good understanding with England. Similar assurances were given after the conquest of Samarkand, Khokand, and Khiva, and after the battle of Geok Tepe. Now we hear again of the only object being mutual interest and welfare, so that we may be pardoned for suspecting that Russia will not cease moving southward until she shall have reached the Khyber or Bolan Pass, in order to be quite close to her English friend, and to be able to whisper in the ear of honest John Bull, "How dearly I love thee!"

I am very far from jesting at the deplorable spectacle of English indifference to Russia's latest move towards the spurs of the Pamir, and I consequently cannot share the opinion you have expressed with regard to the Russian occupation of Merv. The want of clearness and of a well-defined policy in Central Asia is a great defect in the conduct of your statesmen; and if the British public will continue to acquiesce in the half-measures hitherto employed, there may be an awakening—Heaven forbid!—more deplorable than the actual one which similar causes have produced in Egypt.—I beg to remain yours obediently,
Buda-Pesth University, Feb. 16. A. VAMBERY.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 8.]

H. M.'s sloop Dragon is, we learn, under orders to proceed on duty to the Red Sea, where she will probably replace a vessel of Admiral Sir W. Hewatt's fleet. H.M.S. Briton (Captain Kennedy), recently arrived, will probably remain with us for the next two months.

H.M.'s corvette Briton has, we understand, received orders from Suakin to proceed to Aden with all despatch. That vessel, however, is not in a position to comply, as owing to some injury to her screw she will have to go into dock for repair.

The 19th Punjab Native Infantry seems to have been particularly lucky, in point of athletics, during the recent camp of exercise at Mean Meer. Out of Rs. 150 given for prizes to the six native infantry regiments contending, we learn that Rs. 135 fell to the prowess of the 19th P.N.I.

It is stated that Lieutenant Colonel W. M. Campbell, R.E., who is now on furlough in England, has been placed on duty in that country on two-thirds of his Indian pay and allowances, for the purpose of assisting Colonel Herschel in compiling and publishing the results of his pendulum observations. The period allowed to Colonel Campbell for this employment is not to exceed six months from the date of termination of his furlough.

The new scheme of defence for the North-East Frontier provides for the taking over of all outlying posts and stockades by the Frontier Police, who will be placed on a military footing and be drilled and armed accordingly. The regular troops in garrison will be, as it were, in reserve, and their efficiency will not be lowered in future by regiments being broken up into small detachments. The Frontier Police will be organised into four large divisions, each under the command of a military officer, and half a lakh yearly will be devoted from imperial resources towards their maintenance. An improved system of reliefs and patrols on the frontier, has been arranged, under which the police will spend part of every year at their local head-quarters, for training and instruction.

The Indian Government sailing ship Czarwitch, Captain W. C. Hotham, sailed on Wednesday for Kurrachee, in tow of the Indian Government steamer Dagmar, Captain Haviland, with the following details:—In the Czarwitch:—four officers, two ladies, two children, 166 men, ten women, and twenty children (European), fifty followers, twenty women, and twenty-five children, and six horses of the C-2 Royal Artillery; one European of the 7-1 Royal Artillery; three officers, 111 men (European), and three officers of the Gloucestershire; two officers and 107 men (European), and two horses, draft of the North Staffordshire; eight men, three women, and three children (European), draft of the Royal Engineers; four men (native) of the 2nd Grenadiers; three men (native) of the Sappers and Miners; and one European prisoner. In the Dagmar:—one officer, eighty men (European), and two followers of the North Staffordshire. The following are the names of officers:—Major and Mrs. P. H. Greig and two children, Captain J. Newton, Lieut. and Mrs. H. Butcher, and Lieut. G. Smith, of the C-2 Royal Artillery; Captain Corbett, Lieut. Beville, and Lieut. Lovett, of the Gloucestershire; Captain French, Lieut. Palin, of the North Staffordshire; Surg. G. O. Stuart Army Medical Department; and Assistant Apothecary Neil.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1884.

THE CRISIS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

"THE day has no doubt now come when the risks, and when the position, to a certain extent foreseen as sooner or later to come about, have arrived. . . . The problem now before the Government is, what shall be our policy when the military frontier of Russia either is, or is likely to be, co-terminous with the frontiers of the territories adjacent to India. . . A moment has come when anxiety must be felt, but it is not a moment for indulging in exaggerated fears or alarm. . . . With respect to the particular step that has attracted the attention of the House—with respect, namely, to the Russian approach to Merv—certain communications will be addressed to the Russian Government."

The words, which we have here quoted *verbatim* at some length, were used in the House of Commons last Friday evening by Mr. Gladstone's Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs! And Sir Charles Dilke, in the same debate, gave to an astonished and delighted House an assurance which, if words have any meaning at all, indicated that the British Government has now at last given the Amir of Cabul that very guarantee against Russian aggression which, if Lord Northbrook had been allowed to give it (as he wished) when asked by Sher Ali in 1873, would have saved us all the Afghan troubles and thousands of lives and millions of treasure. This is what Sir Charles Dilke is reported to have said :—

"The hon. member had pointed out the difficulties which might arise from the Afghan and Russian frontiers being co-terminous, but when we asked whether the Government would hold to the assurances given to the ruler of Afghanistan, he (Sir Charles Dilke) could only assure the House that they did hold to the terms of those assurances, and that those assurances had been renewed and put in *very plain terms* between themselves and the ruler of Afghanistan."

"Oh that Lord Beaconsfield had lived to see this day and hear these words!"—will be the thought of many an Englishman (and not unspeakable Tories only)

when this amazing reversal of all the Midlothian cant and humbug is noised abroad through the country. When we remember the foul abuse that was heaped on Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton for their Quetta policy, and for their wise desire to hold both ends of the Passes, could any revenge be more complete than that which is shown in the following words of Sir Charles Dilke?—

"Therefore, I may say that being on these friendly terms with both Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and having with the full consent of the people of the latter country, and with the concurrence of the Khan of Khelat taken possession of Quetta, we have entire control of the Bolan Pass, and are, therefore, practically assured on the North Western frontier of our Indian Empire."

Here we get the much-sneered-at "scientific frontier" in all its beauty. Nothing is now wanting to complete the vindication of that policy in India, which was falsely dubbed a Tory policy by Mr. Gladstone, and vilified as such, but which was really the English policy—the policy as much of Lord Palmerston and the old Whig party, as of Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Lytton, and the modern National party. The people of England can now judge for themselves how much of truth or justice there was in those foul calumnies by which Lord Beaconsfield was hounded from office, and which broke that patriot heart; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the national honour, that the authors of those calumnies will not long be suffered to enjoy the wages of false-witness.

The speech in which Mr. Stanhope introduced this serious crisis to the notice of the House of Commons was one worthy alike of the occasion and of the speaker. It was a model of statesmanlike utterance, and must have smitten with remorse some Members on the other side of the House, when they contrasted its tone with the traitorous bitterness, insincerity, and party-spite of those Radical attacks on Lord Beaconsfield's and Lord Lytton's Indian policy, that culminated in the Midlothian campaign. And we are glad to see that Mr. Stanhope laid due weight on the point of the case that is of greatest present interest and importance, the bearing of the annexation of Merv on our own "scuttle" out of Kandahar. He reminded the House that the chief inducement by which Sir Charles Dilke and the Government of Mr. Gladstone persuaded the country to assent to that disastrous retirement, was the pledge that it involved the simultaneous retirement of Russia from the neighbourhood of Merv.

Mr. Stanhope obviously spoke with the reticence and reserve that are fitting in one who will probably ere long be the responsible Minister for Indian affairs. It is well, however—for the sake of keeping this shifty and ever-vacillating Government in the right path, if for no other reason—that other members of the Opposition, less bound by these restraints, spoke out clearly to the House and the country in condemnation of that unpatriotic policy, which has disgraced the Liberal party ever since the fatal telegram of 1873, and from which Mr. Gladstone has now been driven (as in other things) only by the stern logic of events. Lord George Hamilton's fine oration was absolutely unanswerable in every word, and will arouse keen enthusiasm in India as well as in this country; whilst his demand that the Prime Minister should make up his mind definitely, and let both England and Russia know it when it is made up, without any of the equivocations habitual to him, only indicates the barest necessity of the situation. Nor were

the speeches of Mr. Onslow, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, and Mr. Bourke of less interest or value. We heartily commend to the consideration of the intelligent public the remarkable contrast between the accurate knowledge and thoughtful patriotism displayed on the one side, and the shallow, presumptuous ignorance and fanaticism of the other, as displayed in the speeches of Mr. Arnold and Mr. Caine. Mr. Onslow made a good point when he dwelt on the utter futility of any reliance on Russian pledges; and not a single Radical seems to have had a conscience sufficiently seared to brazen out an apology for Russian good faith. This is the best we can say for Mr. Arnold and Mr. Caine, on whose performances we congratulate the Radical party.

It is a fact of the highest significance that Mr. Gladstone would not allow Mr. J. K. Cross—who is still nominally Under Secretary of State for India, and the representative of the India Office in the House of Commons—to attempt the ticklish task of defending the Government in this grand transformation scene.

THE DANGER TO THE TEA INDUSTRY FROM THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

We alluded last week to the rumour that Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert would complete the work of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, by overhauling the grants made to the tea-planters and others under the Waste Lands Rules, and resuming those grants or seriously modifying their terms. It is almost needless for us to point out the grave—nay, the fatal injury that would be inflicted on the tea industry of the country by such an attempt on the part of the Government. The first movement of Lord Ripon in this direction will most assuredly have the effect of depreciating the shares of every tea company in India; for even if the attempt should be confined to Bengal, the feeling of insecurity that would be caused by it would certainly spread rapidly to Assam. Moreover, though Sylhet and Cachar are now incorporated in Assam, most of the grants in those provinces were made by the Bengal Government; and it would be a nice point of law whether grants made by Bengal would or would not be affected by Bengal legislation in such circumstances.

We mentioned Chittagong last week as the district that would certainly suffer most severely from any such confiscatory proposals. But Chittagong plantations will at any rate suffer, even under the present proposals of Lord Ripon; so will Darjeeling and the Terai. It is well known that on many tea planting estates the proprietors—or rather, the persons who supposed themselves to be the proprietors until Mr. Ilbert arose to dispel the fallacy—have been accustomed to settle cultivators of rice on portions of their estate to provide food for the coolies and establishment; and now these ryots will be introduced by Mr. Ilbert's generosity to a partnership with the nominal proprietors in the property of the land which they cultivate. Further, the general agrarian disquiet that Lord Ripon's proposals are rapidly setting up throughout Bengal cannot but make the position of the planters an unpleasant and precarious one, in many and various ways. The Government is understood to affect surprise that the planting interest should have so generally joined in the agitation against the Bill; and doubtless in some quarters chagrin is felt at the fact, now rendered quite

clear, that the miserable Ilbert Bill controversy has not answered the purpose of inducing the European zemindars and planters to desert their Native brethren in this matter. Happily, the ill-feeling caused by that controversy never extended, in any considerable degree, to the upper classes in Bengal; and it is now entirely dead among them. The planters are hardly, if at all, less deeply interested than the zemindars in the opposition to the iniquitous Land policy of this wretched Government. Their dangers in the future, in view of the possibilities of resumption and the like, now hinted at, are even greater; and we believe that no impartial observer, having any acquaintance with the details of the question, can really feel any surprise at the strong feeling that has already been manifested by them, and that will certainly not tend to diminish with a fuller knowledge of all the fatal consequences likely to result from Lord Ripon's socialistic schemes.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MAINTENANCE OF THE ENGLISH DUTIES ON SILVER GOODS.

MANY of our readers will be glad to learn that a great demonstration is to take place in the Council-room, Exeter Hall, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 28, against the flagrant injustice with which Mr. Gladstone persists in treating the Indian silver craftsman. Mr. McKay Smith is to read a paper before the East Indian Association on "The English Duties on Gold and Silver Plate: Their Special Injustice as Affecting the Indian Silver Craftsman;" and we are glad to see that the respected President of the Association, Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., will lend the weight of his influence to the movement by taking the chair on the occasion. Tickets for gratuitous admission can be obtained from the Secretary of the Association, 26, Charing-cross, S.W.; and we trust that every Anglo-Indian in London who desires to see India fairly treated by England, will make a point of being present to support Mr. Smith and Sir Orfeur Cavenagh.

We have so often dwelt on the shameful contrast between the policy of the Government in abolishing the Indian duties on English cotton goods, and the policy of the same Government in imposing heavy English duties on the import of Indian silver goods, that we need not in this place make any attempt to anticipate Mr. McKay Smith's arguments.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 2.)

LEE-WARNER, Mr. W., M.A., Bombay Civil Service, to be private secretary to the Hon. the President of the Council of the Governor General of India, in addition to his appointment as officiating junior under secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

WILKINSON—The furlough for one year granted to the late Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, recorder of Rangoon and officiating as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is hereby cancelled, and he is instead granted privilege leave for three months.

MILLS, The Rev. M. E., senior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment who reported his return from furlough on the 13th ult., is appointed chaplain of Mhow in Central India, with effect from the 14th idem., on such subsequent date as he assumed charge of his duties at that station.

MICHELL—The services of the Rev. F. R. Michell, Chaplain of Mhow, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ANDERSON—The services of Col. F. C. Anderson, late deputy superintendent of the 1st grade, Survey of India, are replaced at the disposal of the military department, with effect from Nov. 1.

The following promotions are made, with effect from Nov. 21, vice Mr. T. Kinney, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, on half-pay list resigned:—

KELLY, Mr. W. M., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 1st grade.

TATE, Mr. G. P., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 2nd grade.

The following promotion is made, with effect from Nov. 24, the date on which Mr. A. Bryson, assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, resigned:—

KENNEDY, Mr. J. M., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 2nd grade.

The following promotions are made, vice Mr. C. W. J. Ford, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, who has been permitted to resign his appointment in this department, with a view to accept an appointment in the British Burma Supplementary Survey, with effect from Dec. 1:—

KITCHEN, Mr. A., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 1st grade.

SMART, Mr. P. C. H., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, on the seconded list, to be assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, in the same list.

GEORGE, Mr. C., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Smart.

ASHTON, Mr. F., assistant commissioner, proceeding on deputation, made over charge of the Sambhar division to Mr. J. Bolster, appointed officiating assistant commissioner on January 18.

BARNETT, Lieut. W. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been posted to the Fort William division, military works, which he joined on Dec. 20.

PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, Col. G. P. de, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, military works department, to officiate as inspector general of military works, during the absence on privilege leave of Col. J. J. McL. Innes, V.C., R.E., dated Dec. 1.

DANGERFIELD, Mr. W. A., agent for the Government Consignments, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Marine Accounts, during the absence of Mr. C. E. Palmer, R.N.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Engineer establishment attached to Local Administrations:—

COODE, Mr. M. P., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Nov. 30.

MILITARY.

FURLOUGHS.

PALMER, Mr. C. E., R.N., examiner of marine accounts, is granted eight months' leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

BEALE, Mr. R. M., engineer, Indian Marine, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

RIGBY, Mr. V., manager, class 1, grade 3, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough for twenty months, with effect from April 1.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

HICKS—Brevet—To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. F. J. Hicks, Madras S.C., Feb. 1.

NUTTALL—The name of Col. T. Nuttall, Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of Major Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Col. (Major General on the Indian Gradation List) A. B. Marsack, Madras S.D., on Dec. 16.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

AMESBURY, Surgeon Major S. C., vice Brigade Surgeon J. R. Jackson, M.D., retired, dated Dec. 3.

SHIRCORE, Surgeon Major S. M., vice Brigade Surgeon P. W. Southland, promoted, dated Dec. 18.

KIRTON, Surgeon Major W. H., vice Brigade Surgeon A. Eteson, M.D., promoted, dated Dec. 20.

FARRELL, Surgeon Major G., vice Brigade Surgeon W. Watson, M.D., retired, dated Dec. 21.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

CAMPBELL, Major C. W., General List, Cav., Jan. 24.

IVES, Major E. R., General List, Inf., Feb. 1.

BEATSON, Deputy Surg. General W. B., M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service, with the effect from Dec. 20, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

WACE, Major R., R.A., Cossipore Art. Volunteers, B Battery, to be Capt. Commandant.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

SCONCE, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J., Bengal S.C., deputy surveyor general and superintendent of Revenue Surveys, private affairs for two years.

COLLIS, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. F. W., Bengal S.C., commandant, 21st N.I., private affairs, for one year and 243 days.

BAILEY, Major F.R.E., conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, superintendent of Forest Surveys and Director of the Forest School, N.W. Provinces, private affairs, for one year and 182 days.

DYER, Capt. G. H. C., Bengal S.C., Wing commander, 21st N.I., private affairs, for one year and 193 days.

RANKING, Surg. G. S. A., M.D., is granted furlough, medical certificate, to Dec. 12.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

SHONE, Capt. W. T., R.E., private affairs, for five months.

EYRE, Capt. G. S., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for 182 days.

ALLEN, Lieut. B. M., Bengal S.C., private affairs, for eight months.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 29.)

Intimation having been received from the War Office, that the undermentioned officers of the Army Pay Department have been ordered to India, and will arrive at Bombay during Jan. and Feb., they are posted as Paymasters to the battalions and regiments opposite their name:—

Capt. J. G. C. Robotham, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; Capt. H. M. Caine, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; Capt. G. F. Thunder, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers; Major G. W. Furlong, 1st King's Own Borderers; Major T. S. Coppinger, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment; Major G. H. Turner, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment; Capt. G. C. Fuller, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; Capt. J. C. S. Irving, 9th Lancers; Capt. W. J. D. Russell, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; Capt. C. R. Taffe, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry; Major J. T. O'Brien, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; and Capt. C. Ward, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

ROSS, Lieut. C. R., 14th N.I., Gloucestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation, dated Dec. 27.

HOME, Major S. B., General List Infantry, is, on return from furlough, posted to Fort William for general duty, as a temporary measure.

H.E. the C-in-C, is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 1st Battalion of the King's Own Borderers, consequent on Staff paymaster (Honorary Major) G. Pumfrett having been directed to proceed to England, with effect from Jan. 22.

GARWITHEN, Lieut. Col. G. T. L., President; Major J. L. Ross, and Captain G. T. W. Hewat, members.

H.E. the C-in-C is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 1st Dragoon Guards, consequent on Paymaster (Hon. Capt.) J. K. McCausland having been directed to proceed to Calcutta on special duty:—

Lieut. Col. W. H. Thompson, president; Major H. P. Douglas-William, and Lieut. T. F. Graham, members.

WELLS, Capt. G. H., aide de camp to the general officer commanding Sirhind Division, is directed to rejoin his corps, the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, on Lieut. Gen. W. T. Hughes, C.B., vacating the command.

(Adjutant General's Office, Jan. 30.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

CHAPMAN, Col. E. F., C.B., Royal Artillery, Aide de Camp to the Queen, to be military secretary, with effect from Jan. 15.

WRIGHT, Capt. A. J. A., deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, is posted permanently to the 3rd Musketry circle.

H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, consequent on Paymaster (Honorary Captain) A. Brett having been directed to proceed to England, with effect from the date Capt. Brett hands over his duty:—

Capt. A. L. Woodland, President; Capt. F. R. C. Carleton and Lieut. F. G. Kenyon-Slaney, members.

PRICE, Lieut. E. C. H., West Riding Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the 1st Punjab Infantry, is directed to revert to the 1st Battalion of his regiment, pending the orders of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commander in Chief.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain:—

ANDERSON, Lieut. C. A., Royal Artillery.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WOOD, Capt. D. E., 8th Hussars, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

REILLY, Lieut. J. A. H., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

KING, Lieut. A. C., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for 220 days, on medical certificate.

BATHER, Captain T. J. A., 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, for twelve months on private affairs.

SMYTHE, Lieut. H. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for nine months, on private affairs.

HAY, Captain A. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

MONTGOMERY, Honorary Captain (Paymaster) W., Army Pay Department (attached to 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade), for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 30.)

LILLINGSTON, Major E. J., deputy commissioner, Hazaribagh, to act until further orders in 2nd grade of deputy commissioner.

FORBES, Mr. L. R., officiating deputy commissioner, Chitragong Hill Tracts, to act until further orders in 3rd grade of deputy commissioner.

ANDERSON, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Bankoora, to act until further orders in 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, from the 17th ult.

FASSON, Mr. H. J. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of Mozufferpore. Mr. Fasson to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

FORBES, Mr. A., Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue, to act as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, in Sarun, during the absence, on leave of Mr. C. C. Quinn.

LEE, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of Sarun, till relieved by Mr. A. Forbes.

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., superintendent of stamps and stationery, Calcutta, to act as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. Forbes.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Rajshahye.

SKRINE, Mr. F. H. B., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a collector in that district.

WILKINSON, Mr. A. R., district superintendent of police, Monghyr, is promoted to the 2nd grade of district superintendents of police, vice Lieutenant Colonel R. P. Davis, retired.

CAWLEY, Mr. G. J., district superintendent of police, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, vice Major A. R. Wilkinson.

CHARLES, Mr. T. G., district superintendent of police, Jessore, is promoted to the 4th grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. G. J. Cawley.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be officiating assistant superintendents of police:—

Mr. A. Shuttleworth, Mr. H. M. Pares, and Mr. H. W. Boileau.

BELLETT, Mr. G., officiating principal of Presidency College, to act in class I of the Bengal Educational Service from the 6th ult., during absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Tawney.

STEEL, Mr. R., temporarily to act as commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, during absence, on leave, of Mr. W. P. Alexander.

KESWICK, Mr. J. J. J., is reappointed a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

DEFABECK—The services of Surgeon Major F. W. A. DeFabek are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

SKRINE, Mr. F. H. B., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, to be a commissioner of the Howrah Municipality.

DALGESH, Mr. G., accountant, Locomotive Department, E.B.R., to be an honorary magistrate for the Kanchraparan Bench, in Nuddea.

FASSON—Mr. H. J. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is vested with powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

PETER—Mr. J. T., to be an honorary magistrate for the Kurseong BenchinDarjeeling, with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.

FURLONGS.

POWER—Mr. A. W. B., deputy commissioner, Lohardugga, furlough for nine months and eighteen days, from April '5, or subsequent date.

JENNINS—Mr. C., assistant inspector-general of railway police, furlough from March 20, or subsequent date to August 31.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 2.)

MACDOUGALL, Major J. W., deputy commissioner, received charge of the Betul District from Mr. W. A. Nedham, officiating deputy commissioner, on the 23rd current.

HENNESSY, Mr. S. H., assistant commissioner, Harda, on being relieved by Mr. L. Gordon, assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore. Mr. Hennessy assumed charge of the Small Cause Court from Major H. H. Hallett on the 25th ult.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, having qualified in surveying, assumed charge of his duties on the 21st ult.

CAREY, Mr. L. S., C.L., assistant commissioner, transferred from Harda to Jubbulpore, assumed charge of his duties at the latter station on the 2nd ult.

CAREY, Mr. L. S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore is transferred to the Raipur district, to learn surveying; but is temporarily posted to the Nagpur district, Mr. Carey made over charge of his duties at Jubbulpore on the 15th ult., and assumed charge at Nagpur on the 20th idem.

PENNY, Mr. E., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Kanhan division to the eastern division.

DUFF, Mr. A. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Saugor treasury, with effect from Jan. 18, vice extra assistant commissioner, Mr. Balkrishen Martand, transferred.

DUTT, Mr. B., extra assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, received charge of the office of secretary, district fund committee, Jubbulpore, from Mr. L. S. Carey, C.S., assistant commissioner, on the 15th inst.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 2.)

TODD, Mr. H. F., assistant traffic superintendent, Chandausi, to be captain, No. 2 company, Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain T. F. O'Meara, who is placed on the Supernumerary List.

VENIS, Mr. A., B.A., to continue to officiate as Professor of English Literature in the Benares College during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Kibble, M.A.

SKIPWITH, Major G. T., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, and appointed to the charge of the Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

HALL, Major J. G., R.E. executive engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on return from privilege leave, was placed on

special duty, and attached to the office of the Superintending Engineer 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, from Dec. 24.

FURLONGS.

BUDDEN, Lieut. H. O., Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed furlough for one year, from Feb. 15.

SHEARPE, Mr. J. W., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Allahabad, has been granted privilege leave for two months, from Feb. 1.

STRICKLAND, Mr. H. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India six months leave, on medical certificate, in extension for four months.

WILCOCK, Mr. H. D., district and sessions judge, Azamgarh, is allowed furlough for one year, from April 20.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 31.)

STACK, Mr. W. G., assistant commissioner, Simla, is deputed to the settlement depot for a period of three months, and posted to the Northern Umballa Settlement from Jan. 13.

MONTGOMERY, the Rev. F. J., M.A., chaplain of Abbottabad, is transferred to Lahore, and appointed chaplain of that station from Dec. 31, vice the Rev. W. C. Furneaux, resigned.

EGERTON—The services of Mr. B. Egerton, assistant district superintendent of police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Ajmere, Merwara.

Subject to any conditions that may be imposed by the Government of India, the following appointments are made from Jan. 15:—

RUNDLE, Mr. G. A., to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, 3rd grade.

FLOWDEN, Mr. G. T. C., to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st class.

FLOWDEN, Mr. G. T. C., Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is posted to the Meolitan District.

YOUNG, Major C., 5th Punjab Infantry, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Dera Ghazi Khan, subject to confirmation.

The following order is confirmed:—

INGLIS—Rajahpur Station Order, dated Dec. 31, appointing Lieut. E. Inglis, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, station staff officer, from the 30th idem vice Lieut. A. P. Williamson, about to proceed to Dera Ghazi Khan with his regiment, in addition to his other duties, and without prejudice to his regimental appointment, there being no qualified officer for the duties of station staff officer alone.

MUNTZ, Mr. W. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

HICKS, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Departmental Examination:—Mr. H. J. Johnston, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

Mr. A. J. Scratchley, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

FURLOUGH.

LEIGH, Capt. H. P. P., assistant commissioner, Hazara, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year and nine months, from Feb. 17.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Jan. 19.)

SHAW, Mr. G. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for British Burmah.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. M., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Bassein district.

EALES, Mr. H. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, a magistrate of the 1st class, is especially empowered to hold inquests.

The following transfers are ordered:—

BAKER, Surg. O., from Rangoon to the medical charge of the Akyab district.

FOSTER, Mr. C. W. E., from Akyab to the medical charge of the Thayetmyo district.

COPESTON, Mr. F. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted temporarily to the headquarters of the Bassein district as relates to Mr. Copleston's transfer to Rangoon.

HARTNOLL—The services of Mr. H. S. Hartnoll, C.S., assistant commissioner, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Land Revenue and Agricultural Department.

CLEMENTS—The order transferring Lieut. J. M. Clements from Bassein to the charge of the Yandoon and Pantanaw subdivisions of the Thongwa district, is cancelled.

SPEARMAN, Lieut. Col. H. R., deputy commissioner, made over charge of the Rangoon Town district to Captain C. H. E. Adamson, officiating deputy commissioner, on Jan. 10.

RING, Mr. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, received charge of the Hanthawady Division from O. G. Smart, assistant engineer, 1st grade, on Jan. 15.

SMART, Mr. O. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is temporarily transferred from the Tharrawady Division to the Rangoon Division from Jan. 16.

RING, Mr. R., executive engineer, Hanthawaddy Division, is re-appointed Government inspector of railway accidents with effect from Jan. 16.

DOBSON, Mr. F. H., made over, and Mr. J. W. Olive, superintendent of police, received, executive charge of the Moulmein Gaol on the 10th inst.

The following officers of the Army Medical Department have been appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospitals specified against their names:—Surgeons Major O. A. Atkins, Jhansi; M. Anthony, Fatehgarh; J. M. Beamish, Fortress Gwalior; J. Maturin, Sitapur; and E. Wilkes Ferozepore.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 29.)

BRANDT, Mr. F., to officiate as a judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. J. R. Kindersley on leave, or until further orders.

CLARKE, the Rev. D. G., B.A., garrison chaplain of Fort St. George, to be Chaplain of St. Thomas's Mount with Pallavaram.

BROWN, the Rev. J. F., chaplain of Trinity District, Bangalore, to be garrison chaplain of Fort St. George.

ELWYS, the Rev. W. W., M.A., to be chaplain of Trinity District, Bangalore, but to continue to act as bishop's chaplain.

WYNCH, the Rev. J. W. W., to resume charge of the chaplaincy of Trimulgherry.

ARCHIBALD—The Governor in Council licenses the Rev. J. C. Archibald, Baptist Missionary at Babbili, in the district of Vizagapatam, to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians.

MALBY, Mr. A., second assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to act as first assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr. E. M. Baber on furlough, or until further orders.

The following transfer is ordered:—

SMITH, Mr. C. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the 1st T. Circle to the II. Circle.

The following transfer is ordered:—

GAIL, Mr. C. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade from Bellary-Kistna State Railway, to Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to hold charge of the B Project Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Capt. F. J. Romilly, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, on special leave, or until further orders.

The following transfers have been ordered by the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle:—

COPS, Sergt., supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Nellore to the Sangam Project Division, relief by Sergt. T. B. Smith.

MILITARY.

BAILEY, Lieut.-Col. W. S., Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, 24th Regiment N.I., is granted an extension of his furlough out of India for five days, to enable him to rejoin.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HESKETH, Lieut.-Col. R. W., staff corps, wing commander, 8th Regiment N.I., private affairs, for two years.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

KEES—To be Brigade Surgeon—Surgeon-Major J. Kees, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., vice Brigade Surgeon B. Williamson, M.B., retired, dated 26th Jan.

LEONARD—The services of Surgeon J. Leonard are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Madras, Jan. 31.)

RIVETT-CARNAC, Capt. P. T., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of the West Riding Regiment, into which he has been promoted.

COMPTON, Lieut. Lord A. F., 10th Hussars, is directed to rejoin his regiment, on his recent regazettement; for embarkation with it when relieved from his present duties of extra Aide de Camp to H.E. the Commander in Chief.

LAVIE, Col. R. C., Staff Corps, will do general duty at Bangalore.

The undermentioned candidates are reported as qualified according to the tests specified opposite their respective names:—

WINTER, Lieut. F. J., R.A., attached to No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad contingent higher standard in Hindustani.

LAWFORD, Lieut. B. E. M., Staff Corps, lower standard, in Persian.

HOPKINS, Lieut. T. G., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, lower standard, in Hindustani.

MONTANO, Lieut. A. F., D-1st, R. A., lower standard, in Hindustani.

ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. G. H., 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, lower standard.

RICHARDSON—HAUGHTON—An exchange of stations has been sanctioned between Lieut. Col. J. B. Richardson and J. Haughton, R.A., and that the former officer should be struck off the strength of the R.A., in India.

WYNELL-MAYOW, Capt. M., has been posted to No. 14 Battery, Brigade, North Irish Division, R.A., on completing the long course of instruction at Shoeburyness, vice A. G. S. Wade, details for next year's course, and that Lieut. R. C. Carr, No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, has been transferred to D Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A.

CHURCHILL, Lieut. B. N., R.A., is directed to proceed to rejoin his battery at St. Thomas's Mount, his services with S Battery 1st Brigade, R.A., being no longer required.

GALTON—FOWLE—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Captain H. G. H. Galton, No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, and Capt. T. F. T. Fowle, H Battery 1st Brigade, R.A.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DICKEN, Col. W. P., 3rd L.I., 2nd in command, to be commandant, from Jan. 7, 1884, vice Lavie removed.

ROWLANDSON, Lieut. Col. G., officiating 2nd in command, from and in command 23rd L.I., to be 2nd in command, vice Dicken promoted.

LAING, Lieutenant H. W., 20th Regiment N.I., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be wing officer, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Jan. 11.

GORDON, Lieutenant Colonel J. H., 23rd L. I., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Rowlandson transferred.

ROBINSON, Major W. Mac D., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Gordon promoted.

TURNER, Lieutenant F. M., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation), vice Robinson promoted.

Surgeons R. J. Fayle, T. A. P. Marsh, and A. A. Peechall, M.B., Army Medical Department, will, on arrival from England, do duty Station Hospital, St. Thomas's Mount, Rangoon and Secunderabad, respectively.

GIBSON, Surg. Major G. J., M.D., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Secunderabad, to be senior medical officer, South Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

FENTON—On the return of Veterinary Surg. Fenton, from the Camp of Exercise (marching with the 1-3rd Royal Artillery) to Secunderabad he will revert to his former duties with the 3rd Regiment L. C., and Veterinary Surgeon F. G. Short, doing duty with the 3rd Regt. L. C., will, on relief by Veterinary Surgeon Fenton, be attached to the Royal Artillery at Trimulgherry.

FURLONGHS.

CHAPLE, Deputy Surgeon General R. A., Army Medical Department, Eastern district, ninety days' accumulated privilege leave from Jan. 25.

HAMMICK, Major St. V. A., the Oxfordshire L. I., Garrison Instructor, Bangalore, ninety days' accumulated privilege leave from March 22.

WALKER, Surgeon G. L., Indian Medical Department, M.D. 29th N. I., for six months, from Feb. 15, India, private affairs.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 7.)

BAKER—HOSKING—Messrs. M. B. Baker, and E. Hosking respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Khandesh on the 24th inst.

WARDEN, Mr. J. L., resumed charge of the office of third judge of the Bombay court or small causes on the 30th inst.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned magistrates of the 1st class in the district of Thana with power to require security for good behaviour under Sec. 110 of Act 10 of 1882:—Mr. W. W. Loch; Mr. W. Drew; Mr. W. T. Morison.

SPENCER, Mr. J. F., clerk of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, having resumed charge of his appointment on the 26th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

DRUITT, Mr. G., received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Kanara on the 26th ult.

CANDY, Mr. E. T., acting judge and sessions judge of Hyderabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from March 8.

ASTON—BAKER—Messrs. H. F. Aston and M. B. Baker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Nasik on Jan. 31.

BARRETT, Mr. A. Professor of English Literary in the Elphinstone College, is granted furlough for two years from the 27th March next, or such subsequent dates as he may avail himself of it.

MOORE—WINTER—Messrs. J. G. Moore and H. E. Winter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Poona, on the 23rd inst.

SCOTT, Mr. G., assumed charge of his office as acting district deputy collector, Poona, on the 31st ult.

WINTER—SNOW—Messrs. H. E. Winter and P. C. Snow, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the 1st assistant collector, Poona, on the 31st ult.

DODERET, Mr. W., assistant collector, Ratnagiri, assumed charge of his duties on the 10th inst.

HORSLEY, Mr. W. H., acting 1st assistant collector, Belgaum, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him by the Government from Nov. 15 last.

BURNES—KEELAN—Surg. F. Burnes and Surg.-Major B. C. Keelan respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhulia District Gaol on the 5th ult.

KING—MONKS—Capt. J. S. King, acting cantonment magistrate and assistant political resident, and Surg. C. Monks respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden District Gaol, Dec. 21.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Apothecary G. Higgs, from Civil Medical Department, to Station Hospital, Mhow; and G. McMullen, from Station Hospital, Mhow, to General Duty, Presidency Circle.

FURLONGHS.

WHITWORTH, Mr. G. C., C.S., is allowed furlough for one year, five months, and seven days.

DREW, Mr. W. W., C.S., assistant collector, Thana, is allowed furlough on medical certificate, for one year.

POLLEN, Mr. J., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on sick certificate.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 7.)

HUTCHINSON—The services of Lieut. J. W. C. Hutchinson, 23rd N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

ROUFELL—The following appointment is made with effect from Jan. 25:—Capt. G. C. K. P. Roupell, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to be a brigade major on the Establishment, in succession to Capt. F. W. Benson, appointed garrison instructor at Lucknow.

SEALY, Capt. C. W. H., Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for ten months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

MACARTNEY—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major J. M. Macartney, R. E.

The following promotions of warrant officers in the commissariat department are ordered, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Capt. J. Moon retired, to have effect from Jan. 12.

WILD, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. W., to be deputy commissary.

PEARSON, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. T. (supernumerary, specially promoted for service in Afghan war), to be absorbed and brought on the effective strength as assistant commissary in succession to Lieut. Wild.

BENNETT, Deputy assistant commissary and honorary Lieut. H. A., (supernumerary specially promoted for service in Afghan war), to be absorbed and brought on the effective strength as deputy assistant commissary in succession to Lieut. Pearson.

ABBOTT—**JOYCE**—Sub conductor R. Y. Abbott to be conductor; Sergeant and acting Sub conductor W. E. Joyce to be sub conductor. The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:

MACRAE, Major J. G., Staff Corps, Feb. 2.

The designation of the Brigade Major of the Quetta District is changed to Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Quetta District.

WALKER—With reference to the above, Capt. J. N. Walker, Staff Corps, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment during the remainder of his present tour of staff service.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MERCER, Lieut. J. W. S., Staff Corps, Feb. 3.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

CARRUTHERS, Captain J. F., Staff Corps, Feb. 2.

BANNERMAN—The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the date specified:—Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Bannerman, Feb. 3.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Feb. 1.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

WATSON, Capt. and Brevet Major S., Colaba Depot, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, to retain the appointment of Commandant till June 1.

MCCUDDEN, Capt. L. A. T., S.C. (on general duty, Mhow), is attached to the 1st N.I., (Grs).

The undermentioned medical officers A.M.D. are placed on general duty in the circles stated opposite to their names:—

WILLIAMSON, Surgeon Major J., Mhow Circle.

SWANNARD, Surgeon Major H., Mhow Circle.

GUINNESS, Surgeon Major H. C., Poona Circle.

STUART, Surgeon S. O., Quetta District.

BROOKS, Surgeon J. F., Mhow Circle.

NICHOL, Surgeon E. C., Presidency Circle.

RELIGIE—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut. H. C. Begbie, 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season for duty at the depot.

MARKLAND, Quartermaster Mr. J., having exchanged from the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to the Rifle depot, is under instructions from Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England at his own expense to join the depot, and will report his arrival in writing to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

FORTINGER, Vet. Surg. T., having arrived from England for duty in the Bombay Presidency, is posted to Kirkee.

MONK, Capt. the Hon. E., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is directed to join the class of military instruction, Poona.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HAY, Capt. A. W., Royal Lancashire Regiment (2nd Battalion), for six months, on private affairs.

MONK, Lieut. R. P., Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), for six months, on medical certificate.

MONTETH—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut. A. M. Monteth, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

STURTON, Sub Conductor J., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

BURTON—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Col. L. C. Barton, Staff Corps.

Surgeon L. H. Truefitt, A.M.D., on arrival from England, has been posted to Morar for duty in the Gwalior District. Surgeon G. S. A. Banking, officiating in medical charge of the 10th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed to the permanent medical charge of the 14th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Sutherland, vacated on promotion.

INDIA OFFICE.

FEB. 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. W. Chalmers, S.C., Lieut. Col. Arthur Battye, C.B., S.C., Col. Robert Murray, S.C., Lieut. W. J. Newell, S.C., Major C. D. Swete, S.C., Lieut. G. J. Younghusband, S.C., Hon. Capt. D. Buckley, Ordnance Department.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. du G. Gray, S.C. (4th Punjab Infantry).

Bombay Estab.—Major R. T. Frere, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Kibble, A. M. B. Irwin (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. F. Manigold, R.A., Lieut. C. J. L. Stuart, S.C., Lieut. Col. C. O'Le. L. Prendergast, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. C. Anderson, S.C., Capt. V. G. L. Eyre, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. John Pennycuik, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. Major Henry Atkins, Capt. W. J. Orr, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. H. Butts, Lieut. G. B. Hewett, W. T. Piercy, W. J. Flynn.

Madras Estab.—J. Grose (Cov.), J. C. Johnstone.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. H. McCalman, T. S. Hamilton (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. C. N. Goldney, S.C., fourteen days; Capt. H. A. York, R.E., six months; Col. C. Martin, C.B., Cav., one year; Lieut. F. W. P. Angelo, S.C., six months; Lieut. Col. James Miller, S.C., six months; Brigade Surg. C. E. Kilkelly, six months; Lieut. C. A. Roberts, S.C., six months; Col. C. Martin, C.B., one year.

Bombay Estab.—Major B. G. Humfrey, S.C., three months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. B. Allen (Cov.), one month one day; H. Buckle, five months ten days; F. L. Bailey, twelve months; S. A. Hill, five months; W. F. O'Donoghue (return cancelled), S.C., three months; C. L. Tupper (Cov.), one week; T. C. Hill, six months.

Bombay Estab.—C. Chambers, S.C., six months.

FEB. 22.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Herbert John James Middleton, from the East Kent Regiment, dated Oct. 1, 1880, but to rank from Oct. 28, 1876; Lieut. Alfred Bassett Pritchard, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry, dated Oct. 27, 1881, but to rank from Nov. 11, 1878; Lieut. James Harry Christie, from the West Yorkshire Regiment, dated March 12, 1882, but to rank from March 15, 1879; Lieut. Henry Francis Kelly Waldron, from the East Surrey Regiment, dated August 14, 1882, but to rank from Nov. 17, 1879; Lieut. William Edward Hill, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, dated July 31, 1882, but to rank from August 19, 1880; Lieut. George Stewart Ommanney, from the Norfolk Regiment, dated July 3, 1882, but to rank from Sept. 4, 1880; Lieut. Henry Frederick Tucker Macartney, from the Yorkshire Regiment, dated Oct. 2, 1880, but to rank from Sept. 29, 1880; Lieut. Roland Frederick Hart Anderson, from the East Surrey Regiment, dated July 18, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 26, 1881; Lieut. William Hall Mackintosh Stewart, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated May 21, 1881, but to rank from March 12, 1881; Lieut. Alexander Clement O'Donnell, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry, dated August 17, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. John Walter Graham Tulloch, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment, dated Oct. 11, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. Herbert Vaughan Cox, from the King's Own Borderers, dated August 25, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Henry Edward Cotton Way, from the East Yorkshire Regiment, dated August 25, 1883, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1877; Lieut. George Warder Mitchell, from the West Yorkshire Regiment, dated Feb. 27, 1882, but to rank from Jan. 1, 1880; Lieut. James William Caldwell Hutchinson, from the King's Own Borderers, dated March 16, 1882, but to rank from May 25, 1880; Second Lieut. Edward Alexander Kettlewell, from the Royal Irish Rifles, dated Dec. 18, 1880.

ERRATUM.

The date of rank of Lieut. C. P. W. Pirie, Bengal Staff Corps, is Dec. 8, 1880, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 29, 1884.

H.M.'s corvette Briton (fourteen guns, 240 officers and men) has arrived in the harbour from the Bay of Bengal, having recently visited Colombo, Trincomalee, Calcutta, Rangoon, and the Andaman Islands. At Calcutta the Nizam of Hyderabad came to see the ship, and appeared much interested with his first visit to a man-of-war. The crew went through various exercises, including torpedo practice and working the machine guns which form part of the Briton's armament, and after inspecting the ship below, His Highness left for the shore under a salute of twenty-one guns. The Briton is now awaiting orders from the Admiral.

MAIL NEWS.

The Viceroy arrived at Madras on board the steamer Clive on Thursday, Jan. 31, and was received with great enthusiasm. His Excellency received addresses from the European and native communities, and replying at some length, spoke of his personal relations with Madras, his efforts to promote commerce and industry, the labours of the Education Commission, and the local self-government scheme.

On Friday Feb. 1 His Excellency pursued his journey to Hyderabad, where he arrived on Sunday evening. The investiture of the Nizam was duly celebrated on Tuesday, and the week was given up to ceremonial visits and a brilliant series of spectacles and gaieties.

The son of the late Sir Salar Jung, who bears the same name has been appointed Dewan of the Hyderabad State.

Great preparations were made at Agra for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who are expected to arrive on Friday, Feb. 8. They will be the guests of Sir Alfred Lyall, who reached Agra on Monday Feb. 4.

The camp of exercise at Bangalore has brought to a close, and the proceedings are regarded as in the highest degree satisfactory.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has, we understand, been given full authority to settle with the Akas; and he will doubtless inflict such punishment, by imposing a fine or curtailing some of their frontier privileges, as will prevent the recurrence of raids similar to that which led to the recent expedition.

A serious occurrence has just taken place at the Indore Residency Gaol. A correspondent telegraphing on Feb. 3, says:—"At 5 p.m. yesterday the prisoners rose and attacked the native guard whom they assailed with stones. The guard then opened fire upon them, killing seven and wounding eleven. The troops were immediately got under arms, and the native guard has since been increased to double its ordinary strength. Order was promptly restored and all is now quiet."

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, who has been posted to Lahore as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, intends proceeding home on twenty months' furlough next month.

Traffic on the Nagpore branch of the G.I.P. Railway has increased so rapidly that the line is to be doubled, we believe, with as little delay as possible, from Bhoosawul to Nagpore. The line is broad gauge, and may be looked upon as the first section of the direct Bombay-Calcutta Railway.

It is possible that His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart may take a month's trip to Kashmir at the end of March.

Mr. Blandford, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has returned to Calcutta from a tour in Assam.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, C.S., Registrar of the High Court, Calcutta, will take six months' leave to England next month, Mr. Charles S. Bayley officiating for him.

Lieutenant Colonel J. West Ridgeway, Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, will take three months' leave to England when the Government leaves Calcutta.

There is a slight decrease, our Bombay correspondent telegraphs, in the last weekly returns of deaths from cholera in Bombay City; the total being seventeen as compared with twenty-two in the preceding week.

Sir Frederick Roberts, on leaving Hyderabad, pays a short visit to Bombay, and then starts for Calcutta, spending the 14th Feb. at Jubbulpore, and the 16th and 17th at Allahabad *en route*. From Calcutta His Excellency goes on to Cuttack, and makes a tour round the northern stations in Madras.

Our Colombo correspondent telegraphs that Sir William Gregory, late Governor of Ceylon, arrived there on Friday evening last, and met with a warm reception from all classes. Sir William is the guest of the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, as is also Lord Ronald Gower, who is at present paying a short visit to the island.

Amongst the successful candidates at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University appears the name of Chundra Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur, son of the Commander in Chief of the Nepalese Army, and brother of General Khudya Shumshere Bahadur. It is a proof of the spreading influence of English education that this young man was brought up entirely in his own country at the Nepal Durbar school.

Lieut. G. H. Brotherton, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, has been appointed officiating wing officer on probation in the Corps of Guides.

The following transfers of medical officers have been ordered:—Brigade-Surgeon H. E. Paterson, from Peshawur to Gharial; Surgeons Major T. J. Orton, from Mean Meer to Chaubattia; S. E. Mannsall, from Umballa to Chakrata; J. Macartney, from Umballa to Dugshai; R. Blood, from Meerut Division to Solon; J. R. Davis, from Shahjahanpore to Kuldana; Surgeon A. Ashbury, from Morar to Bhageoo; G. F. A. Smythes, from Gwallior District to Khyra Gully; J. G. Harwood, from Benares to Chhugla Gully; and T. Dorman, from Rawal Pindi to Kala Bigh.

PROSCRIPTION OF ENGLISHMEN IN RUSSIA.

[WESTERN MORNING NEWS.]

THE Russian Government has suddenly conceived a violent antipathy to the British subjects in its service. An order was issued a month ago by the Minister of Ways and Communications "to the effect that in future no foreigners were to be employed on any of the Russian railways; and on the 15th (27th) ult. another order, emanating, it is believed, from the same source, was given (not by a printed or written notice, as is usual) by the acting director of one of the following lines to each of the chiefs of departments, informing them that all foreigners serving on the lines of railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, Orel, Varoneje, Novecherkass, and Vladiekassass, in the Caucasus, and all lines branching therefrom towards the German and Austrian frontiers, were either to become Russian subjects within three months, or they would be dismissed from their present situation." It is not wonderful that this decree has fallen like a thunderclap on the British subjects in the Russian railway service. One of them says:—"We, as specialists, appear likely to have our bread taken, as it were, out of our mouths, inasmuch as we are prevented taking similar situations on any of the other Russian lines of railway. We are to be turned out of our present employment should we not choose to become Russian subjects; and should we decide to become Russian subjects, no guarantee is to be given to us that we shall be retained even for a month in our present situations." For men who have been looking forward to pensions for long service this banishment is a very severe hardship. We suppose it is the result of one of those periodical fits of excessive patriotism to which Russian administrators are subject. It has always been a sore point with the Russians that so many foreigners should hold public posts in the Empire. In the task of developing the resources of the country, foreign aid has been found useful and even indispensable. Englishmen naturally know more about railways than the best informed Russian, and so for many years the services of Englishmen have been employed in this department. But the Minister of Ways and Communications probably thinks that the time has come for releasing Russian enterprise from this obligation to the alien. He may think that he and his countrymen now know all the foreigners can teach them. Even if this can be true, and we very much doubt it, it is exceedingly mean to dismiss the men to whose knowledge and capacity Russia owes a large part of such prosperity as she can boast. But we are afraid that nothing can be done to help the Englishmen whose livelihood is thus assailed. It is not a matter for diplomatic interference. If Russia chooses to act in this discreditable manner, there is no law to prevent her. But it will not be surprising if time brings its revenge, and the Minister of Ways and Communications is obliged some day to seek foreign aid once more. Civilisation in Russia is not yet strong enough to walk alone.

THE CENSUS OF BRITISH BURMAH.

THE official report places before the reader in a very clear manner the results of the census taken three years ago in British Burmah. Notwithstanding the many tribes and minor races, only two languages had to be used in the work of enumeration—English and Burmese. The forms and instructions were all printed in the Rangoon gaol, and of nearly 17,000 enumerators and supervisors, by far the greater majority were unpaid. The taking of the census was consequently not an expensive matter. At one moment it was feared that the census would not be accomplished without some untoward occurrence, through popular dread lest it signified an intention on the part of the English to increase taxation. One tribe of Karens, numbering about 500 persons, actually fled beyond the frontier. Another idea was "that the English made use of human heads for inquiring into the future." However, notwithstanding these difficulties from the apprehension and ignorance of the people, the operation of numbering them was very successfully performed. The area of British Burmah is 87,220 square miles, or about the same size as England, Scotland, and Wales. It has a population of 3,736,771, or less than that of the metropolis. To compare like things with like, the North West Provinces have a considerably less area and a population nine times as great, but British Burmah is a still more remarkable product of English care and justice than even the fertile plains of Rohilkund. In twenty years the population has nearly doubled; in some of the most flourishing parts more than doubled. Seven years hence it is expected to contain a population of more than five millions at the lowest computation; and let it be remembered that the provinces of Pegu, Tenasserim, and Arracan have been created since the first Burmese war, nearly sixty years ago. As the author of this report truly observes, "every division of the province tells the same tale of almost unprecedented growth. Throughout the period of British occupation immigration of the kind referred to—viz., the return of former fugitives to their homes, the arrival of numbers seeking peace and quiet under English rule, immigration from Madras, from Bengal, from Chittagong, and from Upper Burmah—has combined to augment the natural increase, probably rapid itself, arising from the excess of births

over deaths." The people of British Burmah dwell in twenty towns of more than 5,000 population, and in 15,837 villages of less than that number. Of the latter, not fewer than 14,849 contain less than 500 inhabitants, and the majority of these have under 200 residents. The average of human beings to each house is 5%. There is a very large boating population, of about 75,000 persons to 15,000 boats. These are distinct from the colonies of fishermen, who are also very numerous. Of the towns, Rangoon (134,176) alone contains a population above 100,000. Akyab, Moulmein, Prome, and Bassein are flourishing places in the present, with an expanding future. One other fact may be noticed, and that is the extraordinary excess of males, there being 245,239 more men than women. This volume contains, over and above the statistics, very interesting accounts of the Talaings, or Mons, the oldest inhabitants, whose origin is obscure, and whose language is at last beginning to die out; of the marriage customs and the laws of divorce; and of the infirmities of the people, which are more remarkable among the males than the females. The last fact we need record as the probable explanation of the prosperity of British Burmah is that there are ten acres of cultivated land for every 7.5 persons of the population.

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.40,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs.5,00,000, average rate is. 7.75d.; on Bombay, Rs.5,50,000, average rate is. 7.75d.; and on Madras Rs.1,58,000, average rate is. 7.75d.; in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs.8,75,000, average rate is. 7.843d.; on Bombay, Rs.5,00,000, average rate is. 7.843d.; and on Madras, Rs.2,50,000, average rate is. 7.843d.; a total of Rs.28,33,000. Tenders for bills on all presidencies at is. 7½d. will receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers on all presidencies at is. 7.27-32d. about 50 per cent. Subsequently the Council sold transfers for Rs.1,25,000 on Calcutta, Rs.2,50,000 on Bombay, and Rs.1,00,000 on Madras, all at is. 7½d., and announced that the amount to be tendered for next week would be reduced to 35 lakhs, or say, £350,000. Between April 1 and Feb. 26 the total amount of remittances sold had realised £15,709,999.—Yesterday tenders for Rs.35,00,000 were received. The amounts allotted were:—In Bills on Calcutta, Rs.40,000, average rate is. 7.75d., and on Bombay, Rs.30,000, average rate is. 7.812d. in telegraphic transfers on Bombay, Rs.6,00,000, average rate is. 7.848d. and on Madras, Rs.2,00,000, average rate is. 7.906d. or a total of Rs.8,70,000. Tenders for Bills on Calcutta and Bombay at is. 7½d. and above will receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Bombay and Madras at is. 7.27-32d. and above in full. The total amount of remittances sold between April 1 and Feb. 26 reached Rs.19,11,74,150 and realised £15,549,378.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—It is stated that Mr. Slagg, M.P., has now secured a favourable place on the Parliamentary orders for Tuesday, March 18, for his resolution calling attention to the position and duties of the Council and Secretary of State for India, on which an important debate is expected.

THE NEW KNIGHT.—Surgeon General Hunter, on whom Her Majesty has graciously signified her intention to confer the honour of knighthood, was born in 1827, received his medical education at the University of Aberdeen and at Charing-cross Hospital, and obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1849. He entered the Indian Medical Service in 1850 and proceeded to the Bombay Presidency, took part in the Burmese War of 1853, and was in India throughout the period of the Mutiny. After these events he entered on civil duty, and became attached to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, of which college he subsequently became Principal, Professor of Medicine, and Senior Physician to the Hospital.

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—By command of the Queen a Levee was held on Thursday afternoon at St. James's Palace by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty. Mr. Henry H. Butts, Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, by the Secretary of State. Lieut. Colonel B. Cra-croft, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, by the Secretary of State. Mr. Hormasji Edalji Banatwalla, by the Secretary of State. Mr. Rastamji Dhanjibhoy Sethna, by the Secretary of State. Lieut. Colonel F. Knowles, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, by Lieut. General F. C. Maisey. Major General Sir Peter Lumsden, on being made a Member of the Council of India, by the Secretary of State. Captain F. C. Maisey, Bengal Staff Corps, by his father, Lieut. General Maisey. Lieut. Colonel William Hay Macnaghten, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, on being made a C.B., by the Adjutant General.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Monday, Feb. 18, 1884, Sir H. Rawlinson, director, in the chair. H. H. Maharaja of Travancore, Rev. Dr. Lapsdell, M. L. Dame, Capt. C. A. Moloney, and Rev. Dr. Valentine were elected hon. resident members. Professor Beal contributed a paper, read in his absence by Mr.

R. Cust, entitled "Further Gleanings from the Si-yu-k," the Chinese name for the account of the Western Nations by Hsien-Tsang. Mr. Cust stated that this work was translated into French by the late Professor Stanislas Julien (Paris, 1853-8); that later publications, and notably the excavations at Amravati and Bharhut, have thrown much light on many passages previously obscure; and that the writer of the paper, himself the author of the "Romantic Legend of Sakya Buddha," has, by his Chinese studies and literary acumen, made many and satisfactory suggestions. In his paper he has advanced several hypotheses of great ingenuity, which, at the same time, demand much reflection and further study. Thus, he has gone back to an event in the life of Buddha, the first germ of the famous "Open Sesame" incantation in the story of the "Forty Thieves," in the "Arabian Nights," and also the Western legend of King Arthur and the Cappadocian, one of St. George and the Dragon.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following is a list of the successful candidates for the Indian Medical Service:—J. H. T. Walsh, 2,564 marks; H. Hendley, 2,110; H. E. Banat-vala, 2,102; G. H. Fink, 2,071; W. G. P. Alpin, 2,040. Twenty-one candidates competed.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Feb. 20, the case of Kali Krishna Tagore v. Golan Ali Chowdhry was decided. This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Bengal of May 10, 1881. Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne appeared for the appellant; Mr. Graham, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Mayne for the respondent. The question at issue was as to the right of the appellant, who is the owner of property in the district of Faridpore, to assess with rent the alluvial accretions, which had, since the granting of a lease of a portion of the estate to the respondent, become attached to the tenure of the latter. The appellant's contention was that those accretions were liable to such a rent as would have been payable in respect of lands of similar quantity, and held under similar terms. The respondent maintained that the lands subsequently accreted to his tenure were liable to be assessed with no higher rent than that which he agreed to pay for the lands of the parent tenure. The High Court, to whom an appeal was brought from the district tribunal, gave judgment in favour of the latter view. Their Lordships at the close of the arguments, dismissed the appeal, with costs.—On Friday the case of Alimuddi Howladar and others v. Kali Krishna Thakoor was decided. This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Bengal of the 2nd of February, 1881, which reversed a decision of the Subordinate Judge of Backergunge, in the Bengal Presidency. Mr. Graham, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Mayne appeared for the appellants; Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne for the respondent. The original suit was brought by the respondent as zemindar and proprietor of an estate called Idilpore, in the district of Backergunge, against the appellants to recover possession of a quantity of land which had accreted to that of which they were tenants under a lease. The district tribunal decided that the respondent had not performed certain conditions necessary to entitle him to recover the land. The High Court, on appeal, while admitting the non-performance of some of the conditions, held that that did not disentitle the respondent to enforce the terms of the lease. Their Lordships, after hearing counsel on both sides, varied in certain details the decree of the High Court and affirmed it in others. The appellants were directed to pay the costs.—On Saturday, Krishna Nana v. Partab Narain was decided. This was an appeal from a decree of the Judicial Commissioner of Oude of the 15th December, 1881, affirming a decision of the Additional Judge of Fyzabad in that province. Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. J. G. W. Sykes were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Graham, Q.C., and Mr. J. T. Woodroffe for the respondent. During the lifetime of the late Maharajah Sir Maun Singh, K.C.S.I., the appellant held possession, by virtue of sub-settlement right, of certain villages in, and forming part of, the Maharajah's estate of Mehdowna. After his decease and while his property was in charge of the manager appointed under the Oude Talookdar's Relief Act, 1870, the appellant was ousted on or about the 20th of January, 1871. In 1873 the appellant instituted a suit against the widow of the Maharajah and the manager of the estate to recover possession of the villages, and after a litigation extending to June 1879, the Judicial Committee on appeal declared him entitled to be sustained in possession of the villages in dispute for his lifetime by virtue of the sub-settlement right. On regaining possession, the appellant brought the present suit, by which the appellant sought to recover from the respondent, as the successor of the Maharajah, 58,564 rupees in respect to the mesne profits of the villages from the date of his being dispossessed in 1871 to that of the institution of the action with interest. The Indian Courts awarded him 5,427 rupees, being the amount of mesne profits realised by the manager within the period of three years preceding the institution of the suit; but as regarded the remainder of the claim, they decided that it was barred by limitation. Their Lordships, at the close of the arguments, affirmed the judgment of the High Court, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

WEDNESDAY.—Refined bar silver was firmer at 51¼d. per ounce, the remittance of £19,000 per Magellan from Chili having been sold at that price. Mexican dollars were nominally quoted at 49½d. Indian telegraphic transfer rates again advanced 1-32d. to 1s. 7¼d. in Calcutta, and 1s. 7 25-32d. in Bombay. Rupee Paper unchanged.

THURSDAY.—Indian telegraphic transfer rates advanced to 1s. 7 13-16d., and the silver market also hardened, additional strength having been imparted to it by the announcement that the Indian Council had sold some remittances on India at as high a price as 1s. 8d. per rupee, a rate not touched for a long time. A small amount of business was done in bars at 51 5-16d. per ounce, and the quotation for Mexican dollars also rose to 49 15-16d. per ounce, although there was no business in them. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper was very firm, at an advance of ¾, and closed at 82 to 82¼. The Four per Cents were unchanged at 79 to 79½. The India Council sold telegraphic transfers for 20 lakhs of rupees. Fifteen were allotted on Calcutta, of which five were at 1s. 7 15-16d., five at 1s. 7 29-32d., and five at 1s. 8d., the remaining five lakhs being on Bombay at 1s. 7 31-32d.

FRIDAY.—The firmness of the silver market continues, and a moderately active business has been done in bars at 51¼d. per ounce. This is the result of a further advance in the Indian exchanges, the telegraphic transfer rates being now quoted at 1s. 7 15-16d., while the advices give the Calcutta rates at 1s. 8d. Telegraphic reports foreshadow a very large wheat crop in India, and as it is said that the Indian shippers are prepared to accept the present, and if need be, even lower prices, it is quite possible that the export trade of India will be active in the coming season. Mexican dollars are quoted at 50d. per ounce, but there is still no business in them to report, although the Shanghai exchange rate is higher at 5s. 1¼d. per tael. The Hongkong quotation remains at 3s. 8¼d. Rupee Paper has been quiet, and closed at 82 to 82¼, and 79 to 79½ for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents, respectively.

SATURDAY.—The markets were unchanged, no business was transacted, and prices remained unaltered.

MONDAY.—The bar silver ex Buffon which had not been negotiated on Saturday was disposed of this morning at 51 5-16d. per ounce, showing a fall of 1-16d. Mexican dollars moved downwards in sympathy with bar silver, and closed at 49 15-16d. per ounce, without any business having been done. The China rates were unchanged, and Indian telegraphic transfer rates were dull, at 1s. 7¼d., and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper was easier, at 81¼ to 82, the Four per Cents remaining at 79 to 79½.

TUESDAY.—The whole of the rather large amount of bar silver brought by the Flaxman was sold at 51¼d. All recent arrivals have now been cleared. The absence of business in Mexican dollars continues, the closing price being 49½d. per ounce. Indian rates for telegraphic transfers were easier, at 1s. 7 13-16d. in both Bombay and Calcutta. As regards the China rates for four months bills, Hongkong was quoted at 3s. 8½d. and Shanghai at 5s. 1¼d. Rupee Paper was flat, the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents, closing ¼ lower, at 81½ to 81¾, and 78¾ to 79¼ respectively.

WEDNESDAY.—Bar silver was steady at 51¼d. and Mexican dollars were nominally quoted at 49½d. per ounce. Indian telegraphic transfer rates were weaker at 1s. 7 25-32d. in Bombay, and 1s. 7¼d. in Calcutta, but there was no fresh change in the rates received from China. Four per cent. Rupee Paper was in good demand and rose ½ to 79¼ 79½, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents being quiet at 81½ to 81¾.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that in the official papers on the Bengal Tenancy Bill published in Calcutta the minute of the Chief Justice of Bengal was not included; also whether it was true that the opinions of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta on the Bill had not been asked.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY: The minute of the Chief Justice referred to by the noble lord is doubtless the letter from Sir Richard Garth which appeared in the newspapers, and was transmitted home by the Government of India but I am not aware whether it has been included in the official papers published in India. The opinions of the other Judges of the High Court were asked for by the Government of India, but they have not yet been received at the India Office.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Viscount ENFIELD rose to move that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty for copies or extracts of any corre-

spondence that has passed since 1881 between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council, as to "constitutional robustness" in the case of candidates selected for the Covenanted Civil Service of India. He said the examinations were of a very searching character, and brought out in a very marked manner the intellectual and scholarlike qualities of the candidates. In addition to the first examination, candidates were also subjected to a medical examination, and having passed that, spent a time at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, or Dublin, receiving during that time an allowance of £150 per annum. At the end of that period they were again subjected to a medical examination, which, he believed was conducted in a very searching manner by three distinguished medical gentlemen. He need not dilate upon the fact that candidates in addition to being qualified intellectually should also be fit to do their duty. But during the course of the year 1881, the Government of Bombay sent a despatch home complaining of the character of some of the candidates, not from a moral or intellectual point of view, but saying that their physique was not such as to make them useful public servants. The ages within which candidates were formerly admitted were seventeen to twenty-one, but they were altered by the noble marquis opposite, when Secretary for India, from seventeen to nineteen. Some persons thought that had been an unfortunate restriction. Inquiries had been addressed to the different Governments of India as to whether the complaints preferred by the Government of Bombay were also entertained by other Governments. He was anxious to find out whether that change of age had been fatal to the physical requirements of the candidates.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY seconded the motion.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said there was no objection to produce the correspondence asked for, but he would only anticipate their contents so far as to say that it might be satisfactory to know, that, although the Government of Bombay made some complaints as to the "constitutional robustness" of the civil servants of that Presidency, the reports from other Presidencies did not confirm those complaints. Reference had been made to the limits made by the noble marquis opposite, but he might point out there was no motion before the House upon which a discussion on that point could be raised, as his noble friend simply moved for papers, and he (Lord Kimberley) did not think it would be convenient to enter into a general discussion as to the rules laid down. His noble friend would see, from the papers asked for, that the Governments in India who had been consulted, reported that up to the present time there had been no diminution in the "constitutional robustness" of the civil servants there; but, they added, very fairly, that the time since the alteration had been inadequate to judge of results.

The Marquis of SALISBURY agreed that the present was not a fitting opportunity for discussing a subject with reference to which separate notice ought to be given. He hoped that the terms of the motion would be taken by the noble earl opposite as including the case of engineers coming from Cooper's-hill College.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY replied that he did not think there was any correspondence to produce about the engineers to whom the noble marquis referred. He would, however, make inquiries.

The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

LEAVE OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

Mr. BAXTER asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether in future Indian military officers were to be allowed to take their general leave in England on the same terms as it could now be obtained in India, and, consequently, whether the 1875 rule, which provided that the furlough must be spent at some place east of the 40th degree of east longitude was to be abolished.

Mr. J. K. CROSS replied that if his right hon. friend referred to the local leave which, to the extent of six months in each year, might be granted at the discretion of the Indian authorities to officers of the Indian Army who were subject to the furlough rules of 1875, he could only say that there was no intention of altering the limit within which this leave might be taken. (Hear, hear.)

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—Feb. 20, at the Grange, East Acton, the wife of Captain D. F. Clarke, late Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JOICY—DREVER—Feb. 21, at St. James's, Piccadilly, James Joicy, Esq., of Gateshead-on-Tyne, to Margaret (Marguerite), only daughter of the late Col. Drever, Bengal Army, R.E.I.C.S.

MACKENZIE—WILKINSON—Feb. 24, at St. Augustine's Church, Penarth, Donald Fraser Mackenzie, Esq., fifth son of the late Rev. J. R. Mackenzie, D.D., to Maria Cecilia, daughter of C. J. Wilkinson, Esq., late of Calcutta.

STORRS—RAE—Feb. 19, at All Saints' Church, Cheltenham, the Rev. Robert A. Storrs, B.A., Railway Chaplain, Rawal Pindi, Punjab, to Grace Emily Ræ, daughter of the late W. Maples Ræ, Esq., of Cheltenham.

WILSON—CLARK—Dec. 27, 1883, at All Saints' Church, Palmerston North, New Zealand, Kenneth Wilson, Esq., M.A., of Wellington, to Amy Anne Clark, daughter of the late D. H. Clark, Esq., H.M., Mysore Commission.

DEATHS.

DOUGLAS—Feb. 22, at Waltham Abbey, Essex, Walter M. A. Douglas (formerly Barnes), late Captain 4th West Yorkshire Militia, only son of Major W. R. Barnes, Indian Army, and grandson of the late Mr. and Lady Georgiana Barnes, of Southampton, aged 38.

JONES—Feb. 22, 1878, at Torquay, Lieut. General Sir John Jones, K.C.B. He commanded the 60th Rifles at the siege of Delhi.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

COTGRAVE—Feb. 2, at Surat, the wife of T. M. Cotgrave, a son, prematurely.

FRASER—Jan. 31, at Lohereah Factory, Chumparum, the wife of Henry W. Fraser, a daughter.

HEYSHAW—Jan. 28, at Calcutta, the wife of H. R. Heyshaw, a son.

HOTZ—Feb. 1, at Argyle House, Simla, the wife of Mr. Robert Hotz, a son.

JARRETT—At No. 17, Elysium-row, Calcutta, Mrs. H. S. Jarrett, a son.

MARSLAND—Feb. 4, at Porell-road, Byculla, the wife of J. J. Marsland, a son.

MORGAN—Jan. 29, at No. 5, Little Russell-street, Calcutta, the wife of William Carey Morgan, a daughter.

MURRAY—Jan. 1, at Colaba, the wife of Hugh Murray, Apothecary, Bombay Medical Department, a son.

ROMILLY—Feb. 25, at 17, Tedworth-square, Lady Arabella Romilly, a daughter.

STAINES—Jan. 29, at Umballa, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. Staines, Trynport Branch, a son.

TURKHUD—Jan. 31, at Rajkot, the wife of M. A. Turkhud, a son.

TRAILL—Jan. 21, at Khandapolla, Nuwara, Elyia, Ceylon, the wife of Gilbert F. Traill, Esq., a son, stillborn.

WETHERALL—Jan. 27, at Belgaum, India, the wife of Captain W. A. Wetherall, D.A.A.G., for Muskatry, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CURJEL—ARTERY—Feb. 7, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, by the Rev. Father Page, Harold Curjel, of Colaba, to Kate Artery, of Mazagon.

JOHNSON—WINCE—Jan. 29, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, John Samuel Johnson, of Furneah, to Amelia Lancaster Wince, of Calcutta.

KORB—SIMKINS—Jan. 30, at Calcutta, J. M. Korb, Esq., to Isabel Charlotte Simkins, widow of A. P. Simkins, late Assistant Controller General of Military Expenditure to the Government of India.

McHINCH—WALTERS—Jan. 23, at the Mission Church, Karachi, Alexander McHinch to Florence Juliette, youngest daughter of Charles Arley Walters, Esq., Cheltenham.

O'BRIEN—HARRISON—Jan. 28, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, Charles R. M. O'Brien, 30th, the East Lancashire Regiment, son of H. E. Col. Terence O'Brien, C.M.G., Governor of Heligoland, to Ina Mary Harrison, widow of Brevet Major Courtney Harrison, Bombay Staff Corps, and daughter of the late W. Burn-Murdoch, Esq., M.D., Edinburgh.

WYNNE—WYNNE—Jan. 30, at Arcotum, James Dominick, elder son of Mr. James Wynne, late of Madras and now of Sydney, Australia, to Amelia Gertrude, daughter of Mr. Peter Wynne.

DEATHS.

ASHER—Jan. 26, at Ranikhet, Georgina L. May, the wife of Sergeant Major W. Asher, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, aged 21 years 6 months and 15 days.

BEGBIE—Jan. 30, at Lahore, May Isabel Drummond (Midge) youngest daughter of Captain F. R. Begbie, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 4.

CAMPBELL—Jan. 27, at Mean Meer, Punjab, Edith Arabella Frances, wife of Major A. Campbell, Royal Artillery.

COTGRAVE—Feb. 3, at Surat, infant son of T. M. Cotgrave.

FRANCIES—At Chudderghant, Hyderabad, Marie Antoinette Francies, daughter of Robert Francies, Accountant General's Department, aged 1 year.

LEWIS—Jan. 24, at the residence of Bishop Sargent, Palamcottah, South India, Emily, widow of the Rev. E. Lewis, and daughter of the late Rev. D. Griffiths, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, aged 67. She was for thirty-two years a devoted worker among the women of India in connection with the London and Zenana Missionary Societies.

MASCARENHAS—Feb. 2, at Attawar, Margalore, Francis Marian Mascarenhas, Esq.

McCANN—Feb. 2, at Bombay, of diphtheria, Archibald Douglas Ashdown, son of W. H. McCann, aged 2 years and 3 months.

MCDONELL—Jan. 29, at 32, Theatre-road, Calcutta, Julia Charlotte, second daughter of W. Fraser McDonell, V.C., Bengal Civil Service, aged 29 years.

MUNSHI—Feb. 1, at No. 9, Bora Musjid Lane, Fort, Dinbai, wife of Mr. Ardesir Dosabhooy Munshi.

NORONHA—Jan. 25, at 11 a.m. at Tonk, Rajputana, Josephine, the dearly-beloved wife of W. C. de Noronha, of stillborn child.

NORTON—Feb. 3, at Blairquham, Mount-road, Madras, Eardley Bruce, (Boy), son of Eardley and Kathleen Norton, aged 5 years.

PALMER—Jan. 27, at Jubbulpore, Charlotte (Lottie) Stuart Palmer, aged 19 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME—Feb. 14. Raffaelina Ghulia, Java.—15. City Camp, Gopaulpore; Jas. A. Mark, Natal.—16. Emily (s), Bangkok; Thessaly (s), Java; El Dorado (s), Calcutta; Africa (s), Bombay; City of Oxford (s), Calcutta.—17. Barbadian, Calcutta; Martaban (s), Rangoon; Geo. Watson, Singapore.—18. Christina, Colombo; Voorwaert (s), Batavia; H.M.S. Euphrates, Bombay; Sieve Dornard, Chitta gong.

BOMBAY—Feb. 1. Simla (s), Bussorah; Zambesi (s), Hong Kong; Arcot (s), London; Fa Hong Kong, Bangkok.—2. P. Garfield (s), Cardiff; Accomac (s), Cardiff; H.M.S. Briton, Zanzibar; Harbinger (s), Hartlepool; Russia, Liverpool.—3. Bedford (s), Newcastle.—4. Roumania (s), Liverpool; Nerbudda (s), Calcutta; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Inflexible (s), Cardiff; Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah.—5. North Erin (s), Tyne; Pehlwan (s), Bhowanuggur; Bhowanuggur (s), Bhowanuggur.—6. Clyde (s), London; Daisy Morris (s), Penarth; Buxentaur (s), Tyne; Chupra (s), Calcutta; Chindwara (s), Calcutta.—7. Reading (s), Newport; Geelong (s), Hong Kong; H.M.S. Serapis, Portsmouth; Marchesa (s), Colombo; T. Topan, Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA—Jan. 28. Baghdad (s), Moulemin; Calcutta (s), Rangoon.—29. Wing Sang (s), Hong Kong.—31. Shahzada (s), Calcutta; Tevoitdale, Liverpool.—Feb. 1. Kerbel (s), Bombay.—2. City of Khios (s), Liverpool; Hannibal, Liverpool.—3. Clan Matheson (s), Liverpool; Broomhall, Penarth.

MADRAS—Jan. 30. Teheran (s), Calcutta.—31. Peshwa (s), Singapore; Clive (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME—Feb. 15. City of Hankow, Calcutta; Elsie (s), Bombay; Curry Treffenburg, Bangkok; Hildegarde (s), Bombay.—16. Timor (s), Hong Kong; Cyprus (s), Bussorah; Aydon Forest, Java; Emilio Roudanino, Singapore; One, Zanzibar; Telemachus (s), Penang; Victoria (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY—Feb. 1. Manilla (s), Genoa; Pekin (s), London; Manchester (s), Rangoon; Bosphorus (s), Antwerp; Sumatra (s), China.—2. Pachumba (s), Karachi; Allie (s), E. Point; Assyria (s), Zanzibar; Bodsworth, Karachi; Lady Dalhousie (s), E. Point; Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool; Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Iris, Chittagong; B. Brook (s), Elephant Point; Persia (s), Liverpool; Foochow, Bangkok; Canara (s), London; Bhowanuggur (s), Bhowanuggur; H.M.S. Juma, England; I.G. Dagmar (s), Karachi; I.G. Czarwitsh, Karachi; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf; Kangra (s), Calcutta; Pehlwan (s), Bhowanuggur; Carlisle (s), Karachi.

CALCUTTA—Jan. 28. Steamers Teheran and Clive.—31. Golconda.—Feb. 1. Ashburn.—2. Helios.—3. Huzara.

MADRAS—Jan. 30. Asia (s), Rangoon; C. Macarthur (s), London; C. Macheson (s), Calcutta.—31. Teheran (s), London.—Feb. 1. Ly. Armstrong (s), Rangoon; Peshwa (s), Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY—Per *Clyde*, Feb. 6.—From London: Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Mrs. Drysdale, Major and Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Hughes and family, Mr. R. B. B. Christie, Mrs. Nickels and two daughters, Miss Keith, Mr. H. J. Oddie, Mrs. Maconochie, Mrs. Le Mesurier, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Allen, Surgeon Stephens, Mrs. Hogg's two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, Mrs. Dane, Mr. Wm. Phipps, Mr. B. H. Jones, Mr. F. D. Dinwiddie, Mr. Kinsey. From Venice: Mrs. Shel, Miss Court. From Brindisi: Mr. Wallace, Mr. Hannay, Major T. D. Michel, Mr. Appl, Mr. B. Tyndall, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. Harrington, Mr. H. W. Barrow, Mr. A. W. Turner, Mr. T. C. Baines, Mr. W. Biss. From Suez: Mr. O. Schillizzi, Hon. L. A. Hope, Mr. T. W. Claridge. From Aden: Mr. J. M. Forbes, Mr. P. R. Forbes.

AT PLYMOUTH—Per *Pekin*, Feb. 27.—From Bombay: Capt. McCulloch, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joyner, Miss Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Bird, Major W. Campbell, Mr. C. Sharpe, Rev. T. Wilkinson, Mrs. Stopford, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. Jas. Murdock, Mr. F. Forest, Mr. Quirk.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY—Per *Surat*, Feb. 8.—For London: Mrs. F. E. Hilton and infant, Mr. R. W. Rumsby, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cave Thomas, two Misses Hughes and child, General and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Bankow, Mr. W. Colclough, Mrs. W. Bunn. For Brindisi: Mr. Curtis, Mr. J. Hennessey, Mr. Alexander Leslie, Miss E. Talcott, Miss M. Talcott, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Martin. For Venice: Mr. W. F. Stutz, Mr. F. N. Platt, Mr. William Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Ribbentrop, Mr. J. E. Gorst, M.P. For Suez: Mr. W. K. Sealey, Mr. Steers. For Trieste: Mr. Drew.

List of passengers booked up to date, by steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailing March 5.

For Colombo: Mr. Thomas, Mr. Thomas, jun., Miss Butall.
For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Taylor and children, Miss A. L. Floyd, Miss V. G. Hasted, Master A. G. Hasted.
For Calcutta: Rev. Gompertz, J. Hallifax, Mrs. Hallifax, Cyril Brown, Mr. Woollerton.
For Quilon: O. H. Bensley.

Per s.s. *Africa*, sailing March 12.

For Karachi: Mrs. Nichol, Rev. and Mrs. Stone, Capt. Price.
Suez to Japan: Mr. H. H. Johnston.

Per s.s. *Navarino*, sailing March 19.

For Colombo: T. M. Dale.
For Madras: Miss E. Sim, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and child, Mr. and Mrs. Goss, Mr. J. Wilson.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 94½ to 95¾ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 99½ to 100 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — |
| Ten years .. | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 107½ |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up | Cash |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Rs. | Rates |
| INDIAN BANKS | | |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 747½ |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 850 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 640 |
| Agra .. | 500 | — |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28½ | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12½ | 85 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 785 |
| Freer .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 390 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,120 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 1,150 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,200 | 380 |
| Bellary .. | 1,000 | 570 |
| Barar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 585 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 215 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | 50 |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,275 |
| Dhollera Ginning .. | 300 | 200 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,650 |
| French .. | 500 | 640 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 560 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 415 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 620 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,250 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 870 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,000 | 1,425 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 138 |
| Allied Manufacturing .. | 500 | 520 |
| Alfance Spinning .. | 700 | 950 |
| Bhowanagar Mills .. | 100 | 38 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 1050 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 710 |
| Coala Mills .. | 1,000 | 815 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 515 |
| Hindustan .. | 1,000 | 1,030 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,235 |
| Khandeish .. | 1,000 | 390 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,200 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 250 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 1090 |
| Orical .. | 625 | 700 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 265 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,490 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 790 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--|----------|-------|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New 50 Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 21-12-1 | — |
| Do. New 50 Shares .. | — | — |
| B. B. & Cent. India (New 50 Shares) .. | 106-15-5 | 352 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 800 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing .. | 100 | 114 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 4,400 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300 | 340 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Treacher and Co. .. | 500 | 1,280 |
| Thacker and Co. .. | 100 | 180 |

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| % Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 94 8 to 94 10 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) .. | 99 0 to — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | 99 0 to — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 99 15 to 100 0 |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 99 15 to 100 0 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 101 0 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 102 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) .. | 107 0 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) .. | 107 12 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 105 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra Savings .. | 500 | 125 to |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 127 to 128 |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 120 to |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 100 | 128 to |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 500 | 840 to |
| Delhi and London .. | 100 | 130 to |
| Himalaya .. | 500 | 219 to |
| Mussorie .. | 100 | 120 to 121 |
| National of India .. | 100 | 115 to |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 500 | 84 to |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 93 to |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|----------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 100 | 30 to 31 |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 500 | 104 to |
| Barnagore Jute .. | 500 | 77 to |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 1420 to |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | £100 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 100 | 84 to 86 |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 | 350 to 360 |
| Bowrah Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 40 to 41 |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 80 | 88 to 89 |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 100 | 135 to — |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 | 75 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited) Sugar .. | 100 | 126 to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 | 109 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 | 101 to — |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | £20 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway .. | £20 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 250 | 215 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 42 to — |
| Goswami Cotton Mills .. | 300 | 320 to — |
| Gouripore .. | 100 | 82 to — |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 100 | 102 to — |
| Howrah Docking .. | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 | 79 to 80 |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1700 to — |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills .. | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 100 | 107 to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. | 100 | 86 to 88 |
| Nanthpore Indigo .. | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerhoom Coal .. | 100 | 92 to — |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | £10 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistopore Press .. | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. | 100 | 66 to — |
| Riverside Press .. | 90 | 62 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | — | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. | — | 280 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 52 to — |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 | 78 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 | 105 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amlickie .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam .. | £20 | 540 to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 34 to 35 |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | 24 to 25 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 200 | 240 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 120 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | £10 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Burkholia (Cachar) .. | 100 | 56 to 67 |
| Central Cachar .. | 200 | 136 to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 | 78 to — |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 | 115 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 90 | 45 to 46 |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 | 98 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 | 62 to — |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 53 to 54 |
| Gielie (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 80 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. | 100 | 75 to — |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellapore (Cachar) .. | 250 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 61 to — |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 | — par. — |
| Kornafull (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 35 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. | 250 | 145 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 | 130 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 212 to — |
| Lakatoora (Syhet) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 77 to 78 |
| Loobah .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Lower Assam .. | £7½ | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | £10 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 40 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 30 to — |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 | 80 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | — to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | £10 | 71 to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) .. | 200 | — to — |
| New Gholia Ghat (Assam) .. | £10 | 50 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. | 30 | 120 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. | 200 | — to — |
| Phenix (Cacha) .. | 85 | 67 to 68 |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Puttaree (Syhet) .. | 100 | 55 to — |
| Rajabare (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. | 56 | — par. — |
| Seemah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah .. | 100 | 105 to — |
| Singel (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 88 to — |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 97 to — |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Tendarradee (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 85 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 121 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. | 95 | 114 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 185 to — |
| Upper Assam .. | £10 | 25 to 33 |

MADRAS.—Jan. 28.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Four per cents .. | 1½ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. | 3½ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1876 (1893) .. | 3½ to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. | 3½ to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1882) .. | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand .. | 1s. 7 21-32d. | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. .. | 1s. 7 19-32d. | — | — |
| Do. 3 mo. sight .. | 1s. 7 25-32d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 4 do. .. | — | 1s. 7 7-16d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. .. | 1s. 7 29-32d. | — | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo sight .. | — | 1s. 8 3-32d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | — | 1s. 7 7-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 8 3-32d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 1 do. .. | — | — | 1s. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—Feb. 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|-------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. | 102 to 102½ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 .. | 103½ to 104 |
| 4 India Enforced Paper .. | 79½ to 79½ |
| 4½ Do. do. 1885 .. | — to — |
| 4½ Do. do. 1893 .. | 81½ to 81½ |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. | — to — |
| 4½ Do. .. | 101 to 101 |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 .. | 102 to 102 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. .. | 100 to 102 |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government .. | 100 to 102 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| Perpetual Debenture Stocks. | Paid. | Price. |
|------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 100 | 108 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. | 100 | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. .. | 100 | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 144 to 146 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 150 to 152 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953 .. | — | 25 to 25½ |
| Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. | — | 24 to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% .. | — | 131 to 132 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 144 to 146 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. .. | all | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 100 | 117 to 119 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 100 | 111 to 113 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 123 to 125 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | — | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. .. | 100 | — to — |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern .. | 10% | 102 to 11 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. | 100 | — to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. | 100 | 100 to 103 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference .. | 10 | 12½ to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austria, & China .. | 10 | 11 to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb. Feb., 1891 .. | 100 | 107 to 110 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 .. | — | 102 to 105 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 .. | — | 102 to 105 |
| Indo-European .. | 25 | 30 to 31 |

BANKS

| | | |
|---------------------|----|-----------|
| Agra .. | 10 | 10 to 10½ |
| Delhi and London .. | 25 | — |

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the
period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev., &c., 30 mos., Jan. 5, '82.
Acworth, H. A., Bo. Cov., Salt Dpt., Bo., 12m., Oct. 12, '83.
Adams, G., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.
Adams, J. B., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 4, '83.
Addis, D. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Sett., 20 m., Apr. 1, '83.
Alexander, R. D., B. C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 12 mos., Sept. 12, '82.
Allen, T. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judicial, 12 mos., Dec. 3, '83.
Armstrong, Surg. H., Cent. Prov., 12m., Apr. 22, '83.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Apr. 21, '83.
Austen, H. G., Andamans Com., 12 months
Baber, E. L. M., Madras Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 18, '84.
Baddock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rv. Gn., 13ms., Jan. 9, '84.
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 24 months, May 9, 1883.
Bainbridge, A. J., R. Ben. Cov., Ben. Jud., 24m., Sept. 29, '82.
Bartlett, T. W., India, P.W.D., 10 months, May 1, 1883.
Bass, J. K., Bengal Com., 12 mos., Nov. 12, 1883.
Beardon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 4, '83.
Becher, A. R., Mysore, P.W.D., 12 months, April 26, '83.
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.
Betham, J. A., Postal Departments, 15 mos., Mar. 23, '83.
Beveridge, H. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Jud., 17 mos., April 10, '83.
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 14 mos., Feb. 1, '84.
Black, D., Bombay Dockyard, 18 months, April 21, 1883.
Blaythwayt, C. G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen. 22m., Jan. 26, '83.
Bourdillon, J. A., Ben. Cov., 12 months, May 4, 1883.
Boyd, Surg. H. W. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Med., 12 mos., Oct. 8, '83.
Braddon, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 1, '82.
Butts, H. H., Oudh Com., 4 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 18 mos., May 10, '83.
Bradshaw, J., Mad. Educ., 26 m., Jan. 22, '82.
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 17 mos., May 15, '83.
Brett, C. M. W. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., April 6, '83.
Briggs, J., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '82.
Bristow, G., State Railways, 12 mos., May 1, '83.
Broad, F. D., Burma Com., 12 mos., Nov. 18, 1883.
Browning, C. A. R., C. Provinces Edcl., 16m., M. 23, '83.
Buckle, H. Burma Com., 17 mos., May 12, '83.
Cadiz, T. R. G., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '82.
Campbell, G. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '83.
Campbell, F. D., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '82.
Candy, R. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 15m., Oct. 1, '83.
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 15 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.
Carmichael, D. F., Mad. Cov. 18 months.
Carson, H., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Oct. 5, '83.
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19m., Apr. 10, '83.
Carwell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April, '83.
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 24 months, Aug. 22, 1882.
Casey, J. P., Indian Marine, 9 mos., June 22, '83.
Chambers, C., Colaba Observatory, 18 mos., May 15, '83.
Charles, G. G., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '83.
Chisholm, R. F., Madras P.W.D., 18 months, April 27, '83.
Clark, W. H., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 22, 1883.
Cleburne, J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 30, '83.
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P. Police, 9 mos., May 20, '83.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Collings, A., P.W.D.
Colvin, B. W. C. S. I., Bl. Cov., M. Bd. R., N.W.P., 13m., M. 15, '83.
Constable, E. T., Burma Educational, 6 mos., Nov. 16, '83.
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., April 12, '82.
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 28, 1882.
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, Apr. 23, '83.
Cresswell, P. H., P.W.D., 12 mos.
Crooke, W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 21m., Mar. 15, '82.
Cumine, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 1, '83.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos., May 7, '82.
Daukes, F. C., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. H. Dt., 22 m., Feb. 1, '83.
Davis, F. W., State Rail, 24 m., June 6, '82.
Davidson, J. J., Rail. Dep., 7 mos., Nov. 16, '83.
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 10, 1883.
Davies, H. N., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 8, 1883.
De Winton, W. B., Mad. P.W.D., 12 m.
De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 19, '83.
Dey, G. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Nov. 9, '83.
Dickson, Dr. W. P., Punjab Gais, 18 months, May 1, '83.
Dicksword, G. W., P.W.D., Central Prov., 12m., Sep. 5, '83.
Donovan, C. (Bl. Cov.), Assam Com., 24 m., June 16, '82.
Drake, R., Opium Dept., 30 mos., March 17, 1882.
Drury, G. M., Bengal Railways, 18 mos., April 7, '83.
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.
Ebdon, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 17, '82.
Ellis, R. H. M., Bengal Forests, 24 months, May 22, '83.
Fahie, J. J., Telegraph Department, 18 mos., Sept. 18, '82.
Ferguson, J. D., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mos., April 5, '83.
Fiestmantel, Dr. O., Gt. Palaeontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.
Finucane, M. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 27, '83.
Flynn, W. J., India Railways, 6 mos., Oct. 4, '83.
Ford, A. M., P.W.D., Mad., 12 mos., Oct. 27, '83.
Forster, H., Madras Educ., 24 months, May 12, '82.
Forsthy, J. H. P., N.W.P., 18 months, Feb. 23, 1883.
Foster, W. S., Madras Gov. Revenue, 24 mos., Apr. 2, '82.
Forman, W. S., Bo. Cov., Judicial, 15 mos., July 1, '83.
Fowler, J. T., Mad. Educ., 18 mos., June 7, 1882.
Franklin, J. D., Bombay Customs, 15 months, April 13, '83.
Frizelle, J. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mos., April 6, '83.
Fry, T. B., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., April 13, '83.
Fuchs, E., Bengal Forests, 18 months, May 15, 1883.
Garrett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, '83.
Garrett, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 mo., April 11, '83.
Garstin, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Gibson, F. E. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. R. and G., 18m., Jan. 12, 1883.
Giles, F., Bo. Educational, 18 months, May 4, 1883.
Giles, F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 m., Oct. 13, '83.
Goodridge, J. P. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 15 mos., April 18, '83.
Gordon, H. P., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos.
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 16 mos., Aug. 4, 1883.
Gough, G., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 26, '82.
Gouldsbury, C. E., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Oct. 28, '83.
Gour Adher Singh, C.P. Com., 24 months, Aug. 15, 1882.
Greer, W. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 25, '83.
Griffin, Sir Lepel K. C. S. I. (Bl. Cov.), R. C. Y., 18m., April 6, '83.
Grose, J., Madras Gov. Revenue, 24 mos., April 25, 1883.
Guise, R. F., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Nov. 13, 1883.
Gun, W. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., May 12, '83.

Hacket, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 20, '82.
Hallum, E. H., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 14, 1882.
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '83.
Hamilton, R. H., Cent. Prov. Police, 15½ mo., May 1, '83.
Hamilton, T. S. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14m., April, '83.
Hannington, I. C., Mad. Cov., Res. Trav., 15ms., May 11, '83.
Harrington, H. S., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 18, '82.
Harrison, J. H. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. & G., 10m., Apr. 7, '83.
Hawkins, C. R. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24 mos., Mar. 28, '83.
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D., 9 mos., June 12, 1883.
Henderson, G. R., Bombay Mint, 15 mo., April 13, '83.
Henry, F., (Bengal Cov.), Com. Berar, 18 mos., Mar. 2, '83.
Hewett, Lieut. G. B., Bombay Marine, 24 m., May 26, '82.
Hill, S. A., N.W.P. Educl., 17 mos., May 20, '83.
Hill, T. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 23, '83.
Hornlie, O., P. W. D., Bengal, 12 mos., Oct. 30, '83.
Hogart, H., Ormr. Genl's Dept., 24 m., from May, '82.
Horsley, W. D. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Jan. 6, '83.
Hullah, A., Tel. Dep., 15 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Imrie, C. W. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.
Irwin, G. R., Bn. Cov. Oudh Com., 6 mos., Nov. 23, '83.
Irwin, A. M., Bn. Cov. Burma Com., 6 mos., Feb. 1, '84.
Israel Syud Mahomed, Bl. R. and G., 56 m., April 15, '79.
Jackson, A. M., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., Nov. 1, '82.
Jacob, S., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. Fin. Dpt., 20m., Feb. 23, '83.
Jacomb, H. E. (Bo. Cov.) Coltr. of Bombay, 11m., Feb. 9, '83.
Jameson, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '83.
Jeffery, J. E. H. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 14, '82.
Johnston, W., Bengal Forests, 15 months, April 20, '83.
Johnston, J. L. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Jud., 19 mos., April 13, '83.
Johnston, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 30, '83.
Jones, D. P., Indian Marine, 6 mos., Nov. 22, 1883.
Joseph, H. G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. and Gen. 12 mos.
Kelly, J. H. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 22, 1883.
Kelly, F. A., Punjab Police, 19 mos., Mar. 16, '83.
Kennedy, R. G., P.W.D., 18 months, April 13, 1883.
Kibble, J., N.W.P. Educ., 9 mos., Feb. 18, '84.
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 18 mos., April 20, '83.
Lamb, G. F., P. W. D., 12 mos., Nov. 9, 1883.
Large, P. T. S., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April, '83.
Larken, A. L. P. (Bo. Cov.), 33 mos., July 19, '81.
Larkins, A. B., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., June 21, 1883.
Lea, R., Assam Com., 18 months, April 7, 1883.
Leitner, Dr. G. W., Punjab Education, 24 m., Oct. 1, '82.
Lely, F. S. P., Bo. Cov. Rev. and Gen., 24 m., April 7, '82.
Lepage, H. L., Survey Dept., 12 mos., July 24, 1883.
Lickie, M. C., Bombay Salt, 12 months, May 29, '83.
Livesay, G. H. P., Assam Police, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '83.
Lloyd, E. T., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. Gen., 6 mos., Jan. 20, '84.
Lobb, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 20, '82.
Locke, H. H., Ben. Educational, 24 m., May 20, '82.
Longhurst, C., Bengal Stationery, 20 mos., Mar. 21, '83.
Long, G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 11m., May 11, '83.
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 16 mos., Mar. 13, '83.
Lutman-Johnson, R. C., Assam Com., 24 ms., May 22, '83.
Lydekker, R., Geological Survey, 20 m., Mar. 2, '82.
Macdonald, S., Bombay Secretariat, 12 mos., Mar. 30, '83.
Mackay, D. L. M., Ben. Cov.
Mackenzie, E., Bo. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 11, '82.
Marsh, H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 27 m., March 2, '82.
Marindin, C. R. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 24, '83.
Mainwaring, H., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., July 1, '83.
Man, M. H., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., July 1, '83.
Mangles, A. C., Ben. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.
Marden, F. J., Ben. Jud., 16 mos., May 16, '83.
Martin, W. T., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 11, '83.
Martin, J. A., Bengal Educl., 12 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.
Mathew, G. F., Nizanis Railway, 12 mos., May 15, '83.
Meiklejohn, Dr. R. M., Assam Med., 12 mos., Sept. 7, '83.
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Department, 20m., M. 15, '83.
Melville, M. (Bo. Cov.), Judge, High Court, Bombay.
Mir Mahomed Hossein, N.W.P. Educ. 24 mo., April 10, '82.
McCalman, Surg. H., Bo. Medical, 6 mos., Sept. 28, '83.
McCarthy, S. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Jud., 12mos., Aug. 27, '83.
McGill, J., Survey Dpt., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.
McGuire, T., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 20, '83.
McIver, L. (Mad. Cov.), Mad., Rev. and Gen., 18½ mos.
McIvor, Lt. J., B. S. C., Political Dept., 15 ms., May 18, '83.
McNair, W. W.
McWatters, G., Mad. Cov., Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 10, 1882.
M'William, Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 32 m., Mar. 1, '82.
Moberly, H., Mad. Cov.
Monro, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 5 mos., Nov. 30, '83.
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 44 months, Oct. 9, '80.
Moore, P. W., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 3, '82.
Moore, H., C. Provs. Forests, 18 mos., May 26, '83.
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 19 mos., April 25, 1883.
Muir, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., 20m., Mar. 4, '82.
New, R. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 22, '83.
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 m., Sept. 24, '82.
Nightingale, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.
Nugent, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 mos., April 14, '82.
O'Callaghan, F. L., C. I. E., State Rails, 15 mos., July 3, '83.
O'Farrell, H. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. and Gen. 6 mos.
O'Kelly, H. M., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 11, '83.
Ovens, J. L., Tel. Depart., 24 m., May 28, '82.
Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 27 months, Dec. 1, 1882.
Paget-Jones, R. D., Indian Mar.
Parker, G. G., A.W.P. Police, 19 months, Dec. 4, 1882.
Pawsey, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 16, '83.
Pechell, E. D., Telegraph Dept., 15 months, April 14, '83.
Pellew, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.
Pennington, H. F. D. (Ben. Cov.), Oudh Com., 18m., April, '83.
Petre, F. L., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.
Philips, H. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.
Piercy, W. T., Finl. Dept., 12 months.
Plowden, W. C., Ben. Cov.
Pogson, C. A., Bombay Salt, 18 months, Jan. 12, 1883.
Poller, J., Bo. Cov., Sind Com., 13 mos., July 17, 1883.
Price, P. L. A., Punjab P.W.D., 18 months, Nov. 24, '82.
Proctor Sims, R., 24 mos.
Pratt, W. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 13mos., Sep. 4, 1883.
Ramsay, J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 months, June 19, 1883.
Ramsay, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. and G., 18m., Apr. 7, '83.
Rampini, R. F. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Jud., 16 m., Apr. 20, '83.
Ralph, J., Bengal Pilot, 18 months, April 7, 1883.
Rawlins, J. P., Pun. Police, 18 mos., May 18, '83.
Reid, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Jud., 13½ m., Oct. 27, '83.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 12 months, May 11, '83.
Rivett-Carnac, C. J., Financial Dpt., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '83.
Rivett-Carnac, L. D. G.
Roberts, C. H., Jhansi Com., 12 mos., June 5, '83.
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 18 months, Jan. 25, 1883.
Roes, H. T., Madras Police, 12 mos., 1883.

Sanderson, G. P., Sup. Dacca Kheddahs, 12 ms., July 1, '83.
Sandys, W. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24m., Apr. 7, '82.
Sandford, J. L. (Bl. Cov.), Mysore Judicial, 18m., Dec. 15, '82.
Sampson, A. B., India, P.W.D., 16 mos., Dec. 4, '82.
Savage, H. B., Bo. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 22m., Feb. 18, '83.
Scott, D., Bengal, P.W.D., 15 mos., May 13, '83.
Shadbolt, E. J., Cen. Ind. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 14, 1883.
Shakespeare, J. Y., Tel. Dept., 24 mos., May 10, '83.
Simpson, J. T., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 7, '82.
Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Nov. 9, '83.
Sinclair, W., India, P.W.D., 15 months, April 13, 1883.
Sladen, J. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Jud., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '83.
Slater, J. S., Bengal Education, 18 months, Feb. 13, '83.
Slater, A. W., N.W.P. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 12, 1883.
Smith, H. A. F., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '83.
Smith, L. E. R., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., July 1, 1883.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Rev., 54 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Spencer, E. E., Madras Com., 18 months.
Stainforth, B., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 6, '83.
Stevens, J. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12m., Sep. 6, 1883.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 10 mos., Sept. 25, '83.
Stokes, H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 24 mos., Apr. 7, '82.
Swinburne, H. L., Pos. & Dept., 30m., May 28, '82.
Sykes, A., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., May 12, 1883.
Symons, W. A., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Sept. 18, '83.
Tawney, C. H., Ben. Educ., 24 mos., March 28, 1882.
Taylor, C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '83.
Thelsson, F. W., July 1, 1883.
Thomson, E., Madras Educ., 23 months, May 5, '82.
Thorburn, W. M., Madras Cov. Mad. Rev. and Gen., 12m.
Thornton, M. L. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., April 15, '82.
Towers, G. L., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '83.
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judicial, 12mos., Feb. 15, '84.
Tooze, R. W. L., Gov. of India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 20, '83.
Traill, J., Madras P.W.D., 24 months, Feb. 4, '83.
Trower, M. R., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 3, 1883.
Tupper, C. L., Bl. C. Jun. Sec. Gvt. of Punjab, 5½m., Oct. 15, '83.
Turnbull, D. N., Punjab Police, 18 months, April 16, '83.
Underwood, W. G., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12m., '83.
Unwin, A. H. (Bo. Cov.), No. Jud., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Upcott, F. R., State Railways, 15 mos., July 3, '83.
Wall, R. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., Excise and Sps., 20m., Mar. 15, '83.
Warden, Lt. F., Port Officer, Rangoon, 18 mos., April 6, '83.
Wareham, J., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 24, 1883.
Waters, C., Mysore Educational, 12 mos., Oct. 1, 1882.
Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., 9 mos., July 10, 1883.
Webb, W., to Feb. 7, '82.
White, E. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., Rev., &c., 22m., Dec. 15, '82.
White, H. F., Central India, P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 20, '83.
Wicks, T. H., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 23, '83.
Williams, H. B., Com. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 6, '83.
Williams, W., Telegraph Dept., 18 months, Jan. 2, '83.
Williams, F. S. C., Cent. Prov. Com., 24 mos., May 15, '83.
Williams, J. C., B. C. N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 14m., Feb. 15, '83.
Wiltshire, C. P. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24mo., May 1, '82.
Winterbotham, H. M., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.
Wood, S. C., Burma Railways, 18 mos., Mar. 22, '83.
Wood-Mason, J., Calcutta Museum, 18 mos., Sept. 13, '82.
Wroughton, R. C., Bombay Forests, 15 months, May 15, '83.
Wyatt, A. G.
Wybrow, G. D., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., July 24, '83.
Wynne, S. H. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 24 months.
Young, B. H., P.W.D., Mad., 12 mos., Oct. 10, '83.
Young, W. M., Bn. Cov., Sec. to Gov., Pun., 24mos., Feb. 1, '84.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bagnell, Rev. H. A. (Bo.), 23 months, Feb. 1, 1883.
Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., Bengal, 24 mos., March 14, 1882.
Foulkes, Rev. Thos., Madras, 24 months, March 23, 1883.
French, Rt. Rev. T. V. D. D., Bp. of Lahore, 16 ms., May 17, '83.
Gray, Rev. T. D., Bengal, 24 mos., April 20, '1883.
Hammond, Rev. B., Bengal, 23 mos.
Huggins, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 months, April 16, 1882.
Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 24 mos., July 25, '82.
Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Bengal, 24 mos.
Lewis, Rev. A. G. (Ho.), 24 months, Jan. 29, 1883.
Lillie, Rev. J. (Ben.), 18 mos., Mar. 10, '83.
Milne, Rt. Rev. L. G., Bishop of Bombay, 1½ mos., Oct. 26, '83.
Morley, Rev. S., Madras, 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.
Nicholls, Rev. W. W. (Bl.), 24 mos.
Orton, Rev. Fred. (Ben.), 2 mos., Feb. 16, '83.
Polehampton, Rev. A., Bom., 6 mos., Oct. 5, 1883.
Rebsch, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 mos., Oct. 1, '82.
Reynell, Rev. G. C., Bombay, 24 mos., Feb. 2, 1882.
Robartes, Rev. A. G. A. (Bea.), 3 mos., Dec. 6, '83.
Smithwhite, Rev. J., Madras, 24 mos., Mar. 24, 1882.
Streeten, Rev. G. B. (Bombay), 21 mos., April 14, '82.
Taylor, Rev. A. C., Madras, 24 mos., April 15, 1882.
Walsh, Rev. A. O., Bo., 12 months, Feb. 20, '83.

WORKS BY

COLONEL G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

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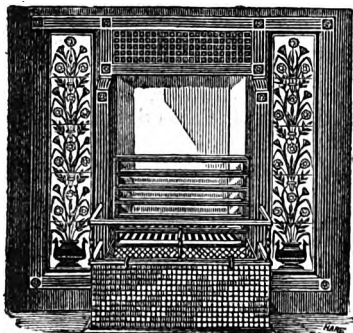
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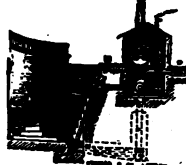
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|---------------------|-----------|
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Feb. 15; Madras and Allahabad, Feb. 13; Calcutta, Feb. 12.

IF Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain have not repented of the shameful Kandahar scuttles, in view of the Russian annexation of Merv, it is clear that Lord Ripon has. The *Mémorial Diplomatique* of Saturday says that Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India, threatens to resign, unless the Home Government immediately publishes certain documents proving that he urged the acceptance of an offer of an alliance with India made by the Merv Turcomans. According to the same authority, Lord Ripon has demanded permission "to reorganise the interior administration of India, with the view to countermining Russian intrigues amongst the natives."

THE growing heat of Calcutta, and the disinclination of the Viceregal *entourage* to be inconvenienced by it a moment longer than necessary, are the real reasons (so the *Times* Calcutta correspondent declares) for the indecent pressure that is being put on the Select Committee of the Legislative Council to hasten its report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The Select Committee is forced to meet three times a week, though its non-official members can ill-afford to spare so much time from their professional vocations, and though they are in this way absolutely precluded from giving any effectual or deliberate consideration to the immensely momentous clauses that are being rushed through in this underhand way.

IT is a most unfortunate thing that suspicions of trickery and sharp practice of this sort seem to dog every step of the present *régime* in India. Those who complain of the present sharp practice—which is said to be further accentuated by the imposition of most unusual restrictions of secrecy on the members—are the recognised representatives of the Native community; those who complained of similar tricks in regard to the "Ilbert Bill No. I." were the recognised representatives of the European community. The sooner that Merv, or any other *fiaseo*, supplies Lord Ripon with a sufficient inducement to retire, the better will it be for the Empire.

THE rumours of Lord Ripon's impending retirement, of which the air is full both here and in India, derive some little additional weight, from the recent plain speaking in regard to Lord Kimberley and Major Baring, (for Lord Northbrook) that has appeared in the paper that is generally regarded as Lord Ripon's organ in Calcutta. We believe that the *Statesman* would not say that Lord Kimberley's appointment was a very bad one, and Major Baring's finance, the finance of dotage, unless those opinions were honestly entertained by the writer; but it may not unfairly be assumed, that the prominent assertion of these unpleasant facts is not entirely out of accord with Lord Ripon's present relations with his colleagues at home.

CERTAINLY, if we add up the contempt with which the Viceroy was treated over the question of the Egyptian war charges, and the scorn which was poured on his representations in regard to the Silver Duties, and then compare the total with the respect shown to Mr. Atkins by Lord Kimberley, it must be admitted that the Viceroy's lot is something like that of the policeman in the "Pirates of Penzance." The "discomfort of the Calcutta climate" is said to be sufficient to induce Lord Ripon to play at pitch-and-toss with the Bengal Tenancy Bill: it becomes an interesting inquiry what

exact amount of official discomfort will persuade His Excellency that he has "had enough of it."

WHENEVER that time may come, we understand it is now settled that he will be succeeded by the Marquis of Lorne. We have from the first strongly advocated this appointment, both as exceedingly gratifying to Indian loyalty, and as entirely warranted by Lord Lorne's success—all the more real because unattended by the legislative fireworks of the Ripon school—in Canada.

IT is said that, if Lord Ripon comes home soon, as is thought likely, Lord Lorne will go alone to Simla, and will be joined by Her Royal Highness the Princess at the beginning of the cold weather at Bombay, *en route* for Calcutta.

WAR is still possible, or even probable, between Nepal and Thibet. A weak Governor General in India always means trouble all around our frontier.

WE deeply regret to hear of the dangerous illness of the young Nizam of Hyderabad, who is to-day reported to have cholera; and to be "in a critical state." It would be a sad fatality if the young prince were to follow so soon the lamented Sir Salar Jung, taken by the same fell disorder.

WE have much pleasure in giving prominent insertion to an appeal, made by Mr. Behramji M. Malabari, of 25, Hornby-road, Bombay, Editor of the *Indian Spectator*, for subscriptions to aid a very deserving lady in carrying out a very worthy object. Mr. Malabari writes:—

"A singular case of the prosecution of study under difficulties has come to my notice. Mrs. Vithabai Sakharani is a Maratha lady favourably known on this side as a school-mistress. As a teacher at the Poona Female Training College, as a Zenana tutor in the service of H.M. the Maharaja of Kolhapore, and as Head Mistress of the Bhowanagar Girls' School, she is believed to have left behind some traces of her humble influence. Mrs. Mitchell, the excellent Lady Superintendent, Poona Training College, thus writes of her, under date April 25, 1883:—'She is a very good teacher and a woman of great energy. She is likely to succeed in whatever she undertakes. She is naturally capable and clever. She knows both English and Gujarati as well as her native tongue' (Marathi). I may also mention that Mrs. Vithabai was invited to give evidence before the Education Commission last year. Mrs. Vithabai some time ago left the Bhowanagar School to study midwifery at the Bombay Grant Medical College. She has passed the examination with the highest credit. But anxious to widen her scope of usefulness, she has now joined the Poona Medical School, where, after a three years' course, she has every prospect of receiving the diploma of medical practitioner. Vithabai is the only female student at the school, and has to study with young men. Her courage and perseverance are beyond praise, but, besides the strain of a student's life at thirty-four, Vithabai has to maintain herself, an aged mother, and two young sisters. She is obliged, therefore, to draw upon her modest savings, and is even prepared to part with a few ornaments rather than give up study. It occurs to me that such patient sacrifice in the pursuit of knowledge deserves a better fate; that while organised efforts are being made to provide Society with women-doctors, individual cases of self-help ought, on no account, to be neglected. Mrs. Vithabai wants only Rs. 1,300 to meet all her wants for three years. And I have undertaken to find her the money. May I venture to appeal to you for a small contribution? I am satisfied, on careful inquiries, that Vithabai is worthy of encouragement, and that such encouragement will make it easier for her to devote her after-life to public usefulness. H.H. the Maharaja of Baroda has contributed Rs. 300 towards the object. We now want only Rs. 1,000, which will be deposited in the Bombay Bank, to be drawn upon month after month. I shall thankfully acknowledge any small donation you can afford."

WE are glad to observe that Mr. Martin Wood, long editor of the *Times of India*, is republishing some of his Indian journalistic productions in a connected form. Mr. Wood's work will appear in four parts, at 2s. 6d. each, or bound, 3s.; and we hope it will obtain a favourable reception from that section of the public that is interested in Indian affairs.

THE *Indian Daily News* has the following remarks on the mission of General Gordon:—

"Already we know that Nubia and the Soudan have gone over to the Mahdi as the consequence of his victory over General Hicks at El Obeid; and now, when he appears to be consolidating himself in the territories he has won, and to be preparing a great enterprise which shall cause him to pour the strength and untutored courage of Central Africa upon the valley of the Nile, we find the British Government loath to trust to soldiers—loath to accept a great responsibility—loath to accept the challenge to a war in which faith shall be one of the great factors—and content to send forth one English man to endeavour to stamp out the Mahdi with absolutely nothing but the memory of his justice, his daring, and his extraordinary good luck. This is one of the most wonderful developments of this wonderful age. It reads like a story out of those strange romances of the Middle Ages, where the knight mounts his charger and rides forth upon some great adventure, trusting to his own skill and to the good fortune, which in these romances always awaited upon a true knight. General Gordon, beyond the garrison of Khartoum, should he reach that place in time to find the garrison in existence, or to find it true to the Khedive, would appear to have absolutely no material of war wherewith to enter upon the campaign. If he have to fight, he must first create an army. If he want soldiers, he must first summon them from their fields or from their hills."

OUR contemporary devotes an article to the important bearing of current events in the Soudan on the affairs of India, and advocates strong measures in Abyssinia. It says:—

"The other day we drew attention to the position likely to be forced upon Abyssinia by events in the Soudan. We still think that the English Government would do well to look at matters in a calm and practical light, and to grasp the nettle presented to them by the Mahdi. If the Mahdi is to be conquered, we believe that he must be conquered from the highlands of Abyssinia. The Government of India is interested in this question, because it must, as a matter of course, feel a deep interest in everything affecting the waterway of the Red Sea, and affecting the great road to India. Further, the Government of India possesses a special information as to the political standing and claims of Abyssinia on Egypt, and the prospects of the Abyssinian kingdom. In any question affecting Egypt and Abyssinia, the Government of India ought, in the interests of India especially, and in those of the Empire at large, to speak in no uncertain voice in the counsels of the Cabinet at home."

THE *Times* of India gives the following obituary for the week ending Feb. 15:—Mr. Henry Lawrence Hutton, District Superintendent of Police, N.W.P.; Lieut. R. A. Baker, squadron officer, 19th Bengal Lancers.

WITH respect to the Freight Market, the *Englishman* reports as follows:—

"Another week of complete inactivity. Scarcely any business is being proposed either for spot or forward, and we may be said to have arrived at a state of deadlock. Only two vessels have found employment during the week, and our unfixed tonnage has been considerably increased, amounting to nearly 45,000 tons. For London via Suez Canal:—The India and City of Calcutta made further engagements of wheat at 20s., and the Clan Mathewson, City of Khios, filled up with light freight at 30s., 32s. 6d., and 35s. For February loading. —The Armenia and Ashton Hall engaged rapeseed at 37s. 6d., and for March the Vesta and Karamania obtained 40s. This is the only article of export for which there seems to be any inquiry. For April-May loading, the P. and O. liners engaged wheat at 35s., and linseed at 40s. For Liverpool, via Suez Canal.—The Ashton Hall engaged 500 tons Port Canning Rice at 25s. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 45,422 tons.

THE Indigo Market is thus reported upon by Messrs. J. Thomson and Co.:—

"Since our last price current one public sale has been held; this consisted chiefly of small parcels of Native Indigo which met with little inquiry, and sold at easier rates. A few small lots have been disposed of privately, leaving an unsold stock on the spot, of about 1,000 maunds of odds and ends. The season now being virtually at an end, according to our usual custom, we beg to give the following figures showing the probable out-turn of the crop, from which it will be seen that there is an increase on our estimate of 25th September of about 20,000 maunds. No less than 15,000 maunds of this excess is in Native Oude, 2,000 in Native Benares, and 1,000 in Native Bengal; Behar exceeds our estimates by 2,500 maunds, which the fine manufacturing weather at the close of the season would account for. As nearly one half the crop is now produced by natives, it is impossible

assist in making our crop estimate; and in giving figures of 25th September, we considered our estimate of the North-West and Benares sufficiently liberal, bearing in mind how unreasonable the weather had been in those districts."

Messrs. William Moran and Co.'s Tea Report is as follows:—

"On the 7th instant 11,644 chests were offered, and 10,90 sold. Common Brokens, Pekoes, Pekoe Souchongs, and Souchongs were steady, but on all other classes there was a fall of about half an anna per pound."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegram from the Indian correspondent of the *Times* is dated Calcutta, March 2:—

"The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has lost no time in following the example of the kindred body at Bombay, and impressing upon the Government the necessity of extending the Indian railway system. It has addressed to the Viceroy a memorial which, while not less strong than that of the Bombay Chamber, is perhaps more likely to command attention, inasmuch as it lays down a less ambitious programme. After quoting figures to show the increase of exports and imports which has followed each extension of the existing trunk lines, the memorial proceeds to point out how small a portion of the whole area of the country is now served by railways, it being a fact that there is on the map of India a single block as large as France within which there is not a single mile of railway.

"On the vexed question of gauge the memorialists say that in the abstract they have no objection to the metre or any other gauge, but they strongly condemn the break of gauge on through trunk lines, and recommend the trunk lines with their connections should be broad gauge while the narrow gauge should be confined to the self-contained areas of the country in which the traffic is likely to be small for some years. They make no suggestions as to the manner in which the capital should be raised, but would be glad to see the Government adhere to the principle of borrowing in the cheapest market. Rupee loans being floated in India to no greater extent than can be absorbed in the country itself without injury to commercial undertakings, they consider that for many years there will be room for both private enterprise and State agency in the construction of new lines, and they recommend that whenever a concession is given to a guaranteed company the interest of the public should be safeguarded by the Government retaining the right to fix the *maximum* rates for the carriage of cheap staples, and the right of sharing the surplus profits with the company. Finally, they advise that the Indian Government should be entrusted with the power of dealing with railway projects within certain limits, and should have the assistance of a consultative council of mercantile and financial experts. There is now sitting at Calcutta a conference representative of all the principal railways, State and guaranteed, and the following important matters have been settled:—The establishment of a fixed charge on through traffic a uniform rate of insurance on goods, and the division of goods into two great sections. They have also settled a uniform rate for passengers' baggage, and have determined to allow passengers to purchase tickets at any time during the day of starting. It has been agreed, too, that the establishment of a Railway Clearing House for India is desirable.

"The Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 14th inst., and arrives at Simla on the 22nd; other members of the Government will leave for the Hills about the same time. Two important matters remain to be accomplished before Lord Ripon's departure—namely, the publication of the Budget, which will probably take place about the 14th, and the presentation by the select committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill of the report and revised Bill. No date is yet announced for that presentation, and it will be a difficult matter for the committee to have their work ready in time, although it is now, and has been for some time, holding three sittings weekly. These long and frequent sittings are excessively inconvenient for non-official members, most of whom can ill afford to spare the time from their professional vocations, and are consequently often obliged to absent themselves. They have protested more than once, but the answer of the Government is that political exigencies require the task to be completed without delay. As it is now admitted that the Bill cannot possibly be passed before next winter, it would have been more honest and truthful to have said that the increasing heat of the weather makes the Government anxious to get away to Simla as soon as possible. There is no reason, save the discomfort of the Calcutta climate, why Lord Ripon and the Council should not remain here a month or two longer, so as to allow the committee to finish their work at leisure, and with the full benefit of the assistance of independent members.

"As at present arranged, the Viceroy will formally close the Calcutta Exhibition on the 10th inst. As the closing day approaches the number of visitors increases, and it seems clear

Mr. Joubert. Indeed, he has given practical proof of this by proposing to hold an Exhibition at Bombay next winter. The proposal was referred by the Government to the Bombay Commissioners for the Calcutta Exhibition, but they decided to reject it on the ground that the time for preparation was not sufficient. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of this decision. The Calcutta Exhibition has suffered much by the haste with which it was got up, and a similar show at Bombay, eight months hence, would have necessarily been a mere imperfect reproduction of the one now closing here.

"The official report of the engineer of the Port Commissioners on the burning of the oil-laden ship *Aurora*, in the Hooghly, which accident I mentioned last week, shows clearly how narrowly the shipping in the port escaped total destruction. After describing the efforts made to prevent the flames spreading, he adds, 'But had it been a strong flood tide, all our efforts would have been in vain, and a floating mass of fire and smoke would have been among the shipping in about a quarter of an hour. We had everything in our favour—a weak tide and a northerly wind. A strong flood tide and a westerly wind would have destroyed the whole shipping in the port.' Little damage was done beyond the destruction of the vessel and cargo—a loss which will not have been in vain if it moves the authorities to the speedy providing of more secure accommodation for kerosene-laden ships.

"Negotiations are still pending between Nepal and Thibet. The Nepanlese army is ready for war, but as no restriction is laid upon the emigration of labourers to India it would seem that an early outbreak of hostilities is not apprehended. The British Resident at Khatmandu lately visited Calcutta, and doubtless discussed the situation with the Viceroy. It seems likely that should the parties be unable to come to terms the Indian Government may offer to communicate with China on the subject.

"Sir R. Sandeman, accompanied by the chief Sirdars of South Western Beloochistan, arrived at Gwadur on the 20th ult. The Arab Governor came out some distance to meet him and fired a salute on his arrival.

"The settlement of pending questions connected with the protection of the Indo-Persian telegraph was arranged. The Khan of Khelat has accepted the responsibility of protecting the line, and the *employes*. Sir R. Sandeman and the troops sailed from Gwadur on the 22nd, and on its arrival at Kurrachee the expedition was broken up. The Bombay troops escorting the mission behaved admirably in trying circumstances. The expedition may fairly be said to have accomplished its object, and to have been completely successful from first to last."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

LIFE OF THE HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.* THIS excellent and valuable book ought to be doubly welcome. Persons connected with India will be glad to have an account of the training and conduct of one of the greatest of that band of statesmen by whom the Indian Empire was formed, Munro, Malcolm, Metcalfe, have all long since obtained due biographic record; and it was high time that he, who was the wisest of them all, should be honoured with a monument. But there was an additional reason for a life of Elphinstone. Those whose interest in India is as indirect and faint as is too common with "the general reader," ought still to receive with pleasure an account of a man who, though a gentleman by birth, had received hardly any education when young; who was, mentally, as much a self-made man as any of Dr. Smiles's heroes; and who, pursuing the paths of scholarship through all the combined trials of an enervating climate, a protracted exile, and a life of agitating public cares, was widely read in the literature of many ages, places, tongues, and left to posterity a historical work which is never likely to be superseded or surpassed.

Mountstuart Elphinstone was born in Scotland in 1779, a cadet of an old and noble family. After a little rough and rudimentary schooling, he was sent to India in the Civil Service, and landed in Calcutta on the 26th Feb., 1796. In speaking of Lord Wellesley's efforts to instruct the young civilians, Mr. T. Colebrooke is somewhat hard to the training from which so many of these officers afterwards received their culture. "The generous endeavour," he says, "to secure to the service a high standard of culture has only been secured in recent times." If by "recent times" he meant those succeeding the transfer of the Government from the Court of Directors, the sentence is worse than an exaggeration. The Directors were never wanting—when once their college at Haileybury was opened—in "generous endeavours to secure a high standard." The professors at that institution—Mackintosh, Stephen, Jeremie, and others, were men of great eminence; and some of the pupils turned out there achieved much higher distinction in regard to intellectual pursuits than has been yet reached by any of the

men of competition. It is true that in Elphinstone's days Haileybury had not been established; yet even in his case, one sees that a young man who has not been worried with teaching in his youth may sometimes show a love for books, in after life, all the more keen and true because books have never been made instruments for torturing his boyhood.

After a short probation, during which he travelled over parts of Orissa and the Deccan, Elphinstone took part in the great Campaign of Arthur Wellesley, whose secretary he was. Naturally of an enterprising and chivalric nature, he was in the thick of the fights of Assai and Argaum, and in the storm of Gawilgash. When peace—such as it was—ensued, he went to Nagpur as Resident at the Court of Raghujee Bhonola, was transferred thence to the Court of Daulat Rao Sindhia, and in 1808 proceeded as Ambassador Extraordinary to Cabul. For the next few years he was Resident at the Court of the Peshwa at Puna; and in 1817 was the conductor of a skilful defence when the Maharrattas turned rusty, and made their desperate attack upon the Residency. In 1819 came the final settlement of the Maharratta territories, and Elphinstone's farewell to the Deccan. He then obtained the Governorship of Bombay on the retirement of Sir Evan Nepean.

This appointment was made on the recommendation of George Canning, then President of the Board of Control, who supported the departure from the ordinary practice of appointing "persons of eminence in this country," by the following generous sentence:—

"The extraordinary zeal and ability which have been displayed by so many of the company's servants, civil and military, in the course of the late brilliant and complicated war, and the peculiar situation in which the results of that war have placed the affairs of your Presidency at Bombay, appear to constitute a case in which any deviation from the general practice in favour of your service might be at once becoming and expedient."

In the administration of the Western Presidency Mr. Elphinstone displayed a calm and judicious wisdom which fully justified Mr. Canning's confidence. He codified the criminal law, initiated measures for training natives for the public service, put the general question of education on a sound basis, and laid down his government in 1827, amid the most genuine and universal expressions of respect and gratitude from all classes.

He never again took any part in public life. Though twice offered the Governor Generalship, and solicited to go to Canada, he steadily adhered to the life of literary retirement, which was, in spite of all his ability and public spirit, the ideal of his warmest feelings. His seat at Hookwood, near Limpstone, became a sort of Indian Delphi, where nascent Indian statesmen and anxious English ministers alike resorted for oracles. From 1834 to 1841 he was also engaged in his "History of India," which, though never completed, is much more than a fragment, being a model of concise treatment in regard to all the long period over which its view extends.

Mr. Elphinstone's health was never good. By great care, by temperance and exercise, he avoided great illnesses, and prolonged his life to a period above the estimate of the Psalmist. Early in 1859 his faculties began to decay; and on Nov. 20 of that year he ended painlessly in the merciful coma of paralysis.

He was of liberal views, both in politics and religion. His philosophy was rather that of the old Roman stories, Juvenal and Epictetus, than of any more modern school. He disliked oriental poetry, with which he was well acquainted, on account of its pessimism—making, however, an exception in favour of Umr Khayyam, who has since then been made so popular by Mr. Edward Fitzgerald. He failed to understand the position of Goethe in modern thought; doubting whether he was superior to Leibnitz, or would ultimately leave a deeper mark. His advice and criticism in regard to the history of the Mughal Empire which his friend Erskine had begun is, however, full of sound wisdom, and his estimate of Miller's "History of India" especially deserves attention. He found fault with the author for going into controversy rather than giving results, and pointed out—what is an unpardonable defect—the want of sympathy with great thoughts and noble actions.

Taken for all in all, Elphinstone was what Allen Cunningham called him, "a right-judging man," and a splendid product of the great formative power of Anglo-Indian administration.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF.*

A MEMOIR of the fiery and daring Russian general, who in the course of but a few years gained a name known and respected throughout the world, who but for his early death would doubtless have been a second Suwarrow, cannot fail to be full of interest to Englishmen. The writer of the book was

* "Life of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone." By Sir T. E. COLEBROOKE, Bart., M.P. London: John Murray, 1884.

* "Personal Reminiscences of General Skobeleff." By V. J. NEMIROVITCH DANTCHENKO. Translated from the Russian by E. A. BRAYLEY HODGETTS. W. H. Allen & Co. London, 1884.

a Russian war-correspondent in 1877, and his admiration of the hero and his doings undoubtedly seem overwrought to cold English imagination; but it is valuable to note the enthusiasm aroused, and to try to comprehend the power which it gave to the general over those under his command, so that he alone was able at Plevna to lead on his men again and again to the attack of entrenchments from which veritable hailstorms of lead were driving over the open ground.

The work in English reads like an excellent translation, that is, it seems, to retain the full flavour of the original, while at the same time the meaning is never obscure. There is one part of the book that will have great interest for us—that which details the feelings of Skobelev at the diplomatic check which the Russians received at Adrianople when they were in hopes to continue their victorious march to Constantinople. He, himself, was of course strongly for pushing on into Constantinople at all risks of war, and seems to have come to the conclusion that the English were really afraid to go to war, because they were unprepared for it. That might be, but he overlooked or disregarded Lord Beaconsfield's dictum, that England is the only nation in Europe that can go to war for five years. Nations that employ the conscription have the advantage of enormous armies at the outset, but the war must be rapid. A lingering war such as England might force on would cause a mutiny, or revolution, or both combined in any nation relying on conscription for its armies. With regard to the Akhal Tekke campaign, there is unfortunately little in the book, which deals mainly with the Plevna campaign, of which the author was an eye-witness. A complete account of Skobelev's wonderful campaign in Khokand, or Ferghana, as the Russians prefer to call it, and against the Turcomans would be very valuable.

MILITARY LAW.*

SEVERAL small works on military law have been brought out lately, but the work by Major Cochran seems about the best. It is printed in bold, clear type, with references given for every assertion; and above all, has a comprehensive index. It will be observed that Major Cochran, where practicable, uses English terms, and calls his book a "handy book," and not a "manual."

* "A Handy Book on Military Law." By Major F. COCHRAN, Garrison Instructor. William Blackwood and Sons, London and Edinburgh, 1884.

"BURDETT'S OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR 1884."*

Mr. HENRY BURDETT's useful book of reference is the fourth of its series that assist at providing yearly and complete information about financial and commercial undertakings, companies, and stocks. Such a book is indispensable not only to stockbrokers and financial agents, but to all secretaries of stock and share companies; for if doing one's own work well is one of the first duties in life, knowing what others are doing is one of the secondary duties. Investors and promoters, as well as initiators of undertakings are too often so wrapped in their own schemes, that they do not even inquire about the failures and causes of failure of many other similar schemes, and sometimes even are unaware of such attempts. The investing public will hence find this book useful.

The part of it most valuable to them treats of Colonial securities, on which subject the information is remarkably full and thorough, and perhaps cannot be equally well obtained in detail from any other source, certainly not in the mass.

The inhabitant of any country naturally first seeks to invest his accumulations in his own land, in the national funds, or in undertakings in which his friends are interested, having opportunities for supervision, and for watching progress; but when all such investments become practically impossible, the next wish is to invest in the funds or the undertakings of the colonies of his own country. To do this, it is necessary to make oneself well informed about them.

There is another class of undertakings about which special information is also necessary to the investor, those involving engineering works, such as new railways, canals, docks, water-works, and tramways. Much knowledge may be gained by comparing the conditions of new undertakings with those of older ones.

To those that enter newly into mining enterprise, some of the records of fluctuation of value in mining shares will be useful in making them understand the limits of the risks they are facing.

The Acts and Bills of the year and session, are dealt with in the introductory summary of the book; some of these brief notices are, perhaps, too meagre, but when we consider the labour of compilation and of condensation, we feel thankful that any one has done it all for us.

* London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

THE "ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE."

THE Army and Navy Magazine for March opens with an account of the battle of Fehrbellin—not a very generally

well-known battle, though entitled to be so from the strategic and tactical skill shown in it, and that the victory formed the foundation of Prussia's greatness. In an article on "New American Cruisers" the writer considers that the importance of these ships has been over-rated; there is no special novelty about the type, although there are several interesting novelties about the construction, such as the employment of beam engines to drive twin screws. Mr. Hooper commences a series of articles on "Pepys as an Official." Pepys's diary has been much drawn on for information as to the social life of his time, but it also contains much information of his official dealings at the Navy Office and the Admiralty, which is much less generally known. In a review of Holmes's "Indian Mutiny" Mr. Morgan Fenwolf points out, among other things, the shameful way in which Forrett who "saved Bombay" has been treated. Col. Judge on "The Present State of the Army," advocates the formation of two armies, one of short service for home duties and occasional or European campaigns, and one of longer service for duty abroad and to strengthen with its veterans the stamina of the home army. The tendency of military opinion has for some time been setting in this direction, and Colonel Judge's statements will be found of interest and value. In a short article entitled "Sitting on the Safety Valve," Mr. Keene points out that the increase of population in England has been so rapid that it can only be dealt with by arranged emigration. The novel, by Mrs. Phillips, of "Man Proposes" will be found to retain its interest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ARROW GANGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In paragraph 13 of the Resolution of the Government of India, P.W.D., on the proposed Assam Railway (see pages 190 and 191 of your paper of the 20th inst), the Viceroy expresses his high satisfaction that Mr. Buyers has found a valley through which a railroad can be taken from Cachar into the valley of the Brahmaputra.

And yet this valley through which the river Jatinga flows is not of new formation; it must have been known to geographers in the seventeenth century.

Now, if any young engineer of Egham College be desirous of distinguishing himself, let him bring to the notice of Government the existence of the Arrow Ganges or Weingunga River; it takes its rise in the Seonee district, and flows northward about two miles west of the town of Seonee. When it reaches latitude 21 deg. 24 min. it turns eastward, and on being joined by the Thour in longitude 80 deg. 7 min., flows southward, and passes under the Calcutta-Nagpur Railway east of Toomsur. For the purpose of connecting Jubbulpore with that railway, no line can be better than the Arrow Ganges line, but the road would leave the river at Bhoora, and passing through the towns of Hattuh and Kompta, join the Calcutta railroad at Ambgaon, eighty-eight miles east of Nagpur.

Compare this line with that proposed by Government, from Sohagpore to Ruttunpore, on which, at Pendra, the plain rises to 1,980 feet above the sea.—Your obedient servant, T. Feb. 22.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am sending you a copy of an extract from the *Madras Times*, and shall be thankful if you can find room for it in your paper, at least, for a part of it, that relating to the temptations which Indian students are exposed to in London. I trust my own experience of Indian student life in London will be a warning to many who risk a few years' stay in the metropolis. —Yours faithfully, S. SATTHIANADHAN.

Blackwood, Ootacamund, Feb. 9.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

(EXTRACT FROM "THE MADRAS TIMES," JAN. 30.)

MR. SATTHIANADHAN, B.A., LL.B., headmaster of Breek's Memorial School, Ootacamund, and a graduate of Cambridge University, writes:—

The earnest efforts of Professor Monier. Williams have at last been crowned with success. The Indian Institute at Oxford is to be opened in June next, and will, it is to be hoped, prove a real bond of union between the East and the West. The proud structure will soon be completed, and stand by the side of the venerable buildings of that great university, each one of which is endeared to the English nation by many an old association. The Indian student, too, who crossing many seas goes to the time-honoured university to share its much coveted life, will look with pride upon this edifice and regard it as a token of the goodwill and true sympathy on the part of the English towards his own people and country. And to Professor Monier. Williams is due the honour of having originated, and succeeded in nearly carrying out, an undertaking so liberal and so purely unselfish in its objects. He had much opposition at first, no less a person than Professor Max Muller being strongly opposed to the scheme when it was brought before the members of the

Senate. For the past seven years he has been unceasing in his efforts to secure the patronage and support of both Englishmen and natives of India, and he may well be proud of the results. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the institute, which has also won the hearty sympathy of the Queen-Empress, and the leading politicians of the day. Here, in India, nearly all the princes and chiefs supported the undertaking liberally.

The object of the institute is to give "effective and trustworthy teaching in all subjects relating to India; to encourage Indian resources, and to concentrate and disseminate correct ideas on Indian matters." It is also to be the home of the Indian students at the University, and as the professor says, "It will become a place for the interchange of qualities as well as knowledge; a place for forming the character as well as informing the mind." Young Indians will there be brought into contact with young Englishmen, and derive from them "a little of that bone and fibre which constitute the strength of character. And young Englishmen, on the other hand, will see in young Indians many qualities worthy of their imitation, such as patience, courtesy of manner, and obedience to authority." The Indian students connected with the Institute will be looked after by the Director, and their moral and mental progress will also be attended to.

The Viceroy, in his speech, speaking of the superior advantages of a training in Oxford, alluded to the dangers and temptations which students are exposed to in London. May I be allowed to say a few words on this point, having had the experience of a student in an English University for more than four years? Oxford and Cambridge are not so much sought after as places of education by Indian students, as London. To about every 100 students in London, either studying for the bar or for other professions, such as medicine, engineering, &c., there are at present about twelve in Cambridge, and only half that number in Oxford. More than 50 per cent. of the students who go over to England qualify themselves for the bar; for the mere reason that it is the easiest of all professions, and at the same time the most paying in India. Thirty-three per cent. of the students study medicine, and these find a four years' course in London or Edinburgh far cheaper than that in Oxford or Cambridge. Those students who go to England merely for the sake of a training in an English university, without any view to taking up a profession, form less than a third of the whole number. Cambridge has been drawing a larger number of Indian students to itself than Oxford, since they have had greater encouragement given them there. It was only last year that Oxford gave the opinion to Indian students of substituting Sanskrit or Arabic for Greek; whereas in Cambridge this privilege was granted to them three years ago. I may as well mention here that the Madras Presidency is very poorly represented among the Indian students in England. About residence in London, I think it is imprudent for Indian students to live in London for a number of years without proper friends to take care of them. I have known young men who have been leading the most reckless lives in that great metropolis, squandering their money, and giving in easily to all the debasing temptations of that city, instead of making the best use of their time as students. Most of these young men, who go over to England for their education, are promising young men, and would distinguish themselves in the English Universities if only they gave their time and attention to their books. But the state of things is otherwise with them in London. I won't say with all of them, but with most of them. The nights are spent in either the theatre or the music-hall, and the morning hours before the college lectures commence, in loafing about Oxford or Regent Streets. It is a dangerous life which one is exposed to in London, and I have known more than two young men, who, at the commencement of their course, gave promise of a brilliant university career, but who, after spending thrice the amount which a student need spend in England, were obliged to return, content with ordinary degrees. Life in London is too exciting and tempting for a student, and unless he is under the influence of proper friends he would run the risk of ruining himself and acquire habits which he would find anything but enjoyable in the long run. Very few Indian students distinguish themselves in London. Take for instance, the Indian barristers who are now turned out by the dozen. I remember an English barrister telling me that not even five out of a hundred Indian students attempt to study for honours; and to get through the bar examinations without honours is not quite a herculean task. I only wish here to point out the disadvantage in studying in London, where the distractions and temptations easily upset a student who is not strong-minded. In Oxford or Cambridge the Indian student is safer, he is under discipline, not, of course, that school-boy discipline which young men detest; but it is that wholesome restraint which, without infringing the liberty of the student, keeps him at some time steady. This new institute, therefore, where both the moral progress of the student will be attended to, and where he will be subject to the influence of experienced and learned men, will make Oxford additionally attractive to the Indian youths."

SELECTED ARTICLES.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT BHAGALPUR TO OPPOSE THE TENANCY BILL.

BHAGALPUR, FEB. 2.

An influential meeting of the landholders of the division was held here to-day; Rajah Pudmanund Sing presiding. The following resolutions were passed:—

Moved by Mr. G. H. Grant, seconded by M. B. Morrison, and supported by Baboo Tarini Prosad—"That this meeting is grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council for publishing the official opinions on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and is of opinion that the views expressed by the Government of Bengal in its minute on the said Bill are, in many respects, unsound and incorrect; and this meeting regrets that the Government of Bengal should have adopted such erroneous views on such a momentous question as the land question in Bengal and Behar."

Moved by Mr. Thomas Grant, seconded by Baboo Tez Narain, and supported by Baboo Charoo Chunder Mitter—"That it be respectfully brought to the notice of the Government, that the present Bill will seriously depreciate the value of property held by the zemindari and other landholders of Bengal and Behar, and will consequently reduce and cripple their means of maintaining or contributing to the support of institutions and objects of public utility."

Moved by Mr. St. Clair Grant, seconded by Baboo Bhupon Chunder Rai—"That in view of its great importance to the landed classes, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council be respectfully requested to publish for general information, in English and in the Vernacular, the Bengal Tenancy Bill as it may be amended by the Select Committee, and to grant sufficient time to the public for the consideration of the amended Bill."

Moved by Baboo Poorna Chunder Sind, seconded by Munshi Shujayet Ali Khan—"That a memorial be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council embodying the resolutions passed at this meeting, and that it be forwarded with the signature of the chairman of this meeting."

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

EDUCATION IN BHAGALPUR IN 1882-83.

It is a matter of joy that education continues to make satisfactory progress in Bengal. The Director's Report on public instruction for 1882-83 shows a gain within the last six years of no less than 47,410 in the number of schools submitting returns to the Department, and of 721,741 in the number of pupils. The total number of pupils now reported to be at school is in round numbers a million-and-a-quarter. The system of primary education has remarkably expanded in recent years. An additional grant of one lakh was made for primary education during the year under report, and the total amount available for expenditure on this kind of instruction was raised to six lakhs. The number of primary schools increased during the past year by over 23 per cent. The Government expenditure on primary education rose at the same time from Rs. 478,000 to Rs. 581,000, and the contributions from private sources amounted to 18½ lakhs against 15¼ lakhs in the previous year. The time has come for considering whether the system of primary education should be further extended in the province. We are glad to see that this important point is ably dealt with in the Lieutenant Governor's Resolution on the Director's Report. His Honour emphatically recognises the necessity for care and watchfulness in the administration of the grant for primary education, so as to secure from it the utmost benefit to the people. It is clear that a considerable part of the grant has hitherto been spent in such a way as to do no corresponding good. The resolution says: "There is a strong probability that if the statistics, indeed, represent in all cases schools actually in existence, very many of these schools were started within the year, or very shortly before, and facts stated in the report suggest the doubt whether such schools possess any stability, or are really fulfilling any useful function in the educational system of the country." These facts should receive the careful and attentive consideration of the philanthropists, who are so enthusiastically advocating the extension and development of the system of primary education. In the district of Midnapore the number of primary schools has largely increased within the last few years. Mr. Wilson, magistrate of that district, plainly admits that the statistics of schools and scholars annually submitted regarding the progress of primary education are almost entirely valueless, as they do not furnish trustworthy information on this point. He states that some of the patshalas which compete at sub-centre examinations are only opened for a few weeks, that many of the gurus are quite incapable of imparting any useful instruction, and that the returns submitted by gurus of the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance are not correct. This is the conclusion to

which Mr. Wilson has come after having devoted considerable attention to patshala statistics during the past year; and the Director himself says: "It has been stated on unquestionable authority that in districts where the reward examinations are held only once in the cold weather, temporary patshalas spring up and are closed as soon as the examinations are over." The significance of this admission made by the head department cannot be over-estimated. In some districts the primary school system has received an extension which is not demanded by the requirements of the people. Mr. Hopkins, magistrate of Tipperah, who was for some years an inspector of schools, observes:—"I am not quite satisfied that all these schools are essential to the educational requirements of the district. The number of schools gives one school to every 400 of the population; of these, say 200 are females; this gives, leaving out female education, one school to every 200 of the male population. The male population of school-going age is not more than 25 per cent., if so much. Again, considering the matter from a geographical point of view, and taking the area of the district at 2,000 square miles, exclusive of bheels and jungle, there are two schools to every square mile. From this point of view I think there is a possibility that there is waste of power, and many of these schools are ill-attended, and located injuriously near to each other." Mr. Hopkins does not hesitate to say that if the schools were reduced by one half no harm would be done, and he has called the attention of the inspecting agency of his district to the necessity of discouraging any further development of the number of schools. The Lieutenant Governor is of the same opinion. While disclaiming a wish to discourage the establishment of new schools in districts where their number is still small in comparison with the extent of country and population, his Honour declares in plain and emphatic terms that in many districts the development of the system of primary education has already reached, if it has not in some actually exceeded, the extreme limit compatible with sound administration, and it is desirable that in these districts there should be no further extension for some years. The decision at which Mr. Rivers Thompson has arrived will commend itself to the common sense of the thinking portion of the community, who are not led away by the taking cry of mass education. It would be sheer waste of public money to increase the number of primary schools until the existing ones have been made efficient and useful institutions. We are of opinion that attention should now be directed to the promotion of efficiency.

There is not much in the history of secondary and University education during the past year which calls for any particular notice. The number of Government schools for secondary education has remained stationary. The Lieutenant Governor regrets that no local body has yet come forward to undertake the management of a zillah school. But his Honour forgets that the time has not yet come when zillah schools in the Mofussil could be made over to private gentlemen. Mr. Rivers Thompson is greatly mistaken in thinking that the marked success which has attended the establishment of unaided colleges in Calcutta is a guarantee that zillah schools would continue to be as successful and as useful to the people without Government management. In the Mofussil the agency is not so efficient. The transfer of any zillah school to private gentlemen will, in the present circumstances of the country, prove seriously detrimental to the interests of education; and for that reason the measure would go against the principles laid down in the despatch of 1854. The framers of that despatch no doubt, looked forward to the time when it would be possible for Government to withdraw from the field of higher education; but at the same time they deprecated any action which might abandon a single institution to decay. Strange to say, while Mr. Rivers Thompson attaches so much importance to the encouragement of private enterprise in education, his Honour has allowed the law classes of the Presidency College to be kept up for another year. The number of students in those classes has, owing to the competition of the Metropolitan Institution and the City College, dwindled from 121 to 11; and yet they will be maintained for another twelve months at a considerable expenditure in the hope of an adequate increase taking place in the number of students. The number of Government colleges during the year was twelve as in the previous year, that of aided colleges five, and that of unaided colleges six. The number of college students shows an increase of 268 per cent. in the last nine years; but the increase has chiefly taken place in the unaided colleges of Calcutta, the Metropolitan Institution being the most largely attended of them. The Director observes that the large number of students found at these institutions "not only justifies their existence, but shows that they came into existence because there was a need for them." The fee-rates in the Presidency college are so high that very few persons can afford to pay them. From a table of the means, social position, and occupation of the parents and guardians of the pupils at the various classes of schools given in the Director's report, it appears that the vast majority of our students belong to the poorer classes. In the number of female schools and pupils there was

a considerable increase during the past year, which was also rendered memorable by two of the pupils of the Bethune School taking the B.A. degree. We notice that the total expenditure of the Department, exclusive of the cost of the unaided Colleges of Calcutta and Burdwan, was, in round numbers 75½ lakhs, of which the Government contributed 30½ lakhs. The total cost of education (inclusive of expenditure on school building) borne by the Government fell from 41·3 per cent., in 1881-82 to 40·4 in the past year.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

THE AGITATION IN BENGAL AGAINST THE TENANCY BILL.

The agitation, in the shape of public meetings of landholders, to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill continues as strong as ever. The measure appears to have been an ill-advised and unnecessary attempt to undermine vested rights. Resolutions have been embodied at a public meeting in Bhagulpore, to convey disapproval of the views of the Bengal Government as expressed in a recent minute. Further, that it be brought to the notice of the Government that this proposed Bill will seriously depreciate the value of Zemindaree properties, and reduce and cripple their means of maintaining and contributing to the support of institutions, and objects of public utility. The more the Bill is scrutinised, the more pernicious, and uncalled for do its provisions appear. It was probably a fortuitous incident in connection with the recent agitation against the Ilbert Bill, that the Bengal Tenancy Bill was a conterminous proposition. It helped to knit together the resentment of the two classes concerned, however different a base may have originated the feeling. Of a certainty it tended to weaken the ostensible pretext for race equalisation put forward in the one instance.—*Indian Daily News*.

PLANTING OPINION ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL. The Radical mind is essentially iconoclastic and child-like, desirous of opportunity and excuse for breaking something, toys to-day perhaps, tables and chairs probably the day after to-morrow. *Vires acquirit eundo* this restless love for destruction, and unfortunately for the Commonwealth there is no satisfying it. A bull in a China shop is not more insatiable in desire for mischief and a new sensation, and not much higher in the social scale, regarded as a responsible agent. Withal, the Radical mind inclines to prefer crooked ways to straight ones, and people who have a habit of saying what they mean, and doing what they say they will do, get puzzled and mystified very often in their intercourse and business dealings with men who, like Mr. Gladstone, can see so many sides of a subject that they never remember which one they have seen last and pinned their faith to, or men like the Marquis of Ripon who have no ideas beyond the pale of subserviency to a political party. The mischief is that such men are set to rule over us, and for our own sakes, therefore, we must needs try and find out what they really mean, if they have any meaning at all, and in what direction their acts and intentions really tend. Amongst thinking men just now a conviction seems to be gaining ground that the Ilbert Bill was, after all said and done, a dummy, a dead horse, got up very cleverly and artistically, but a dead horse for all that. Under cover of the excitement and indignation aroused by it, the promoters of the Bengal Tenancy Bill proposed to themselves to rush their communistic measure through the Council, the force of public opinion being meanwhile diverted to a side-issue, so to speak, but a side-issue so fateful and full of momentous consequences, that no Englishman domiciled in India, who believed in the desire of the Indian Government to make it into law, could afford to ignore. In an article written not very long ago we denounced that proposed new Rent Law, and gave reasons for the faith in us that it ought to be denounced. We are glad to find educated public opinion in England backing up that faith and our arguments. Several meetings, attended by ex-officials and other men who have lived in India, and are in a position to discourse about its material condition and prospects with some authority, have been held lately in various towns in the old country to protest against the proposed Bengal Tenancy Bill: a communistic measure, which in the fitness of things, ought surely to have emanated from Paris, and to have been godmothered by Louise Michel and revolutionary people of that ilk, for its thoroughly communistic in scope and tendency. It shamelessly abandons and sets at naught contracts deliberately and advisedly entered into nearly a century ago between Government and the Zemindars. It utterly ignores agreements entered into between man and man since that time. It makes no pretence even to morality, but finds its *raison d'être* in a supposed convenience. We wonder that it has not occurred to its authors and the people who favour it to declare that the payment of rent in any shape or fashion is an anomaly, and one which may no longer be countenanced or endured. Perhaps they will before very long. They have to all intents and purposes said so as regards Ireland, and we are constantly being reminded of similarities of Land Tenure and Rent Law, or rather "No Rent" Law, between Ireland and India. Meanwhile we are very glad indeed that the Ilbert Bill has collapsed, not only because it was an iniquitous piece of

legislation and threatened the liberties and rights of Anglo-Indians, but also because the agitation in connection with it exposed the Anglo-Indian community to risk of forgetfulness on the part of the public to the dangerous scope and tendency of the proposed new Rent Law. Happily that risk has now been removed, and all our energies can be concentrated on withstanding and exposing the fallacies that underlie Ilbert Bill No. 2. It only remains for us and for all well-wishers to the good of the Anglo-Indian community, to the rights of property and the maintenance of English traditions of law and fair play, to be constant in watchfulness over a very despotically inclined Radical Government, and careful always to keep the public informed, as far as us lies, about novel Radical departures and subversions of the old order of things. As Mr. H. Bell said recently, "Wherever we look we see signs of reckless legislation, the outcome of speculative theories and misguided sentiment. Your rights are now being invaded; and when you see other sections of the community assailed, will you turn your back upon them in the struggle or give them your sympathy and support? The time has come when every man who has a privilege to lose or property to defend, should unite for their mutual defence."

That is the chief and most essential moral to be deduced by wise men from all the Radical haste, to push on the due time for a Socialist millennium of a sort, which is unfortunately so prevalent nowadays, and which in the hands of men with fads like Lord Ripon, when they get vested with brief authority, are so powerful for mischief to the commonalty. The immediate moral we desire to impress upon our readers is a constant distrust of Radical fads as applies to the practice of Indian Government and a rational disbelief in their pertinacity of application to such a proved and well-seasoned Conservative country as India. What we may call the instinct of caste is stronger, and seems likely to be for many years yet to come, more powerful, than the Brummagem Radical notions which so many men, who ought surely to know better, are striving to engraft on the Hindoo mind and character. The pity is that the said Hindoo character, when catechised by men of local influence and authority, has a tendency to limpness, and as a rule has not at command sufficient strength of mind to contradict or controvert official opinions, or to tender its own in lieu thereof. Whereby the Radical platform is advantaged—and it always knows very well how to turn its adventitious advantages to practical account.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

ALTHOUGH the proceedings of the Select Committee on the Rent Bill are not disclosed to the public, it is generally known that the Committee is meeting frequently, and that the clauses of the Bill are being discussed. A contemporary stated that the Lieutenant Governor had recommended a roving commissioner to be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining how far the Bill, as amended in Committee, would work in the various districts. On the principle, that half a loaf is better than no bread, it is to be hoped that before the Bill of the Select Committee is laid before the Council some such an inquiry may be undertaken. At present we would ask the most extreme partisan of the Rent Bill upon what evidence is legislation being carried on? There is no such evidence in existence. If the opinions of officials who have been consulted by the present Government are to be accepted, there is every reason for the abandonment of the present Bill altogether. If, on the other hand, it is thought necessary to amend the existing law, and there can be but little doubt that some amendment is necessary, then it is desirable that some inquiry should be directed as to how and in what direction the amendment should take place.

The appointment of a commission to see how far the amended Bill is suited to local requirements is, it is true, something like the quest of the Prince in Cinderella to find out whom the glass slipper would fit. We fear, however, that no Cinderella will be found in this instance. However, it would be desirable to have such a commission appointed, were it only to show those who legislate on theory that their theories do not apply universally. This kind of commission should, however, have preceded and not succeeded the deliberations of a Select Committee. When a measure has been condemned, as the Rent Bill has been condemned, by such a large number of well-informed officials, one would have thought that a pause would have been made; but the contrary is the case. The measure is being hurried on, and the opinions of old experienced officers of Government disregarded. We ask still that a commission be appointed to examine the question locally. Let its members go round the various districts, giving every one a hearing; let them ask individual ryots in their fields or at the hāt whether they want a Rent Bill or whether they would prefer to be left alone, let them call for and examine Jummabundi papers, and let them expose in every way they can the iniquities which are now asserted take place on every zemindar in Bengal, and, when they have collected their facts, let Government say how far remedial legislation is desirable. This inquiry should not stop at private zamindars' estates. It should be pursued in the Khas Mehals and estates

managed under the Court of Wards, and the entire conditions of agricultural life in Bengal should be made public. At present legislation is going on in the dark. The Select Committee cannot possibly know the circumstances of each district, and without that knowledge, legislation on a satisfactory basis is impossible. There is not the slightest reason why it should be hurried. The most conservative zemindar will accept the fact that the law requires adjustment, and the most extreme partisan of the ryot must admit that, if this adjustment is to be fair, it must be made after due enquiry.

It is unprecedented in the history of modern civilisation that, because a few members of a debating club (for the Rent Law Commission was nothing more or less) thought that the entire social economy of a country was wrong, legislation should immediately take place to set it right in accordance with the opinions of the members. We have every respect for the opinions of the present proprietary school. The men who compose that school are earnest and clever men. We claim, at the same time, an equal respect for the opinions of those who differ from the tenets of that school. We ask that the point at issue be subjected to the test which is employed to decide every question in every day life, the test of facts as gathered from experience and evidence. If this test be honestly employed, as we are sure it would be by any commission appointed by Government to gather information from the various districts, we are not afraid of any Rent Bill which would be based upon that information. What we consider the danger of the present Bill is, that it is founded on the ideas of one or two men. It is not the result of inquiry, and it accepts as facts a description of things which its opponents declare to have no existence. If the advocates of the Rent Bill are assured that a fearful state of things exists in Bengal, in view of which it is unsafe to allow men to enter into contracts with each other, they can surely have no objection to see their position established by evidence. Should they shrink from enquiry, they must hold the public excused if it declines to accept their fact, and stigmatises their legislation as based upon theory and nothing else. Men whose work lies amongst the people and whose experience has been wide and of long standing, assert that there is nothing in the condition of agricultural relations in Bengal to call for a measure of redistribution of property. Those who think so court the fullest inquiry, and would welcome legislation based upon that inquiry. We object, however, to legislation formulated upon the ideas of a few members of the Rent Commission and those of the officials consulted who agree with them. We object to see the property of any section of the community sacrificed to please the ideas of statesmen who consider that the land is the property of the people, and not of those who have bought it or inherited it. The country has progressed and prospered under the present state of things in an unexampled manner. We would ask, therefore, why those who wish to change all existing agricultural relations are so anxious to do so with a rush? Why are they unwilling to show to the world that they are right and their opponents are wrong, by clear evidence? The Rent Bill is at present disapproved by the great majority of the public. That majority would be turned into a minority, if facts were forthcoming to show that it was the one thing needful for the salvation of the country. The Rent Bill has been steadily opposed in these columns, but, were it to be shown upon published evidence that its provisions were to the interests of the people of these Provinces, we should be the first to support it. The evidence that is before the public is to the effect that, in the opinion of the most experienced officers of Government, the measure is unwise and uncalled for. On the other hand, we have the opinions of advanced Radical thinkers that it is desirable and necessary. In fairness to those whose property is jeopardised, the question should be decided after careful local inquiry. Those who wish to preserve proprietary rights are not afraid of the result.—*Englishman*.

MAIL NEWS.

The Viceroy and Lady Ripon left Hyderabad on Friday, Feb. 8, for Madras, at which city they arrived on Saturday. On the following day his Excellency visited the Roman Catholic Orphanage and the Convent, and subsequently attended vespers at the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

On Monday, Feb. 11, Lord Ripon received visits from the Maharajah of Mysore, the Prince of Arcot, and the Princess of Tanjore. In the afternoon his Excellency held a *levée* in the Banqueting Hall, and Lady Ripon held a reception in the garden.

On Tuesday, Feb. 12, several prominent public institutions were visited, and on Wednesday his Excellency received a number of addresses from local bodies on subjects of local and political interest.

The Viceregal party embarked on board the Olive on Wednesday, Feb. 13, for Trincomalee, where they will stay a short time preparatory to their return to Calcutta.

A large and important meeting of the commercial community of Bombay was held on Feb. 11, for the purpose of considering a memorial to the Government of India with refer-

ance to the general policy to be urged on the Government respecting railway extension in India.

The foundation-stone of the Connaught Hall, Meerut, was laid by the Duke of Connaught on Feb. 6. On the 8th his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, arrived at Agra on a visit.

Their Excellencies Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts arrived in Bombay on Feb. 11 from Hyderabad, having visited Poona *en route*. Their Excellencies left Bombay on Feb. 13, the former proceeding to Nandgaon and the latter to Jubbulpore.

The formal commencement of the West Deccan Railway took place at Poona on Feb. 13, when Sir James Fergusson exploded the first blasting charge in connection with the work.

His Excellency, in the course of an address on the occasion, dwelt upon the importance of the line, expressing an opinion that there had been no undertaking more important or auspicious in the Bombay Presidency since the inception of the great trunk lines of India by the Marquis of Dalhousie.

H. E. Sir James Fergusson on Feb. 8 opened a new Sanskrit College and boarding house in Bombay, which has been provided for out of charitable funds left by the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpal.

The Bachelors' Fancy Dress Ball was held on Feb. 11, and was a great success in every way.

Private Day, of the Dorsetshire Regiment, who was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged at the Punjab Chief Court last month, has appealed to the Government of India to commute the sentence.

Mr. Cordery, the Resident of Hyderabad, goes on leave shortly, probably for three months.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the iron sailing vessel *West Ridge*, which left Liverpool on the 28th June last for Bombay with 2,083 tons of coal.

A special army circular has been issued notifying the revised pay rules of British soldiers serving in India. From the 1st of January the rates of English pay will be converted into Indian money at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the payment of troops serving in the colonies.

It is understood that his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda will probably make a tour in the Nowsaree division of his dominions, leaving Baroda on or about the 20th March.

A native, Mr. Syud Mahmud, Judge of Rae Bareilly, will officiate in the High Court of the N.W. Provinces when Mr. Justice Tyrrell goes home on leave next month.

A public dinner is to be given to the Australian gentlemen now in Calcutta in connection with the Exhibition. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has consented to preside if the state of his health permits.

Our Lahore correspondent telegraphs:—The idea seems to be gaining ground that an Indian force will be sent to Egypt. Numerous officers are offering their services. Native troops will probably form a large proportion of the Indian Contingent if it is sent.

It is said that a letter was sent to the Secretary of State some little time ago by the Calcutta High Court, in which the English judges indignantly repudiated the charge made against them by Lord Hartington, of having written a distinctly partizan minute on the Ilbert Bill.

A telegram from Tezpur states that the Aka Expeditionary Force has returned to that station, where the Aka chiefs are expected daily to meet the Chief Commissioner. The fine inflicted is said to have been paid, and some firearms have been given up.

Mr. Justice Maclean, of the Bengal High Court, takes leave shortly, a step which is said to be but the preface to his ultimate retirement from the Bench.

Sir Charles Aitchison and camp reached Mooltan on Feb. 9. A durbar and *leude* was held on Feb. 11. On Feb. 12 the foundation-stone of the Clock Tower was laid with Masonic honours under the banner of Lodge Mooltan.

The Railway Conference assembled at Calcutta on Feb. 11, under the presidency of Colonel Hancock, R.E. The memorial urged that railway extension should be prosecuted to the extent of from two or three thousand miles annually at an expenditure of twenty millions annually, to be raised on sterling loan in London at a guaranteed interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in perpetuity.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 15.]

Sir Donald Stewart, the Commander in Chief of India, left Bombay from the Boree bunder Railway Station by the mail train on Wednesday evening. Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander in Chief of Madras, also left the same evening. Salutes of seventeen and fifteen guns respectively were fired from the saluting battery on the occasion. Their Excellencies were pleased to dispense with the attendance of heads of departments and a guard of honour.

Major John Graham McRae, of the Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy; and Lieutenant John Waring Singleton

Mercer, having completed twelve years' service, becomes captain. Captain Carruthers, of the Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is likewise promoted. Lieutenant Colonel Bannerman, of the Staff Corps, has become entitled to the colonel's allowance.

It is stated that the reduction of one of the Mountain Batteries, namely, No. 1, Bombay, from six guns to four, is to be carried out immediately. The guns to be discarded are the two that are now on escort duty with Sir Robert Sandeman, which on the return of the expedition will be given in to the Kurrachee Arsenal, with their stores, ammunition, and equipment. The escort is expected at Kurrachee from Gwadur about the middle of the present month.

We learn that a rifle match is being arranged for between the Calcutta Volunteers and the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. Pourparlers have passed between the adjutants; and the terms, with dates and other particulars regarding the match, will be shortly published.

H. M.'s *Corvette Briton* went into dock on Monday at Mazagon, and would remain there for about ten days, while repairs to her screw were being effected.

Government have sanctioned a deputation allowance to clerks of the Bombay Commissariat when detached for temporary duty from out-stations to Bombay, to the extent of one-third pay to clerks drawing salaries up to Rs. 100, and one-fifth to those whose salaries are over Rs. 100, the allowance in all cases being restricted to a period of six months.

Government have, it is stated, sanctioned an honorarium of Rs. 2,000, as remuneration to the officer and clerks employed in preparing a revised edition of the Bombay Army Regulations, which is now going through the press.

The following postings have been made:—Captain Moore, Connaught Rangers, and Lieutenants Poingdestre and Pressay, Suffolk Regiment, to the 1st battalions of their regiments; Major Alexander and Lieutenant Colonel Murray, Seaforth Highlanders, and Major Crawley, Liverpool Regiment, to the 2nd battalions. Major Archer, King's Royal Corps, to the 4th Battalion; Lieutenant Clowes, of the same regiment, is removed to the 2nd Battalion.

The troops employed on the Aka expedition are on their way back, and the half mountain battery of the Punjab Frontier Force, as well as the detachment of the Sappers, will be brought down the river to Goalundo and thence by rail to Calcutta.

A site for the cantonment at Sharigh has been decided upon, on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief in India, but before any buildings are erected thereon, orders have been given for careful inquiry to be made as to the sanitary condition of the valley, so as to prevent possible loss of life hereafter, as well as to guard against waste of public money in case the position might have to be abandoned.

Lieutenants A. G. B. Lang, Cheshire Regiment, and B. Mullins, Norfolk Regiment, have been appointed to the 30th and 10th Native Infantry as Staff Corps probationers.

Major R. Wace, R.A., Superintendent of the Cossipore Shell Factory near Calcutta, has just raised a battery in that place which is to be known as the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers Battery, and as the great majority of the men enrolled are mechanical engineers, it is suggested that a Nordenfolt or Gardner gun might well be entrusted to them. Their special training would ensure every care being taken of the gun, and they would probably soon become extremely expert in its use.

Consequent on the abolition of the Ordnance Depôts at Aurungabad, Hingoli, and Ellichpur, the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent at Aurungabad, Ellichpur, Hingoli, Mominabad, Juala, and Raichore will draw their small arms and ordnance ammunition from the depôt at Poona, and all other ordnance stores from the Arsenal at Bombay. The troops at Bolarum will draw their stores from the Arsenal at Trimulgherry.

The 14th Bengal Lancers, under command of Colonel C. R. Pennington, will arrive at Meean Meer about the 18th instant, relieving the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, which, under command of Colonel Mackenzie, leave Meean Meer for Sialkot about the 25th instant.

The Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers are to be designated the "Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers, A Battery," and the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, the "Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, B Battery." Major Wace, Superintendent of the Cossipore Factory, has been appointed Commandant of B Battery, which is to be attached to the Administrative Battalion of the Presidency Volunteers.

It is not surprising, remarks the Allahabad paper, that the 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry (late 12th) have reached Burmah in a deplorably weak condition. Before the corps was moved from Kamptee we pointed out how thin it was in point of numbers, and how much the health of the men had suffered by attacks of fever and cholera, in which respect the battalion has been singularly unfortunate. If it was fit to move anywhere it was to a hill station, and not to a place like Rangoon, where the climate is bad and the duty heavy. The regiment there, to begin with, has to furnish a strong detachment to Port Blair, and when this had been done the unlucky Prince

Alberts landed in Rangoon, we understand, less than 300 strong.

Brigade Surgeon J. Browne, I.M.D., has been appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 29th Native Infantry, *vice* Surgeon Major O'Dewaine, on furlough.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—Private John Brown, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, has been charged before a European District Court-martial with disobeying a lawful command given by his superior officer, using threatening language to his superior officer, and losing by neglect his regimental necessaries. The court found the prisoner guilty of all charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one year. Brigadier General S. Edwards, commanding the Bombay District has confirmed the sentence.—Private John Hanna, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, has been charged before a Regimental Court-martial with losing by neglect his regimental necessaries, and making away with, by selling, his regimental necessaries. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to twenty-eight days' imprisonment with hard labour, and ordered his pay to be stopped until he had made good the value of the necessaries lost. Brigadier-General S. Edwards, commanding Bombay District, made the following remark on the proceedings:—"I confirm the finding, and I also confirm the sentence, with the exception of that part which relates to the stoppages, which it was unnecessary to record."—At the European District Court-martial held at Poona on the 4th February, Private Francis Gaughan, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—1, drunkenness at Poona on the 22nd January; 2, striking with his clenched fist Private and Acting Lance Corporal William Thomson, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, his superior officer; 3, using threatening language to Private and Acting Sergeant Henry Carter, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, his superior officer. He was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for two years. This being his first offence, Major General Ross remitted one year of the imprisonment.—At a European District Court-martial held at Poona on February 4, Private Richard Bleasdale, 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—1, neglecting to obey an order, at a field firing parade near Poona, given by Lieutenant Churchward of his regiment; 2, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that instead of easing the spring of his rifle, which was loaded with ball cartridge, he pulled the trigger, thereby discharging the rifle and wounding Private E. Walsh and Private P. Mansfield, of the same regiment. Finding.—The Court find the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days.—"Confirmed, but in consideration of the prisoner's good character I remit fourteen days of the imprisonment. (Sd.) J. Ross, Major General, Command-in-Chief Poona Division."

IGNORANCE OF EUROPEANS AS TO NATIVE OPINION.

It is a common cry amongst writers in the native press that Europeans have not that intimate knowledge of the social habits or the working of native associations to be able to criticise with sufficient accuracy the motives which conduce to the expression of native opinions. Most persons will admit that, as regard the social part of the question, the trammels of caste, the differences of social and domestic habits and customs, and the innate diplomacy with which the Oriental always covers himself as with a shield in his intercourse with Europeans, prevent our acquiring more than a superficial knowledge of native domestic habits. But with native associations, all of which have been formed within the last half century, and the majority within the last decade, and which, by the publication of their proceedings, profess to "wear their heart upon their sleeve for every daw to peck at," or, to put it in plainer language, to make their "objects and reasons" public to the world, no one ought to be able to say that such is the case. Public affairs are generally supposed to be the objects with which such associations concern themselves, and if any writer in an English paper had ventured to suggest otherwise, he would probably have been met with a shout of derision from the native press. It appears, however, that some of the editors of native papers are not altogether satisfied with the working of native associations, or why do we find one of them writing as follows:—"Associations are only ready to discuss persons, to bid them farewell, to thank them, to congratulate them, to censure them, or condole with them. But has an Association no higher function to perform than to vote addresses? Acts of courtesy are all very good in their way; but they do not exhaust the legitimate concerns of a public body." Of course there are associations and associations, but the remarks of our native contemporary are applicable to most of those that flourish in this country for the double purpose of flattering officials and pandering to the popularis aura at the same time.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANGUS—Feb. 5, at Orme's-road, Kilpauk, the wife of Thomas Angus, a daughter.
CARROLL—Feb. 9, at Colaba, the wife of Michael T. Carroll, Chamber of Commerce Measurer, a son.
COX—Feb. 5, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel A. T. Cox, a daughter.
CROW—Feb. 5, at Fernbank, Bangalore, the wife of W. A. Crow, A.V.D., a daughter.
CROWDY—Feb. 24, at Kasauli, India, the wife of Major Crowdy, R.E., a daughter.
EDWARDS—Feb. 5, at Jaunpore, the wife of Sub Conductor J. Edwards, district engineer, Jaunpore, a daughter.
FLYTER—Jan. 28, at Sirni Factory, Bhurhurwah, Champaran, the wife of James Arthur Flyter, Opium Department, a daughter.
GRAHAM—Feb. 2, at Bloomfield, Darjeeling, the wife of Captain George Graham, late H.M. 33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, a daughter.
GRIEVE—Feb. 27, [at Rangoon, Burmah, the wife of J. G. Grieve, a daughter.
HARDY—Feb. 6, at Allahabad, the wife of Rev. A. O. Hardy, chaplain, a daughter.
HOTZ—Feb. 1, at Argyll House, Simla, the wife of Mr. Robert Hotz, a son.
LITTLE—Feb. 14, at Tamarind-lane, the wife of A. D. Little, a daughter.
MACLURCAN—Feb. 9, the wife of T. MacLurcan, Assistant Port Officer, a daughter.
MARSDEN—Feb. 6, at Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon J. C. Marsden, Indian Medical Service, a son.
PINDER—Feb. 2, at Forest House, Lakimpur, Kheri, Oudh, the wife of R. J. Percy Pinder, Assistant Conservator of Forests, a daughter.
PICKANCE—Jan. 23, at Rajahmundry, India, the wife of Major W. J. Pickance, Madras Staff Corps, a son.
POGOSE—Feb. 4, at Calcutta, the wife of Nicholas Pogose, a daughter.
POTTER—Jan. 23, at Shahpur, District Shahpur, the wife of Alfred Potter, N. I. Salt Revenue, a son.
REYNOLDS—Feb. 7, at Allahabad, the wife of H. W. Reynolds, C. S., a son.
RODGERS—Feb. 6, at Amritsar, the wife of Mr. Charles J. Rodgers, a daughter.
SYSON—Feb. 5, at Tranquebar, the wife of Robert Syson, C.E., L.F. Engineer, Negapatam Circle, a son.
WEST—At Bangalore, the wife of J. West, Chemist, &c., a son.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON—COCKERELL—Feb. 25, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, James, second son of George Henderson, Esq., of Heverswood, to Beatrice Joanna, second daughter of Horace A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service.
JOHNSON—ANDERSON—Feb. 13, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, George Frederick Johnson, to Blanche Evelyn, only daughter of George Anderson, of Adelaide, South Australia.
NEUBERG—JOLLEY—Feb. 14, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. T. H. Greig, John Benjamin Neuberg, to Helen, second daughter of Mr. D. Jolley.
RICHARDSON—KEITH—Feb. 9, at the Cathedral, Bombay, William St. John Richardson, Esq., 23rd N.L.I., to Rose, second daughter of Thomas William Keith, Esq., accountant General India Office.
RUTHERFORD—LAING-MEASON—Jan. 31, at Bangalore, Major J. Rutherford, Bombay Army, to Mary Adelaide Laing-Meason, daughter of M. Laing-Meason, Esq.
SIMPSON—KELSALL—Feb. 26, at Holy Trinity Church, Rajahmundry, Charles Witt Simpson, Esq., of Balham House, Coconada, to Catherine Agnes, fourth surviving daughter of the late Thomas Seddon Kelsall, Esq., of Calcutta.
TURNER-JONES—LA TOUCHE—Feb. 7, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. A. G. Cane, George Turner-Jones, Lieutenant R.E., to Agnes Annie, eldest daughter of Colonel La Touche, Bombay Army, and late Commandant Poona Horse.

DEATHS.

BARBOZA—At Madras, Frances Wilhelmina, the daughter of W. A. Barboza, of Calicut, 17 years and 8 months.
BEST—Jan. 24, at Edinburgh, suddenly, Willie, son of W. J. Best, Bombay, aged 3 years.
BIBRA—Feb. 2, at Howrah, Benedict Baron von Bibra, eldest son of the late Captain Baron von Bibra, H. M. British German Legion.
COEN—July 1, at Multan, Thomas, eldest son of E. W. Coen, "the Retreat," Bhosawul, aged 33.
COEN—Jan. 23, at Sonepur, Bengal, Edward Whelan Coen, of "the Retreat," Bhosawul, aged 65.
DADLSZEN—Jan. 28, at Colombo, Ceylon, Mary, widow of the late Hermann Randall Von Dadlszen, aged 37.
HUTTON—Feb. 8, at Lalitpore, Henry Lawrence Hutton, District Superintendent of Police, N. W. P., aged 31 years and 4 days.
LINDEBOOM—Jan. 31, at Meerut, Agnes, wife of John Lindeboom, Conductor, Transport Department.
MASCARENHAS—Feb. 2, at Attawar, Mangalore, Francis Marian Mascarenhas, Esq.
PEAKE—Feb. 4, at Hyderabad, Deccan, of cholera, James Peake, of the Indian Government Telegraph Department, elder and beloved son of the Rev. James R. Peake, late of Whitchurch, Salop, in his 35th year.
SYSON—Feb. 6, at Tranquebar, Joseph, infant son of Robert G. Syson, C.E., aged 1 day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1884.

ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

No better testimony could be offered of the flagrant injustice of the provisions of Mr. Ilbert's Bengal Tenancy Bill, than that which is afforded by the readiness with which English public opinion has pronounced against it, from the Liberal as well as from the Conservative side. We do not here refer to the hostility offered to the Bill by such well-known politicians on the Liberal side as Lord Stanley of Alderley; for it was only to be expected that those who have for many years devoted a large share of their attention to Indian affairs, from a disinterested and benevolent regard for the welfare of the Indian peoples, should warmly protest against the invasion of ancient popular rights contemplated by Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert. But when we find public speakers of all shades of political opinions, unconnected with India, dwelling on the injury that will be inflicted on the ryots by a measure ignorantly professed to be intended for their benefit—and when we find English popular audiences listening, not merely with patience, but with openly-expressed sympathy, to the recital of these hitherto unheard-of grievances—it may, we venture to think, be taken as a fair indication of the impression that is produced on unprejudiced men of common-sense by the obviously oppressive nature of Lord Ripon's legislation.

These remarks have been suggested by the reception accorded last week, by a popular audience in Dover, to some pungent remarks on the Bengal Tenancy Bill offered by Mr. H. C. Richards, the recent opponent of Mr. Bradlaugh at Northampton. Mr. Richards, is, indeed, himself a Conservative; but as the opponent of Mr. Bradlaugh he undoubtedly represents the cultured and decent section of the Liberal party, as well as the Conservatives. After speaking strongly of the absurd position in which Lord Ripon had placed himself by the mischievous agitation of the "Ilbert Bill

No. I."—which, in its latest metamorphosis, Mr. Richards compared to "a volume with all the leaves cut out"—the speaker went on to speak of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We can only give a brief summary of his remarks which appears in a local paper; but the applause with which they were greeted is sufficient to show the bent of popular feeling on the subject. The summary runs as follows:—

"The Bengal Tenancy Bill the lecturer described as a measure which would unjustly interfere with some 210,000 small landowners; and it could not be supposed that this Bill was in any degree to be compared to an English Land Bill. A large number of the 210,000 owners he had alluded to were in the receipt of the enormous income of £30 per annum (laughter), and there were only six out of the whole number who received £6,000 a year. The whole rights of property, more especially in regard to the upper and lower classes in India, would be done away with if this Bill became law (hear, hear); and it must not be forgotten that these two classes had hitherto been the strongest supporters of the British Government in India. Were they going to disturb these men, and to cause disquietude throughout the vast Empire of India, in order to carry out some of the principles which were embodied in the Irish Land Bill, and which had not taken peace or happiness to Ireland? No, that would never do, for they would then be handing over these small tenants to the tender mercies of the usurer, and the tender mercies of the Indian usurer were even worse than the tender mercies of loan societies in England—which were bad enough in all conscience. (Laughter.) The Indian usurer charged from 12 to 57 per cent., and every facility would be given in this Bill to those usurers, who would easily be able to clear the tenant right, although the tenant would not be able to contract himself out of the Act as far as his relations to the landlord went. Would it be right to pass such a bill simply to satisfy some theoretical fancy of Lord Ripon and his followers? (No, no.) He knew that that would be their answer, although they had not yet been able to get the opinion of the British public on the question. This opinion was what was wanted, for if it had not been for the outside demonstrations, no one would have heard anything of the Ilbert Bill until it came up with the financial statement at an early hour of some morning late in August, when it would have been discovered that the Bill had become law without having been brought before the public in any shape or form." (Applause.)

We commend the significance of this incident to the serious attention of Lord Ripon's Government.

THE SILVER DUTIES.

At the meeting of the East India Association last Thursday in Exeter Hall, General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh in the chair, Mr. McKay Smith vigorously denounced the iniquitous import duties on Indian silver goods, whereby Mr. Gladstone persists in depressing the Indian silver manufacture, in defiance of all the free-trade professions of the Liberal party. The discussion was opened by Mr. Roper Lethbridge, who in warm language exposed the selfish hypocrisy and cynical immorality of a Government that can dare to force India to abolish her non-protective cotton duties (all the *protective* duties had been abolished by Lord Lytton's Government) to curry favour with Lancashire voters, whilst at the same time it refuses to India the trifling reciprocity asked for in the matter of the silver duties. Mr. Martin Wood followed, and deplored the destruction of a valuable Indian industry killed, not by machinery, but by this pitiful paltry duty. Sir George Balfour, M.P., in a telling speech moved a resolution condemning the duty, and promised Parliamentary co-operation. The other speakers were Mr. Holborn, Mr. Liggin, Mr. Slater, Mr. Chisholm, Captain Campbell of Dindigal, Mr. Watherston, Mr. Carlton Wood, and Mr. Cornelius Pare.

Perhaps the severest possible condemnation of Mr. Gladstone's policy was afforded by the fact that the only persons at this important meeting who had a word to say in defence of it, were understood to be two gentle-

men closely connected with the home manufacture ; and these gentlemen very frankly admitted that the sense of the whole meeting was against them, and therefore declined to oppose the resolutions. Here we have a very pretty commentary on the "conscientious" free-trade convictions of the present Government !

THE DANGER TO HIGH EDUCATION IN INDIA.

ONE of the questions of the hour in India is "Will the Education Commission produce any results commensurate with the enormous expenditure lavished upon it?" The cost to the Indian taxpayers of that commission will be measured by lakhs and lakhs of rupees. Its President has written some clever letters to the *Times* in support of the Ilbert Bill ; and a bulky Report has been issued, which—though it has now been out some months—everybody seems to be afraid to begin to read. As a matter of fact, it is probable that no one who has any regard for his cerebral hygiene will attempt to master the whole of this ponderous tome. Still, it is time that its various sections were taken up by specialists, and some estimate formed of the results that are likely to ensue if Government attempts to follow out its recommendations. That some real stimulus may be given to primary education by its means we are quite willing to believe. Mr. Croft has already done more for primary education than any other man in India, and his presence on the Commission could hardly fail to make itself felt in this way. If further progress is to be obtained only at the cost of a breach of the Permanent Settlement, and the imposition of a hateful Educational Cess, we hold that the end will not justify the means. We leave, however, this part of the Education Commission's work for the present ; for its recommendations on the subject of High Education urgently demand attention, as indicating a settled intention on the part of Government to cut down the Colleges, under the pretence of transferring them to aided private agencies.

It is probably not too much to say that the Rev. Mr. Miller, the uncompromising enemy of the Government Colleges of India, has been mainly instrumental in obtaining the adhesion of the Commission to these particular views. At the time of the appointment of the Commission, we protested against the nomination of such warm partisans as Mr. Miller, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Hunter, *unless* their preponderating influence were fairly counterbalanced by equally warm partisans of the other side. As might be expected from Mr. Miller's great influence and ability, Madras has been the first province in which a commencement has been made in the direction of carrying out these recommendations ; and already we find the educated community of Madras crying out in panic-stricken alarm. Bengal and the other provinces will follow in due course, as they are attacked ; the excitement attendant on Lord Ripon's sensational policy at large alone prevents the outcry being raised in anticipation of the impending attack. This is what the inhabitants of Cuddapah say, in their address presented to the Viceroy during his recent visit to Madras :—

"Sixthly.—The report of the Education Commission has spread dismay throughout the land about the future policy of Government in the matter of State education. The repeated assurances of the President of the Commission about State aid

education, had allayed suspicion, till its report appeared before the public, but the suggestions in the report regarding higher education coupled with the recent action of the Madras Government in transferring on a sudden all middle schools to Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, and in abolishing those schools when such bodies were not prepared to take them up, has spread a panic throughout the country. We most humbly and respectfully submit to Your Lordship that the time is not ripe for such a procedure, and pray for the continuance of the Department on its present footing till the arrival of such a time."

We shall return to this address in an early issue.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(16—) CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 9.)

- THUILLIER, Lieut.-Col. H. R., R.E., deputy superintendent, 1st grade, survey of India, is appointed to officiate as deputy surveyor general, in charge of revenue surveys, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel J. Sconce on furlough.
- HODGSON, Lieut. C. E., 1st Battalion, the Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as wing officer, on probation, Meywar Bhil Corps, from Jan. 16.
- REDDIE, Mr. W. G., Consular agent for the United States of America, at Moulmein, resumed charge of his office on Dec. 28.
- SOMERVILLE—The Governor General in Council is pleased to license the Rev. James Sommerville, of the United Presbyterian (Scottish) Mission, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the Native States comprised in the Rajpootana Agency.
- LAW, Lieut.-Colonel V.E., political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as assistant to the agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, at Sujangarh, from the date of assuming charge.
- BIGNELL—The services of Mr. R. A. D'O. Bignell, district superintendent of police, Ajmere, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from Jan. 18.
- ANTHONY, Mr. A. H., having been appointed to officiate as assistant accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, made over charge of his duties as officiating assistant accountant general, Bombay, on Jan. 28, and assumed charge of his duties as officiating assistant accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Mr. J. P. Hewett, on Jan. 30.
- LOGAN, Mr. R., B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as deputy accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, received charge of the duties of the office from Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, on Feb. 2.
- SPRATT, Captain F. T. N., R.E., executive engineer, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, Rawal Pindi command, during the absence on special leave of Captain W. L. Greenstreet, R.E.
- SMITH, Lieut. Col. C. J., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, and deputy consulting engineer for railways, Madras, is appointed constructing engineer for railways for Madras, and promoted to superintending engineer, class 1, from Sept. 16.
- WILSON, Mr. A., deputy examiner of public works accounts, Assam, is granted furlough for one year under Section 131, Chapter 10, of the Civil Leave Code.
- SOWERBY, Mr. C., honorary assistant examiner, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as deputy examiner of accounts, Assam, until further orders.
- CHEW, Mr. A. J., apprentice engineer railway branch, is promoted to assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from Nov. 16, 1882.
- MACMILLAN, Mr. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service, from Feb. 6.
- OSBALDESTON—The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed M. D. Osbaldeston, Esq., of 36, Lincoln's-in-fields, London, W.C., solicitor, a commissioner within all parts of England, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.
- COOPER—The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed C. J. Cooper, Esq., of 94, King-street, Manchester, England, solicitor, a commissioner within all parts of Manchester, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.
- The directors of the Bank of Bengal have made the following changes in the bank's establishment :—
- LEMON, Mr. H. S., has been appointed to act as agent at Hyderabad, vice Mr. David Fraser, who has been granted leave to Europe.
- LOGAN, Mr. M. B., has been appointed to act as agent at Allahabad, vice Mr. A. F. Carr, who has been granted leave to Europe.
- FURLOUGHS.
- HAIG, Colonel C. T., R.E., deputy superintendent, 1st grade, survey

of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days.

DORSON, Surgeon A. F., residency surgeon, Mysore, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Feb. 15.

MILITARY.

FLEMING—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. J. M. Fleming, King's Own Borderers, Wing officer, 4th N.I., July 22, 1882.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut. J. W. C., 4th Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force, officiating wing officer, on probation, 23rd B.N.I., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

MARKETT, Lieut. E. U., R.A., 4th Infantry, Hyderabad contingent, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, from Jan. 17.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors R. Atkins and J. R. Marrett, Feb. 4.

To be Colonels—Lieutenant Colonels R. S. Robertson, Bengal Staff Corps; H. M. S. Clarke, Madras Staff Corps; G. R. Hennessy, Bengal Staff Corps; and M. C. Perreau, Bengal Staff Corps. CLARKE, Deputy Surgeon General, J. J., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, from Jan. 14, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The President in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps in the South Andaman Settlement, to be designated the "South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps."

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India.

HUNT, Lieutenant Colonel and Brigade Colonel, O. S., Madras Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, private affairs, for one year and 213 days.

LUARD, Lieutenant Colonel C. H., Royal Engineers, superintending engineer, 1st class, P. W. Department, private affairs, for 273 days.

NOVERRE, Lieutenant Colonel W. L., Bengal Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, and officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, Central Provinces, private affairs, for 300 days.

HAMMOND, Lieutenant Colonel F., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, private affairs for one year.

TYLER, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col., R.F.C.A., general list infantry, deputy judge advocate, private affairs, for 258 days.

TAIT, Major J. S., Bengal S.C., assistant inspector general of railway police, Punjab, private affairs, for 243 days.

GOLDNEY, Captain T. H., Bengal S.C., wing officer, 38th N.I., deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, private affairs, for one year.

WHITAKER, Capt. C. J., York and Lancaster Regiment, deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, medical certificate, for 183 days.

SPENCER, Surg. Major L. D., M.D., private affairs, for 243 days.

BRADLER, Sub Conductor T. G., sub engineer, 1st grade, North West Provinces, and Oudh, Public Works Department, medical certificate, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

BEAUCHAMP, Major C. S., R.E., medical certificate, for six months.

STURT, Lieut. R. R. N., S.C., private affairs, for six months.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 31.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

RANKING, Surgeon G. S. A., M.D., 14th Bengal Lancers, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Brig. Surgeon P. W. Sunderland, promoted.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have obtained the undermentioned standards, agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—

PHILLIPS, Lieut. Col. A. N., high proficiency in Urdu, Bengal Infantry; Hon. Capt. W. Christy, Paymr. 13th Hussars; and Rev. R. A. Cumine, M.A.

DARRAH, Lieut. M. Z., high proficiency in Hindi, South Lancashire Regiment, attached N.I. on probation.

TAYLOR, Lieut. E. E., Staff Officer, higher standard in Persian.

WADDELL, Surgeon L. A., M.B., higher standard in Bengali, Indian Medical Service.

FLANAGAN, Schoolmaster M., higher standard in Arabic, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned candidates passed the examination in Punjabi on Jan. 10:—

Major J. A. Barlow, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment; Lieut. O. B. S. F. Shore, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; and Lieut. H. T. Faithful, Staff Corps.

CRAIG—H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, consequent on Staff Paymaster (Hon. Major) R. G. Craig having been directed to proceed to England, with effect from the date Major Craig hands over his duties:—Major B. A. Beale, President; Capt. R. T. Handford-Flood, Lieut. W. S. Burrell, members.

M'CAUSLAND—Hon. Capt. J. K., Army Pay Department, paymaster 1st Dragoon Guards, having completed the special duty on which he was ordered to Calcutta, is directed to rejoin his regiment at Rawal Pindi.

PIERS—Lieut. H. O., R.A., is directed to join the garrison class at Rawal Pindi, in the room of Capt. Curran, withdrawn.

WITHERBY, Lieut. B., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to join the garrison class at Umballa, in the room of Lieut. Vials, withdrawn.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 6.)

GOSSSET, Brevet Lieut. Col. M. W. E., 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment, will, on being relieved of his appointment as officiating military secretary to H.E. the Commander in Chief, join the camp of exercise, Bangalore, in room of Co. Hughes of the same battalion.

At the breaking up of the camp Lieut. Col. Gosset will rejoin his battalion, and he is specially permitted to proceed via Madras and Calcutta.

BRADBURN—COX—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—Major S. Bradburne, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment; and Major G. A. Cox, 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

WALFORD, Capt. W. S., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Delhi, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

RINGWOOD—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. H. Ringwood, East Surrey Regiment is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

WELLS, Lieut. C. G., 1st Battalion Durham L.I., is directed to join the garrison class at Umballa, in the room of Captain Riddell, withdrawn.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Persian, on Jan. 7:—

Lieut. Col. A. B. Morgan, C.B., assistant adjutant general; Capt. E. A. Smith, R.A.; Lieut. T. W. G. Bryan, R.A.; Lieut. Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bart., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. E. F. Nedham, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. S. Guille, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; Lieut. E. Grey, Suffolk Regiment, attached to 38th N.I., on probation; and Schoolmaster G. S. Barrett, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani, on Jan. 7:—

Capt. G. F. Mann, Royal Engineers; W. B. Coney, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; Lieut. T. W. Powles, Royal Horse Artillery; J. F. Cadell, Royal Artillery; A. H. M. Edwards, 1st Dragoon Guards; A. C. Hamilton, 6th Dragoon Guards; L. J. Shadwell, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; H. L. Barrow, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment; E. M. J. Roome, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment; I. Philipps, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment; T. Davidson, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; J. Tyrwhitt-Walker, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; W. S. J. Barry, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; Hon. E. B. L. H. Stopford, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; W. P. Blood, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; G. Wolfe, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; W. L. Conran, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; E. H. Mulock, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; C. U. Sandys, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; A. de Wilton, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers; F. C. B. Lane, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; Surgeons S. Westcott, Army Medical Department; and J. M. Young, Indian Medical Service.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HUGHES, Col. J. W., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

MAGUIRE, Lieut. Col. C., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

LAMBART, Capt. F. R. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave.

POWELL, Lieut. A., Royal Artillery (G Battery, 2nd Brigade), for twelve months, on private affairs.

THORNE, Lieut. A. D., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for eight months, on private affairs.

KAYS, Lieut. W. S., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for fifteen months on private affairs. (Their cancels the three months' leave granted to Lieut. Kays, dated Jan. 4, and Lieut. H. C. Legh, for three months, on urgent private affairs.)

POTTER, Major D. M., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

DAY—Capt. T. H. B., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 6.)

MULLER, Mr. W. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, temporarily to the 4th grade, of the sub executive service.

LLOYD, Mr. E. T., assistant magistrate and collector reported his departure from India, on special leave, on 20th ult.

BADCOCK, Mr. F. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, reported his departure from India on furlough, on the 9th ult.

BAYLEY—The service of Mr. C. S. Bayley, assistant magistrate and collector, on duty, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon. the Chief Justice.

EARLE, Mr. A., assistant magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is transferred to Balasore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

CARRUTHERS—The Rev. G. T., Chaplain of Cuttack, furlough for twenty months, from the 15th inst.

MARTIN, Mr. J. A., Professor, Presidency College, reported his departure from India, on furlough on 13th ult.

LORIMER, Mr. G., Head Master, Anglo Persian Department, Calcutta Madressa, to be assistant professor of English literature and mathematics in that institution.

DRAKE, Mr. R., sub deputy opium agent, Behar agency, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for six months on sick certificate.

WHITE—The services of Mr. J. C. White, assistant engineer, 1st

grade, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Railway branch.
MILLS, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Hazaribagh division, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Dec. 3.
ELPHINSTONE—Uncovenanted deputy collector Mr. T. H. Elphinstone, has been placed in charge of the Chumpara treasury and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 9.)

MOORE, The Rev. C. G., additional chaplain of Meerut, to be chaplain of Ranikhet, with effect from Feb. 4.
LOCH—With effect from Jan. 1, the date of the promotion of Brigade Surgeon J. H. Loch, M.D., to be a deputy surgeon general, Surgeon S. J. Thomson to be a civil surgeon of the 2nd class (grade station Moradabad), but to continue to officiate as deputy sanitary commissioner of the 2nd circle, North West Provinces and Oudh, until further orders.
HEWETT, Mr. J. P., C.S., in charge of Provincial Gazetteer, North West Provinces and Oudh, to the Fyzabad district as assistant commissioner.
REDFERN—With effect from Nov. 18, the date on which Mr. Lincoln returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the Sitapur judgeship—Mr. T. R. Redfern, C.S., officiating district and sessions judge, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.
HUDSON—With effect from Nov. 23, vice Mr. W. Duthoit—Mr. W. H. Hudson, district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade; and Mr. F. S. Bullock officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.
BULLOCK—With effect from Nov. 29, the date on which Mr. F. S. Bullock received charge of the Allahabad Small Cause Court—Mr. E. B. Alexander to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.
DEAS—With effect from Nov. 5, the date on which Mr. C. W. Mellor resumed charge of the Fatehpur district—Mr. J. Deas, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, Banda, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.
DEAS—With effect from Nov. 7, Mr. J. Deas, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.
HARDY—With effect from Nov. 15, the date on which Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule took charge of the Bignor district—Mr. R. G. Hardy, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade, sub pro tem.
DEAS—With effect from Nov. 20, the date on which Mr. A. M. Markham took charge of the Banda district—Mr. J. Deas to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.
LAMBE—With effect from Dec. 21, the date on which Mr. J. H. Fisher took charge of the Azamgarh district—Mr. W. Lambe, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade.
NOBLE—BARROW—With effect from Nov. 9, the date on which the leave of Mr. H. S. Roys expired—Major C. S. Noble, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Major F. Barrow, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
WHITE—HORSFORD—With effect from Nov. 18, the date on which the leave of Major H. W. Hastings expired—Mr. J. White, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Lieut. Col. N. M. T. Horsford, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as City Magistrate, Lucknow.
JONES-BATEMAN—With effect from Nov. 20, the date on which Lieut. Col. N. M. T. Horsford took charge of the Lucknow city magistracy—Mr. H. B. Jones-Bateman to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.
WHITE—NEWBERRY—With effect from Nov. 20, the date on which Mr. H. H. Butts proceeded on subsidiary leave—Mr. J. White, C.S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Major F. M. Newbery, district judge, 3rd grade (sub pro tem), to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.
DEAS—CONYBEARE—PORTER—With effect from Nov. 5—Mr. J. Deas, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. L. A. S. Porter, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.
CONYBEARE—PORTER—With effect from Nov. 7, vice Mr. J. Deas—Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. L. A. S. Porter, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
SANDERS—With effect from Nov. 10, the date on which he returned from leave—Mr. J. Sanders, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.
PORTER—DENMAN—With effect from Nov. 9, the date on which Major F. Barrow reverted—Mr. L. A. S. Porter, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; Mr. J. Denman, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate.
CONYBEARE—With effect from Nov. 15, the date on which Mr. R. G. Hardy reverted—Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
REDFERN—MACPHERSON—WELLS—With effect from Nov. 18, the date on which he reverted—Mr. T. R. Redfern, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. J. Macpherson, officiating joint magistrate 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner 1st grade; Mr. W. F. W. Wells, officiating assistant commis-

sioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate 2nd grade; and Kunwar Bharat Singh (Native Civil Service), officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate.

JONES-BATEMAN—With effect from Nov. 20, Mr. H. B. Jones-Bateman, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. J. A. Broun, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate.

BIRD—FRASER—BAILIE—With effect from Nov. 20, Mr. J. Deas, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. H. M. Bird, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. H. Fraser, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. D. C. Bailie, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from Nov. 20, the date on which he returned from leave—Mr. J. Hooper, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. T. Stoker, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. R. Scott, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. J. Saunders, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

SMITH—With effect from Nov. 23, the date on which he returned from leave—Mr. V. A. Smith, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

ALEXANDER—With effect from Nov. 29 Mr. E. B. Alexander, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

SCOTT—SANDERS—With effect from Dec. 4, vice Mr. V. A. Smith—Mr. T. Stoker, officiating commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. R. Scott, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. J. Sanders, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

STOKER—SCOTT—SANDERS—SMITH—With effect from Dec. 12, the date on which he reverted—Mr. V. A. Smith, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. T. Stoker, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. R. Scott, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. J. Sanders, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

FOX—MILLER—With effect from Dec. 23, the date on which he assumed charge of his office—Mr. F. W. Fox, assistant magistrate, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; Messrs. J. O. Miller, (on privilege leave) and G. A. Tweedy, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to their substantive appointments as assistant magistrates.

The undermentioned officers to be assistant collectors of the 1st class, and to be invested with the powers of an assistant collector of the 1st class.

Mr. J. Oakesbott, C.S., assistant collector, Benares; Mr. A. L. Saunders, assistant collector, Gorakhpur; Mr. R. H. Brereton, C.S., assistant collector, Benares; Mr. W. J. Guthrie, C.S., assistant collector, Gorakhpur; and Kunwar Shiam Singh, Native Civil Service, Hamirpur.

PARTRIDGE, Mr. W., assistant engineer, East Indian Railway, Tundla, having tendered the resignation of his appointment as special magistrate, the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class, dated June 6, are hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned assistant magistrates to be invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class:—

Mr. J. Oakesbott, assistant magistrate, Benares; Mr. A. L. Saunders, assistant magistrate, Gorakhpur; Mr. R. H. Brereton, assistant magistrate, Benares; Mr. W. J. Guthrie, assistant magistrate, Gorakhpur; Mr. W. G. L. Rice, assistant magistrate, Benares.

FURLONGHS.

KAYE, Mr. W., C.S., commissioner, Jhansi Division, furlough for eight months with effect from March 1; or subsequent date.

IMPEY, Mr. W. H. L., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months with effect from May 1, or subsequent date.

SCOTT, Mr. R., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, Muttra, furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, with effect from March 24, or subsequent date.

DYSON, Mr. J., deputy commissioner, Sitapur, furlough to Europe for seven and a half months on medical certificate, from April 11, or subsequent date.

QUINN, Mr. J., C.S., officiating commissioner, Lucknow Division, leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from April 11, or subsequent date.

TEYEN, Mr. L. W., probationary deputy collector, Farukhabad, furlough to Europe for two years with effect from March 1.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 7.)

DONALD, Mr. J. S., extra judicial assistant, resumed charge of his duties at Hoshiarpur on Jan 31, on return from the privilege leave.

SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., assistant commissioner, Ludhiana, is placed on special duty with effect from Jan. 8.

GRANT—LE MAISTRE—The undermentioned assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the departmental examination on Jan 2:—Mr. Grant and Mr. G. H. Le Maistre.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burm Gazette, Jan. 26.)

TISBURY—The chief commissioner appoints Mr. S. H. Tisbury to be inspector during the absence of Mr. A. C. Blair.

MOLLOY, Mr. E. H., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Allammyo to the Tharawadd district.

BAYNE, Mr. C. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the Yandoon and Pantanaw sub-divisions of the Thongwa district.

ADAMSON, Captain C. H. E., officiating deputy commissioner, relinquished charge of the Akyab district on Jan. 2.

JOHNSTONE, Surg.-Major H., M.D., resumed charge of the duties of junior civil surgeon of Rangoon from Surgeon O. Baker, on Jan. 16.

SPEARMAN, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., deputy commissioner, assumed charge of the Akyab district on Jan. 15.

COPLETON, Mr. F. S., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from Kyaukpypu to the charge of the Thongwa district as a temporary measure.

SANKEY, Mr. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, relinquished charge of the Thaton subdivision of the Amherst district on Jan. 11.

LANG, Mr. J., Myook, relinquished charge of his duties at the headquarters of the Amherst district on Jan. 14.

SANKEY, Mr. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, received charge of the Hlaingbwe subdivision, Amherst district from Mr. J. Lang, Myook, on Jan. 14.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 9.)

CAREY, Mr. L. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, on completion of his course of instruction in surveying at Raipur, is attached to the Raipur district staff.

WILSON, Mr. T. C., C.L., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, temporarily transferred to the Raipur District to learn surveying, reported his arrival there on the 7th ult.

WILSON, Mr., having qualified in surveying, left Raipur on the 18th idem, and resumed charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 21st idem.

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., having qualified in surveying, left Raipur on the 22nd ult.

PHILLIPS—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, C.S., assistant commissioner, Sambalpur, with the powers of a deputy commissioner, to be exercised within the limits of the Sambalpur district.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 5.)

MCNULLEY, C. J., M.D., S.-g., reported his arrival at Madras on Nov. 12.

KING—The services of Surg. W. G. King, M. R., will be considered to have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from date of expiration of his privilege leave.

BURROWS, Mr. L. R., to act as collector and magistrate, Nilgiris, and as additional sessions judge, during the employment of Mr. Brandt on other duty.

MACLEANE, Mr. C. D., Mus. Doc., M.A., to act as collector of sea customs in the Madras District, and protector of emigrants, during the absence of Mr. Barlow on leave.

IRVINE, Mr. G., to act as district and sessions judge, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. J. F. Smith on special leave.

RICE, Mr. R. L. D., to act as district and sessions judge, Kurnool.

WEST, Mr. A. C. S., acting assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam district, to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in that district.

YONGE—The governor is pleased to appoint Mr. C. L. Yonge a special magistrate for South-East Wynnad, and to confer on him the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class.

The following reversions are ordered:—

TAYLOR, Mr. H. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from date of assumption of charge of Captain O. V. Boddy, R.E.

BURLTON, Mr. C. H. B., officiating executive engineer, 4th grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from date of assumption of charge of Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Vibart, C.E.

The following promotions are made:—

TAYLOR, Mr. H. S., 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from date of the transfer of the services of Mr. C. Vincent, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to the Public Works Department.

TODD, Mr. A. B., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

NORFOR, Mr. E., is appointed 2nd grade assistant inspector in the Salt Department, and is posted to the Penugudurn Circle for instruction.

MOSS, Mr. S., first ranger, 5th grade, South Coimbatore Division, Coimbatore District, to be ranger, 4th grade, from Jan. 1, the date of transfer of Ranger Mr. C. Palmer to the Salt Department.

SOMERS-EVE—The following transfer has been made by the Officiating Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle:—Mr. J. F. Somers-Eve, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Godavari Central to Godavari Eastern Division.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

SMITH, Lieut. J. H., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 13th N.I., July 1, 1882.

KING—The services of Surgeon W. G. King, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

HOLMES, Captain W. T., of the Duke's Own Volunteer Artillery, is permitted to resign his commission, at his own request.

FURLONGS.

POPE—The Right Rev. the bishop has granted leave to the Rev. H. Pope, M.A., for three months, from March 15.

VINCENT, Mr. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted furlough for one year, eight months, and thirteen days from April 29.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

RIDEOUT, Col. F. G., Infantry, commandant, 21st N.I. private affairs, for one year and 219 days.

WILLIAMS, Col. D. W., Infantry, commandant, 26th N.I., private affairs, for six months.

STROVER, Lieut. Col. G. A., Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 1st grade, British Burma, private affairs, for one year and 243 days.

WARD, Lieut. Col. J., Staff Corps, wing commander, 33rd N.I., private affairs, for two years.

PAKENHAM, Lieut. W. W. V. Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 19th N.I., medical certificate, for 273 days, from Jan. 27.

BRANFORD, Surgeon A. M., M.B., superintendent, lying-in hospital, and professor of midwifery, medical college, is granted furlough, private affairs, out of India for 273 days.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Madras, Feb. 7.)

BENNETT, Surgeon Major R. D., Army Medical Department, on arrival from England, to be senior medical officer of the Trimmulgherry Station Hospital, Secunderabad; and Surgeon R. Kirkpatrick, M.B., Army Medical Department, will, on arrival from England, do duty at the Station Hospital, Madras.

FAWCETT, Surgeon Major W. J., Army Medical Department, doing duty at the Station Hospital, Secunderabad, to be senior medical officer of the Station Hospital, Madras.

GLANVILLE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. F. Glanville, Royal Engineers, is brought on the strength of the Indian Establishment from Dec. 28, the date of his embarkation for India.

JENNINGS, Surg. R., M.D., Army Medical Department, will, on completion of duty at the camp of exercise, Bangalore, do duty at the Station Hospital, Bangalore.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

WAY, Lieut. A. C., 27th Regiment N.I., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to be officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Jan. 28.

The undermentioned candidates are reported as having passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani:—

TURNER—PRESCOTT—Lieut. F. M. Turner, King's Own Borderers, probationer Staff Corps, Sergeant R. H. Prescott, Commissariat Department, and Army Schoolmaster T. Siman, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I.

POPE—The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Higher Standard Test in Tamil:—Surg. T. H. Pope, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Department.

CARLETON—The undermentioned officer has passed the Lower Standard Test in Hindustani:—Lieut. L. R. Carleton, Essex Regiment.

The following orders are confirmed:—

HAWKS—Nov. 17.—By the general officer commanding Eastern District, appointing Col. T. S. Hawk, 26th Regiment, N.I., to assume command of the garrison of Madras during the absence on inspection duty at Vellore of the Brigadier General commanding Eastern District.

Jan. 29.—By the General Officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, notifying that Lieut. Col. A. M. Rawlin, Royal Artillery, having returned on the 28th idem from on duty at Bangalore, assumed command of the Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from Lieut. Col. Russell.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

KHAREGHAT, Surg. M. P., Indian Medical Department, for thirty-one days, from Feb. 8, or subsequent date of departure, to Bombay, on private affairs, and on full pay and allowances.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 14.)

CHAPMAN, Surgeon Major H. S., A. M. D., assumed charge of the duties of Residency Surgeon, Baroda, Jan. 28.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Major F. M. Hunter, 1st assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, on special duty, or until further order:—Captain C. W. H. Sealy, to act as 1st assistant to the Political Resident; Captain J. S. King to act as cantonment magistrate and ex-officio assistant to the Political Resident; Captain A. Wapshare, to act as 2nd assistant to the Political Resident.

ASTON, Mr. H. F., C.S., is appointed to act as judicial assistant in Hathiawar on the deputation of Mr. S. Hammick on special duty and pending the return from furlough of Mr. A. H. Unwin.

BIRDWOOD—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. M. Birdwood, to act as judge of H. M. High Court of

Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice West, or till further orders.

MACPHERSON, Mr. G. M., is appointed to act as judicial commissioner in Sind and judge of the Sadar Court in the province during the absence of Mr. H. M. Birdwood, or till further orders.

FULTON, Mr. E. McG. H., is appointed, on the departure of Mr. G. M. Macpherson, to act as judge and sessions judge of Surat, pending the return of Mr. E. T. Candy from privilege leave, or till further orders.

BATTY, Mr. H., is appointed on the departure of Mr. E. T. Candy on privilege leave, to act as judge and sessions judge of Hyderabad, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Walker, or till further orders.

CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., is appointed, on the departure of Mr. H. Batty, to act as judge and sessions judge of Shikarpur during the absence of Mr. W. S. Forman, or till further orders.

CUMMING, Mr. A. E., supernumerary assistant collector in Sind, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of Shikarpur.

WEST—H. E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon. Mr. Justice R. West, M.A., F.R.G.S., LL.D., to be Vice Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Col. C. F. Boulton, or till further orders :—

WALLACE, Col. R. R., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Karachi, and district registrar, Karachi.

TREVOR, Lieut. Col. E. W., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Shikarpur, and district registrar, Shikarpur.

MAYHEW, Major A. H., to act as deputy commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.

BIDDLE—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. B. W. Biddle to act as supernumerary assistant collector of salt revenue, vice Mr. P. G. Scott.

GRAY—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Gray C.S., to be forest settlement officer in the Peint Taluka of the Nasik district; H. E. the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the collector of Nasik to hear appeals from orders passed by the said forest settlement officer.

FROST, H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Frost, to be forest settlement officer in the Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Dindori, Niphad, Chador, and Yeola Talukas of the Nasik District, H. E., the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the collector of Nasik to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said forest settlement officer.

DESOUZA, Mr. P. C., the officer appointed to make periodical examination of registered women at the Grant Road Office under the provisions of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act, is allowed leave without allowances for six weeks from Dec. 25.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from May 1 :—

To be assistant engineers, 1st grade, permanent :—Mr. A. S. M. Ritchie (antedated from July 1) and Mr. A. Hill, from July 1.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. J. M., who was transferred to Belgium to do duty as acting sub assistant conservator of forests, received charge of the sub assistant conservator's office there from the forer of Belgium, on the 1st ult.

RICHARDSON—PLUNKETT—Messrs. C. W. Richardson and A. H. Plunkett respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy collector and city magistrate, Poona, on the 1st ult.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 14.)

O'KEARNEY—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, Surgeon Major F. R. O'Kearney, Bombay Medical Establishment, is moved to the Retired List on a pension of £365 per annum.

HOGG, Capt. H. C., Staff Corps, second squadron commander, 3rd L.C., is appointed officiating commandant of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, vice Capt. M. Mayne, proceeded on furlough.

STOPFORD—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Col. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Bombay Cavalry, Major W. H. J. Stopford, Feb. 11.

WADSON—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut. F. W. G. Wadson, of the 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, officiating squadron officer, Poona Horse, June 17.

HAMILTON, Lieut. B. M., East Yorkshire Regiment, is confirmed in the appointment of aide de camp to H. E. the Governor, with effect from Oct. 22, vice Captain the Hon. G. F. H. Somerset, resigned.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Feb. 8.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

AITKEN, Lieut. A. E., 19th N. I., S.C., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified :—

HUNTER, Major F. M., S.C., 1st assistant Political Resident, Aden, Nov. 29; Captain H. C. Hog, S.C., squadron commander, 3rd Cavalry, Jan. 30.

FURLOUGHS

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

BRIDGER, Quartermaster J., Worcester Regiment, 1st Battalion, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

FLOOD, Surgeon S. J., A.M.P., for the same, on private affair.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

WAKE—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A. J., R.A., from April till Oct., to Simla and the hills north of Dehra, on private affairs.

BUCHANAN—Commander J., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

LATOCHE—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieut. Col. W. P. LaTouche, S.C., and Col. J. D. Hall, S.C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

WRAY, Capt. J. W., S.C., six months, medical certificate.

GIERSON, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., six months, private affair.

DOVETON, Major H., R.E., six months, medical certificate.

YOUNG, Capt. H. P., S.C., three months, medical certificate.

HOME NEWS.

PRODUCE MARKETS.—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the markets continue in the same inanimate state as quoted for so many months past, the slight increase of demand referred to during the previous week having subsided. Coffee has suffered a rather heavy decline, amounting to 2s. to 3s. upon plantation Ceylon and East India, excepting for fine bold qualities. No change has transpired in foreign descriptions, but Rio is dull. At the public sale on account of the Netherlands Trading Company held yesterday the decline upon valuations was generally 1 to 1½ cents., giving a quotation for good ordinary Java of 32 to 32½ cents., against 34½ to 35 cents. in January. Latest telegrams upon the leading foreign markets advise a quiet and unsettled tone. The better qualities of coffee are now extremely low compared with Brazil and other ordinary shipping sorts, which may lead to some return of confidence. A few cargoes of Burmah rice off the coast have sold, holders accepting easier rates, but the demand continues slow. There has been no further change in tea since the 21st inst., and the market is quiet. The public sales of Indian have gone with regularity. Quotations show no material alteration, and the supply has decreased also of China import. Sugar continues very dull. Some transactions are reported in Madras Jaggery at current depressed quotations—viz., 10s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt. on the spot, and several floating cargoes Java sold at previous rates to a further slight decline. Beet was receded 3d. to 6d. per cwt., and refined is generally easier. About two-thirds of the cinnamon at public sale on Monday found buyers at January rates to 1d. per lb. less for common to medium qualities, while a few parcels very superior realised better prices. In other spices the only change during the week is a fall of nearly ¼d. per lb. upon Singapore white pepper. Ceylon cocoa has sold at about steady rates. Cinchona at public sales realised better prices.

THE CASUALTIES AT EL TEH—Major Montagu Maule Slade, of the 10th Hussars, was the third son of the late Lieutenant General Marcus John Slade, formerly commanding the Midland District, and late Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey. He was born in 1849, and in 1868 was appointed cornet in the 18th Hussars. He gained his lieutenancy in 1871, and in 1878, having been gazetted as captain, exchanged into the 10th Hussars. In 1882 he was appointed major. He served with the 10th Hussars in the Afghan War in 1878-79, and was present in the engagement at Fettehabad, where he was mentioned in the despatches. He was the brother of Major J. R. Slade, C.B., deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster general on the staff of the Western District, Royal Artillery. Major J. R. Slade, it will be remembered, distinguished himself in the retreat from Maiwand. The deceased officer was also a brother of Captain F. G. Slade, R.H.A., who is on Sir F. Wood's staff. Lieutenant Francis Noel Probyn, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, was born in 1855. He entered the Army as sub-lieutenant of the 40th Foot in 1874, and, having been appointed lieutenant, he exchanged into the Bengal Cavalry in 1879. Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Freeman, of the 19th Hussars, was born in 1858. He entered the Army in 1879 as second lieutenant in the 19th Hussars, and was gazetted lieutenant in 1881. He served with his regiment in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

THE "JOURNAL OF INDIAN ART."—By a resolution of the 14th of March, 1883, the Government of India decided to take certain steps for the improvement of the ordinary manufactures and also of the art products of India, and for the promotion of trade in them. By the 18th section of this official ordinance it was arranged that an annual art journal should be published, and that the first number should appear at the expense of the Indian Government before the opening of the Calcutta Exhibition. In accordance with this decision, the first number of the *Journal of Indian Art* made its appearance in January, and as it contained an excellent and instructive paper by Mr. J. L. Kipling on the subject of the brass and copper wares of the Punjab and Cashmere illustrated by ten plates, it may be said to have made a very reliable beginning. In consequence of its success, it was determined that the *Journal of Indian Art* should be published quar-

terly, at least as an experiment. The second number, bearing the nominal date of April, has consequently been put into circulation. The article of which this journal is composed is written by Surgeon Major Hendley, on the subject of "Enamelling, and other Industrial Arts of Rajputana, Central India, &c.," Surgeon Major Hendley's intimate connection with the State of Jeypoor, where the Exhibition was held last year, having given him special facilities of mastering this subject. His description is also simplified by some excellent plates produced under the skilful direction of Mr. W. Griggs. With regard to the objects sought to be attained, the following passage may be quoted from the preface, contributed by Mr. E. C. Buck, the secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue Department. "One of the most important matters in connection with the extension of a demand for Indian art-ware is to decide how far it is legitimate to adapt oriental workmanship and designs to articles of modern utility in Europe and America. To what extent also can Eastern designs and workmanship be applied to Western forms? The issue is one of some difficulty. But unless it is decided, no extended use can be made of Indian art manufactures." It is hoped that the establishment of the *Journal of Indian Art* will facilitate the solution of the practical difficulty, and that those who are interested in the subject will support it. The Government of India has set an example which every lover of Indian art ought to follow.

THE ANNEXATION OF MERV.—At a meeting of the Balloon Society of Great Britain, held on Friday in the lecture-room of the Royal Aquarium, and presided over by Colonel Parker Gilmore, a paper on "The Russian Annexation of Merv and Government Policy in Afghanistan" was read by Mr. Charles Marvin. Giving a realistic sketch of a Russian invasion of India, he briefly described Baku and its resources, and said there would be no difficulty in ferrying an army across the Caspian, nor yet in conveying it in tugged barges to Michaelovsk should the railway from Krasnovodsk to that point be not then finished. At Michaelovsk the army would first come to the desert, over which one would now travel by rail to Kizil Arvat. At the extremity of the Transcaspian Railway there was no more desert, in the strict sense of the word, all the way to India. Merv three years ago was one of the most inaccessible spots in the world, yet in a few weeks' time Merv would be within the Postal Union. Describing the route by stages, the lecturer said that now the Merv Turcomans were annexed Russia had no enemies to fear the whole way to Herat. Of course, to an army advancing from Askabad, Merv did not lie upon the road to India; Sarakhs was undoubtedly the stepping-stone to Herat to an army operating from the Caspian. But until Merv was annexed Russia could not turn the corner at Sarakhs and advance along the Hari Rud to Herat without exposing her flank to the attack of 50,000 of the finest horsemen in the world. Russia had, in a word, broken down the only living barrier intervening between the Caspian and Herat. Deriding the idea that a line drawn on paper would prevent the Russians from crossing the boundary, he stated that we must put the Sepoy alongside Sarakhs if we wanted to keep the Cossack back. We have now entered upon the most critical period of the Central Asian question, and unless the country insisted upon a firm, clear, decisive, patriotic policy on the part of the Government, we should have a repetition of the Egyptian muddle, with this difference, that our opponents would not be the sheep-like fellaheen, but men who would take advantage of every blunder. The following resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, and seconded by Mr. J. W. Brewer, C.E.:—"That this meeting wishes to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity for taking active measures to counteract the effect of the Russian annexation of Merv, such measures being, in its humble opinion, the appointment of an English Consul at Sarakhs, the immediate completion of the Railway to Quetta, and the commencement of negotiations with the Ameer for placing English representation at Candahar and Herat as a return for the subsidy of £10,000 a month now accorded him." This was met by a counter resolution, proposed by Mr. Martin Wood:—"That the true line of defence of India is that of her natural boundaries west of the Indus, that her political strength consists in the contentment of her people with our rule, and in the support of a friendly and independent Afghanistan; that if any menace against India should proceed from Russian commanders, the proper course to repel it would be by remonstrance or direct attack in Europe, instead of by the weak and unworthy method of forcing India to sustain the risk and cost of large warlike operations." The discussion was adjourned to next Friday.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

THURSDAY.—Although yesterday's prices of bar silver and Mexican dollars have been repeated to-day, they are quite nominal, and the parcels brought by the West India steamer Elbe have yet to be dealt with. India and China exchange rates are dull, at 1s. 7½d. in both Bombay and Calcutta, 5s. 0½d. in Shanghai, and 3s. 8¼d. in Hongkong. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper is still quoted at 81½ to 81¾, and the Four per Cents. are firm at 79½ to 79¾.

FRIDAY.—The bar silver brought by the Elbe has been sold to day at 51½d. per ounce, but there has been no business in Mexican dollars, which are nominally quoted at 49½d. per ounce. Indian exchange rates are weaker, at 1s. 7 23-32d. in Bombay, and 1s. 7 11-16d. in Calcutta. Rupee Paper also is easier, at 81½ to 81¾, and 79¼ to 79½ for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. respectively.

SATURDAY.—Business has been quite at a standstill, and although prices are nominally unaltered, the tendency is dull in view of a further fall in the Indian exchange rates to 1s. 7½d., in Calcutta, and 1s. 7 21-32d. in Bombay. China exchange rates remain at 3s. 8¼d. in Hongkong, and 5s. 0½d. in Shanghai. Rupee Paper has been very quiet, and is unaltered.

MONDAY.—The market for refined bar silver has been inactive, supplies being very scarce. The Calcutta rate for transfers had advanced 1-16d. to 1s. 7 11-16d., Bombay remaining at 1s. 7 21-32d. The China exchange rates are unaltered. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper has been in rather more demand, and closed ¼ higher at 81½ to 81¾, the Four per Cent. being unaltered at 79¼ to 79½. The Indian Council sold five lakhs of bills on Calcutta at 1s. 7¾d. per rupee.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

MERV.

Sir H. TYLER asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, having regard to recent events in Turcomania, and the Russian advance to Merv, Her Majesty's Government would now reconsider the question of extending the railway from Sibi in the direction of Candahar, not merely for strategical purposes, but also for facilitating British commerce with Central Asia.

Mr. GLADSTONE: Her Majesty's Government are sensible of the fact that it may be necessary, as indicated in the question of the hon. member, to reconsider the question of extending the railway, at all events, as far as Quetta. (Opposition cheers.) It may be well that I should add that there is already in process of construction a road to Quetta by a route which would, in a great measure, be the foundation, if I may so speak, of the proposed railway. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. GIBSON asked the Under Secretary for India whether any, and what, steps had been taken since last August by Her Majesty's Government to meet the grievances of the Indian medical service and to lessen the dissatisfaction which existed in all its ranks.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: Last year I stated that, in view of the gradual removal of the existing disadvantages to the Indian Medical Service of having more officers than there were substantive posts for them to fill, the number of annual appointments would be reduced to the lowest pitch compatible with justice to existing students and the future efficiency of the department. This measure is still being carried out. Only ten appointments were made to the service last year, and only ten will be made this year. It is not proposed to take any other step but this, which must prove effectual in adjusting a due proportion between the number of charges and of officers to hold them.

Mr. GIBSON gave notice to call attention to this subject at the earliest possible moment. (Hear, hear.)

PROSECUTIONS IN MADRAS.

Mr. J. MCCARTHY asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he would cause inquiry to be made as to the truth of the statement in the *Times of India* of the 1st inst. that Mr. Grant Duff had called on the Advocate-General to give his opinion as to the advisability of prosecuting for redition the native members of the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, for discussing politics within the precincts of the club.

Mr. CROSS: The question of the hon. member for Longford is based, as I understand, upon a report in a Bombay newspaper and really, unless the hon. member can give me some better authority, I hope he will not think me discourteous if I decline to trouble the Government of Madras with the inquiry suggested.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE ANNEXATION OF MERV.

Baron H. DE WORMS asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the following telegram from Vienna—"It is reported that the English Government intends to reply to the annexation of Merv by taking important measures for the protection of Herat. The English Garrison at Quetta, it is said, will be reinforced, the Indian railroad over Sibi will be prolonged to Quetta, and eventually to Candahar, and Russia will be given to understand that England considers Herat to be within the sphere of her protection, while the authorities at Herat are to be warned that England will not tolerate foreign interference of any kind,"—correctly indicated the step of Her Majesty's Government intended to take in view of the annexation of Merv by Russia. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CROSS: The hon. member for Greenwich asks whether

a certain course of action, attributed to Her Majesty's Government by the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, correctly indicates the steps which Her Majesty's Government intend to take in view of the annexation of Merv by Russia. On Feb. 22, the President of the Local Government Board stated on behalf of the Government, and in reply to the hon. member for Mid Lincoln, that the matter was now the subject of diplomatic communications, and that it was not possible for the Government to speak in detail upon it at the present time. He also drew attention to the engagements entered into with the Ameer in 1880, and reiterated in 1883, by which, on certain conditions, we undertake to aid the Ameer in repelling unprovoked aggression on his dominions, of which Herat forms a part. I hope the hon. gentleman will agree with me in thinking that the means by which these engagements are to be fulfilled must rest with Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear).

THE QUETTA RAILWAY.

Mr. ONSLOW asked whether Her Majesty's Government had given any further instructions for the prosecution of the Quetta Railway.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE said that the matter was the subject of communication between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India.

Mr. BOURKE asked when papers on the subject would be laid upon the table.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE replied that it was impossible to fix any particular date for the production of the papers.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES

FOSTER—BANKS—Feb. 19, at St. Martin's, Scarborough, William Shrubsole Foster, Esq., Ind an Civil Service, to Edith Frances, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. J. Banks of St. Catherine's, Doncaster.

GIBERNE—BULLER—Feb. 26, at the parish church, Epsom, Edgar Giberne, Esq., only son of the late George Giberne, Esq. of Epsom, and of the Indian Civil Service, to Caroline Alexandra, second daughter of Colonel Hornby Buller, H.M. Body Guard, of Down Hall, Epsom.

DEATHS.

CAVIE—Feb. 20, at Brompton, after much suffering, William Lyon Cavia, elder brother of Lyona, wife of Sir John W. Campbell, Bart.

GIFFARD—Feb. 27, (Ash Wednesday), at 53, St. George's-square, S.W., Captain James Coombes Giffard, late Madras Native Infantry, youngest and only surviving son of the late Admiral Giffard, of Southampton, aged 63.

MATHEWSON—Feb. 28, at 26, Lansdowne-street, Brighton, James Mathewson, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 65.

SIMPSON—Feb. 27, at 60, Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, Clement Simpson, of Madras, aged 52.

TONNERRE—Feb. 20, at Camden, Sidmouth, Dr. Charles Fabre Tonnerre, late of Calcutta.

MALT LIQUOR IN INDIA.

THE consumption of malt liquor of local brew is steadily increasing in the army, while the quantity imported from England is yearly diminishing. In order to show the growth of the local supply, it is necessary to go back ten years. In the official year 1872-73, the annual cost, including freight, of malt liquor imported for the British troops in India, was £129,000; while the expenditure in India for malt liquor brewed locally amounted to Rs. 239,000.

During the ten years from 1872-73 to 1882-83, the cost of the malt liquor imported has diminished to £101,000, *i.e.*, a decrease of £28,000; while the expenditure for locally brewed beer and porter has risen to Rs. 18,13,000, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 15,74,000.

The total expenditure, including freight, in England and India for each of the years above mentioned, is given below, the payments in England being converted at twelve rupees to the pound, or 1s. 8d. the rupee.

| | In England. Rs. | In India. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1872-73 | 23,88,000 | 2,39,000 | 26,27,000 |
| 1873-74 | 28,84,000 | 2,97,000 | 31,81,000 |
| 1874-75 | 28,57,000 | 3,23,000 | 31,80,000 |
| 1875-76 | 32,61,000 | 4,15,000 | 36,76,000 |
| 1876-77 | 28,84,000 | 7,55,000 | 36,39,000 |
| 1877-78 | 19,78,000 | 9,65,000 | 29,43,000 |
| 1878-79 | 14,56,000 | 9,18,000 | 23,74,000 |
| 1879-80 | 9,18,000 | 9,37,000 | 18,55,000 |
| 1880-81 | 12,97,000 | 18,39,000 | 31,36,000 |
| 1881-82 | 10,87,000 | 18,28,000 | 29,15,000 |
| 1882-83 | 12,12,000 | 18,13,000 | 30,25,000 |

These results ought to be gratifying to the shareholders proprietors, and managers of breweries in India, who will, no doubt, use their best exertions towards maintaining the standard of their malt liquors, which certainly appear to be much appreciated by British soldiers, notwithstanding that the price at which they are retailed in regimental canteens is the same, *viz.*, four annas per quart, as that charged for the imported article.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 22. Fairy, Manila.—23. Ancona (s), Calcutta; Cameo (s), Akyab; Remittent, Samarang; Peter Stuart, Calcutta.—24. Deucalion (s), Shanghai; H.M.S. Malabar, Bombay; Ulysses (s), Shanghai; Florida, Moulmein.—25. Prince Llewellyn (s), Karachi; Hengist, Java; Prins Frederik (s), Batavia; Jorawur, Calcutta.—26. Crown of Arragon (s), Bombay; Trojan (s), Capetown; Peri, Chittagong.—27. Lepanto (s), Bombay; Pekin (s), Bombay; British Empire, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 8. Prinz Albrecht (s), Cardiff; Punjab (s), Bussorah; C. Mackintosh (s), Liverpool; Loch Rannoch (s), Cardiff.—9. Hydaspes (s), Shanghai; Colaba (s), Rangoon; Roxburgh (s), Cardiff.—10. Reinbeck (s), Mauritius; Altonower (s), Newcastle; Bretwalda (s), Newport; C. of Caithness (s), Cardiff; Avoca (s), Zanzibar.—11. Mozart (s), Shield; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur; Pachumba, Karachi; Wydale (s), Cardiff; Marlborough (s), Chittagong.—12. Scindia (s), Karachi; St. Dunstan (s), Rangoon.—13. Bouldana (s), Calcutta; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—14. China (s), Genoa.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 3. Clan Matheson (s), Liverpool; Broomhall, Penarth.—4. Purulia (s), Singapore; Satara (s), Rangoon; Maharathi (s), Rangoon.—6. Maharani (s), Rangoon; Aurora, New York; Centurion, River Plate; Brandon, Liverpool.—7. Governor (s), Liverpool; Chilka (s), Rangoon.—8. Kistna, Liverpool; City of Berwick, Mauritius; John Davie, Port Louis; Glenarchy, London.—9. Deccan (s), London; Scindia (s), Bombay.—10. India (s), London.

MADRAS.—Feb. 5. India (s), London.—6. Quetta (s), Calcutta; Nowshera (s), Bombay; Tibre (s), Calcutta.—7. Himalaya (s), Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 23. Croma (s), Bombay; Red Sea (s), Bombay; Viceroy (s), Bombay; Wiston Hall (s), Bombay; Brenda, Calcutta; Ceiro (s), Bombay; Samarang (s), Batavia.—24. Clan Murray (s), Bombay; Clan M'Pherson (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Woodside (s), Mauritius.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 8. Knarwater (s), Marseilles; Accomac (s), Diamond Island; Deepdale (s), Antwerp; Surat (s), Trieste.—9. Euphrates (s), Karachi; G. M. Stanwood, Mauritius; Perim (s), Calcutta; Clyde (s), China; Limwood (s), Marseilles.—11. P. Garfield (s), Karachi.—12. Menzaleh (s), Pondicherry; Chupra (s), Rangoon.—13. Punjab (s), Persian Gulf; Mascotte (s), Marseilles; Nerbudda (s), Calcutta; Chindwara (s), Calcutta.—14. Bhownuggur, Bhownuggur; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 3. Steamer Huzara.—4. Quetta and Tibre.—5. Capella and Newcomen.—7. City of Manchester.—8. Chanda.—9. Galatia.—10. Calcutta, Baghdad, and Clan Sinclair.

MADRAS.—Feb. 5. Rouen (s), Cocanada; Bhundara (s), Bombay.—6. Deccan (s), Calcutta; Tibre (s), Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Surat*, Feb. 23.—From Bombay: Mr. Irving, Mr. Guilleme, Mr. Platt, Mr. A. Santa Maria, Mr. H. Mourse, Mr. W. W. Drew.

AT VENICE.—Per *Surat*, Feb. 25.—From Bombay: Mr. Irving, Mr. Guilleme, Mr. Platt, Mr. A. Santa Maria, Mr. H. Mourse, Mr. W. W. Drew.

AT SUZ.—Per *Hydaspes*, Feb. 26.—From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Laird, Mr. R. W. Travers, Mr. G. Tutill, Mr. Brown, Mr. Gowan, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Sealey, Mr. Heriot, Mr. Hirschorn, Mr. and Mrs. Stothert, Mr. Cavan, Mr. S. Moore and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Whishan, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Crawford.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Tanjore*, March 1.—From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Laird, Mr. R. W. Towers, Mr. W. S. H. Brown, Mr. Gowan, Mr. J. S. Hamilton, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. Pring, Mr. Cornelius, Mr. Bayce, Mr. J. Stevenson.

AT MARSEILLES.—Per *Teheran*, March 1.—From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood, Mr. R. Ribbertrop, Mr. J. E. Gorst, M.P., Mr. W. Colclough, Mr. E. Haines, Mr. J. Stewart, Right Hon. Earl and Countess of Roseberry.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Hydaspes*, Feb. 15.—For London: Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Presswell and six children, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Stothert, Mr. George Heriot, Mrs. Hibbert, Mr. F. T. Hamilton, Dr. J. C. and Mrs. Whishaw, Master Horan, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. F. E. Moore and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nutt, Mrs. and Miss Gouldie, Mr. A. Hirschorn, Mr. Cavan. For Brindisi: Mr. G. Grant, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Hindley and two Misses Hindley. For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Mitchell, Mr. W. T. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Laird. For Suz: Mr. F. Cook, Mr. F. Baker, Mr. Geo. Tutill, Mr. Streichenberg, Mrs. Brinckman, Miss Brinckman, Mr. W. K. Sealey. For Marseilles: Mr. R. M. Towers.

Passengers per Clan Line Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, sailed Feb. 5.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Phillely, Mrs. McLaren and two children, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macmillan and three children, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Russell, and Master Russell, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Ormsby and three children, Mr. Gavin Walker, Mr. Herbert Anderson, Mr. George Smith.

Sir George Greaves and Colonel Sandford have returned to Army Head-quarters in Calcutta. Sir Charles Macgregor is expected shortly.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent. | Rs. 96½ to 97½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. | 100 to 101 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan | — |
| Ten years | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 107½ |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up | Cash |
|------------------------------------|---------|------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| INDIAN BANKS | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 745 |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 850 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 630 |
| Agra | 1,100 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28 | 700 |
| National of India | 12½ | 85 |
| Oriental | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba | 700 | 805 |
| Frere | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 385 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton | 2,850 | 1,090 |
| Albert Ginning | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi | 1,100 | 1120 |
| Apollo (small shares) | 2,200 | 335 |
| Bellar | 1,000 | 560 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning | 500 | 555 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning | 250 | 50 |
| Carwar | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba | 1,880 | 1,310 |
| Dholera Ginning | 300 | 200 |
| East India | 1,000 | 1,195 |
| Fort | 8,500 | 2,600 |
| French | 500 | 640 |
| Sind | 750 | 560 |
| Mofussil | 400 | 415 |
| New Indian | 125 | 210 |
| Prince of Wales | 500 | 630 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,700 | 1,230 |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart | 400 | 870 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad | 1,000 | 1,415 |
| Anglo-Indian | 100 | 138 |
| Alfred Manufacturing | 500 | 520 |
| Alliance Spinning | 700 | 950 |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 100 | 38 |
| Bombay United | 1,000 | 1085 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. | 500 | 710 |
| Coorla Mills | 1,000 | 815 |
| D. Spinning | 2,000 | 520 |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | 1,010 |
| Hyderabad Spinning | 1,000 | 1,275 |
| Khandeish | 1,000 | 390 |
| Madras | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 3,300 |
| Manchester Spinning | 50 | 255 |
| Mazagon Spinning | 250 | — |
| National Spinning | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,000 | 1100 |
| Oriental | 625 | 705 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 500 | 250 |
| Sholapore Mills | 1,000 | 1,530 |
| Victoria Mills | 1,000 | 780 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New 50 Shares | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. | 21-13-1 | — |
| Do. New 50 Shares | — | — |
| B., B. & Cent. India (New 18 Shares) 106-15-5 | — | 352 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Saw Mills | 1,000 | 500 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory | 100 | 130 |
| Bombay Burma Trading | 1,500 | 4,630 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300 | 320 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,350 |
| Tracher and Co | 500 | 1,285 |
| Thacker and Co. | 100 | 180 |

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| % Promissory Notes | Rs. 96 13 to 96 14 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) | 99 0 to — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) | 99 12 to 100 0 |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) | 99 12 to 100 0 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) | Pd. off. |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 101 0 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 102 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1880) | 107 0 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) | 107 12 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) | 105 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra | 100 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings | 100 | 121 to 122 |
| Allahabad | 100 | 180 to — |
| Alliance of Simla | 100 | 128 to — |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 835 to — |
| Do. of Upper India | 100 | 125 to — |
| Delhi and London | 123 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya | 100 | 115 to 116 |
| Mussoorie | 100 | 115 to — |
| National of India | 12½ | 84 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation | 500 | 540 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100 | 23 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute | 100 | 90 to 30 |
| Bally Paper Mills | 100 | 160 to — |
| Barnagore Jute | 100 | 80 to 81 |
| Bengal Coal | 1000 | 1420 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills | 100 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. | 100 | 84 to 86 |
| Bonded Warehouse | 445 | 350 to 360 |
| Bowrah Cotton Mills | 100 | 45 to — |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills | 80 | 91 to 92 |
| Burnakur Coal | 100 | 135 to — |
| Calcutta Docking | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | 130 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. | 85 | 75 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100 | 126 to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press | 100 | 109 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway | 100 | 101 to — |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | 50 to — |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | 100 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway | 100 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal | 250 | 215 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory | 100 | 44 to — |
| Goswary Cotton Mills | 200 | 220 to — |
| Gouripore | 100 | 88 to 89 |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 102 to — |
| Howrah Docking | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills | 100 | 82 to 83 |
| India General Steam Navigation | 1000 | 1700 to — |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping | 100 | 107 to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery | 100 | 145 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nasmith's Patent Press | 100 | 82 to 84 |
| Nanthopore Indigo | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerbloom Coal | 100 | 92 to — |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway | 100 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association | 100 | 60 to 62 |
| Riverside Press | 30 | 62 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas | 100 | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail | — | 280 to — |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing | 100 | 53 to — |
| Strand Bank Press | 100 | 82 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | 96 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arctupore (Cachar) | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam | 100 | 540 to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) | 100 | 45 to — |
| Do. contributory | 80 | 24 to 25 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) | 200 | 240 to — |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 120 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Burkholia (Cachar) | 100 | 56 to 67 |
| Central Cachar | 200 | 136 to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Chota Nagpore | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) | 100 | 78 to — |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling | 100 | 115 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) | 100 | 30 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) | 90 | 45 to 46 |
| Dehra Doon | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) | 100 | 98 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) | 100 | 62 to — |
| Eastern Cachar | 100 | 70 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 53 to 54 |
| Giel's (Darjiling) | 100 | 73 to 74 |
| Gowhaty (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Hoolmuree (Assam) | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) | 100 | 75 to — |
| Indian Terai | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellapore (Cachar) | 250 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Kalscherra (Cachar) | 100 | 61 to — |
| Kangra Valley | 100 | par. |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) | 100 | 35 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling | 250 | 145 to — |
| Do. contributory | 200 | 130 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai | 100 | 100 to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) | 100 | 212 to — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) | 100 | 77 to 78 |
| Loobah | 100 | 145 to — |
| Lower Assam | 67½ | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) | 100 | — to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 40 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 30 to — |
| Moran (Assam) | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) | 100 | 80 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) | 200 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) | 200 | — to — |
| New Gholia Ghat (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) | 30 | 120 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) | 200 | — to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) | 85 | 64 to 65 |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) | 100 | 55 to — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar | 50 | par. |
| Seemah | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah | 100 | 105 to — |
| Singell (Darjiling) | 100 | 86 to — |
| Soom (Darjiling) | 100 | 97 to — |
| Springside (Darjiling) | 100 | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendarras (Darjiling) | 100 | 85 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) | 100 | 121 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) | 95 | 114 to — |
| Tu'var (Darjiling) | 100 | 185 to — |
| Upper Assam | 100 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—Feb. 4.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Four per cents | 1½ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 | 3½ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) | 3½ to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) | 1½ to 1½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks demand | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7½d. |
| Do. 3 mo. sight | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 4 do. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7 15-16d. | 1s. 7½d. |
| Do. 6 do. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 8 3-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight | — | 1s. 8 3-16d. | 1s. 8½d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | 1s. 8 3-16d. | 1s. 8½d. |
| Do. 6 mo. sight | — | 1s. 8 3-16d. | 1s. 8½d. |
| Do. 1 do. | — | 1s. 8 3-16d. | 1s. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—March 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|---|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 | 101½ to 101½ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 | 101½ to 102 |
| 4 India Enfranch Paper | 79½ to 79½ |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 | — to — |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 | 81½ to 81½ |
| 4 Do. Rupee Deb. 1882 | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 | — to — |
| 4 Do. | 101 to 103 |
| 4 Mauritius, 1881 | 102 to 104 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. | 100 to 102 |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government | 100 to 102 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| Perpetual Debenture Stocks. | Paid. | Price. |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. | 100 | 108 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. | 100 | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. | 100 | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | |
|--|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 | 144 to 146 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 | 150 to 152 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1933 | 25 to 25½ |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1½) | 24 to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½ | 131 to 133 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. 100 | 144 to 146 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. all | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. 100 | 117 to 119 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. 100 | 111 to 113 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. 100 | 123 to 125 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. — | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. 100 | — to — |

TELEGRAPHS.

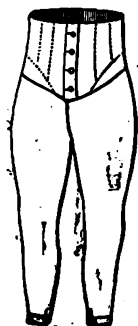
| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Eastern | 10½ | 10½ | to 11 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. | 100 | — | to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. | 100 | 100 | to 103 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference .. | 10 | 12½ | to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China .. | 10 | 11 | to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 .. | 100 | 107 | to 110 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 .. | — | 102 | to 105 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 .. | — | 102 | to 105 |
| Indo-European | 25 | 30 | to 31 |

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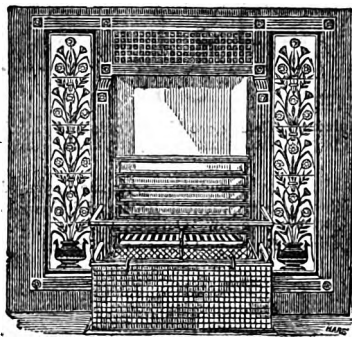
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| | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|-----------|
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| Clan Cameron | | | March 25. |
| Clan Macarthur | | | April 5. |

CAPE.

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|-----------|
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Feb. 22; Madras and Allahabad, Feb. 20; Calcutta, Feb. 19.

THE further disclosures about the extent of the recent Russian advance on Merv and the Afghan frontier, which appeared in the telegrams from St. Petersburg yesterday, are such as greatly to increase the disquietude with which that advance must be regarded by every British patriot. It now appears that the advance has not been confined to the Merv line of country, but has been even more startling on the direct line of march to Herat, extending possibly to Sarakhs itself, the great military station that commands that frontier. With the Russians at Merv, and the English rolled back from Kandahar to Quetta, Herat was already clearly at the mercy of the former; but at Sarakhs the Cossack will be actually, from a military point of view, in the very vicinity of Herat.

MR. MARVIN has published a second pamphlet on the Merv advance ("Russia's Power of Seizing Herat, and Concentrating an Army there to threaten India") which is not less striking and powerful than the one which attracted so much attention a fortnight ago. Both are published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.; and will be eagerly read by every one who wishes to get a clear insight into the present alarming state of affairs.

THE nation will await with impatience the full explanation of Ministerial intentions in view of this great crisis. As the Afghan correspondence cannot be published for three weeks yet, it is not too much to ask that Mr. Gladstone should in the meantime vouchsafe a full and clear statement of what has been done, and what is proposed. The political effect of a bold and straightforward declaration of policy will be invaluable both in India and in Europe at this juncture.

WE entirely sympathise with Sir Auckland Colvin in his financial difficulties, in regard to the coming Budget—which is to be published in the *Gazette* this week, and will not be debated in Council. Sir Auckland has come into office after an extravagant Administration has been working its wicked will on the expenditure; and he naturally has to fall back on "that wretched opium crop" to explain the unpleasant results.

THE large and progressive revenue from the railways is the one bright spot in the financial outlook. And yet Lord Ripon has been vigorously stopping all railway extension, on the very insufficient plea that a Parliamentary Select Committee is to sit on the subject this session. When Mr. Chamberlain does not wish his Merchant Shipping Bill to be too narrowly scrutinised by the shipowners, he declares that a Select Committee means a delay of three or four years; but what is sauce for Ripon's goose is not sauce for the Schnadhorst gander.

NOTWITHSTANDING recent financial bungling and extravagance, the *Times* correspondent says:—

"On the whole, there is good ground for believing that the Budget will show the position to be a satisfactory one; although of course a war, or a failure of the rains in the coming year, would affect that position seriously."

That so much hope can be felt is due entirely to the sound system of finance inaugurated by Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey, of which not all the subsequent lavishness has been able to deprive us entirely.

WE heartily congratulate His Highness the young

Nizam on his progress towards recovery from his late alarming attack of cholera. Any accident to the young Prince would be a national calamity, and we sincerely trust that the recent improvement in his condition may be maintained.

THE judges of the Calcutta High Court have done well to record their emphatic protest against Lord Hartington's most improper strictures on their minute, *in re* the Ilbert Bill, No. 1. We are specially glad to observe that the Native judges have loyally joined in this indication of the honour of the Indian Bench. We hope that Lord Hartington will see the propriety of withdrawing and apologising for his unseemly remarks; and that then we may bid farewell for ever, to the unhappy controversy in which they formed a most distressing incident.

WE desire to attract the attention of all our readers to the important meeting of the National Indian Association that is to be held in the Council Room of Exeter Hall at 4 p.m. next Monday. Sir Arthur Hobhouse will take the chair, and the list of speakers is a most attractive one. The immense importance of the work of this Association and its strictly non-political character ought to secure for it the heartiest support from all those who take an interest in the affairs of India, and who desire to forward that cordial *rapprochement* between the English and the Indian subjects of Her Majesty, which is the best security for the prosperity and good government of our great Eastern dependency. The warm interest taken by Sir Arthur Hobhouse in the success of the National Indian Association is not the least of the claims of the right honourable gentleman to the gratitude alike of Indians and Anglo-Indians. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, whose career as an Indian statesman has been marked by a zealous care for the educational advancement of our Indian fellow-subjects, perhaps unmatched among living Anglo-Indians, will fitly move the first resolution next Monday; and the announcement that Sir Alexander will be followed by that veteran philanthropist, Sir John Phear, by Sir Lepel Griffin, and by Dr. Leitner, will be received with entire satisfaction by all sections of the Indian and Anglo-Indian community in London. Mr. Bhownaggee and Mr. Hamid Khan will most worthily represent our Indian visitors on the occasion. Some less distinctively Indian speakers will add a cosmopolitan interest to the meeting; and altogether we can with confidence predict a most interesting and agreeable gathering.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN, whose lecture on Merv at the Royal Aquarium a few days ago, was such a complete success, has received encouragement from an unexpected quarter—from the working men, as the following telegram addressed to him from the Working Men's Conservative Native Club, Landport, will show:—"Unanimous resolution from club numbering over one hundred working men assembled to hear a lecture on Merv by Mr. Robson, that we express our hearty sympathy with Charles Marvin in his works and lecture on the Central Asian Question, and hope the same will be taken up by Conservative working men throughout England." After this, the *Pall Mall Gazette* will have the audacity to reiterate that "Mr. Marvin and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., are the only two persons who care about Merv."

THE *United Service Gazette* says:—

"Russia's annexation of Merv continues to occupy public attention on the Continent, the *Temps* observing that Russia owes this important acquisition entirely to her prestige. It is just now the fashion in England to smile at Sir Henry Rawlinson's warnings; but the English Cabinet is not losing sight of certain precautionary measures which are dictated by the most ordinary prudence; and Mr. Gladstone has announced that the Sibi line is to be prolonged to Quetta. But the Sepoys would have to march 514 miles from Quetta to succour Herat, while from Merv the Russian soldiers would only have to advance 240 miles to possess themselves of the key of India. Merv has been annexed, despite Gortschakoff's solemn promises

to England. The *Temps* does not regard as particularly efficacious the declaration which the Gladstone Cabinet is reported to have made to the St. Petersburg Government, to the effect that it regards Herat as lying within its own sphere of influence. The truth is, adds the French journal, that England is paralysed by Egypt and the Soudan, and that she has no alternative but to put a good face on the matter."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week previous to the departure of the mail:—

"Shahzada Shahpur, son of Shah Shooja, the Suddozai King of Afghanistan."

WITH respect to the Freight Market, the following is by the *Englishman* corrected up to 2 p.m., Tuesday, Feb. 19:—

"The state of deadlock reported in our last issue may be said to continue, as most of the owners are beginning to lay up their ships, discharge their crews, and wait for better freights. At the same time it must be admitted that if vessels were offering to accept ready employment, they would find very little inquiry for the tonnage to any quarter of the world, as produce still remains very scarce. Six vessels have been worked off during the week, only for Liverpool, two for Dundee, one for the Continent, one for New York, and one for Mauritius, but our unfixed tonnage has again increased to 43,000 tons."

By the arrival of the present mail, we have received neither the Indigo and Tea Reports, nor the summary of the Reports of the Weather and the Crops:

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegram from the Indian correspondent of the *Times* is dated Calcutta, March 9:—

"Recent events in the Soudan do not appear to have excited much interest among the native journalists in India. They confine themselves, as a general rule, to a discussion of the probability of the employment of an Indian contingent against the rebels; and to protesting that the expenses of such a contingent should not be charged against India—which country, they maintain, has no interest in the campaign."

THE GERMAN CHOLERA COMMISSION.

"Dr Koch and his colleagues of the German Cholera Commission will proceed shortly to Goalpara and Darjeeling to prosecute further inquiries. After passing a few days there, they will return to Germany, but they hope to be back in India next winter to carry on their very important and useful labours."

"The Viceroy will leave Calcutta on Friday. He goes direct to Pattiala, where he is to stay for two or three days' shooting, arriving in Simla on the 22nd."

"For some years past it has been the practice of Indian Finance Ministers to present the Budget in the Legislative Council only when fresh taxation involving legislation is to be imposed. The precedent will be followed this year; and as no new taxes are required, Sir Auckland Colvin's first Budget will appear in the *Official Gazette* on or about Friday. It may be confidently predicted that the estimates for 1884-5 will show a surplus of about £300,000, which, if the year prove favourable, may be considered equivalent to not less than £800,000 on the accounts."

"Several circumstances have combined to render Sir Auckland Colvin's task one of great difficulty. In the first place, he labours under the disadvantage of having taken charge of the finances when more than half the year had expired, and of finding himself face to face with a serious deficiency in the opium revenue. The receipts from that source in 1884-5 will probably be less than those of the preceding year by about £900,000, owing to the short crop of 1883-4, which comes into the market in the ensuing year. Moreover, it is necessary to watch carefully the results to the revenue of the abolition of customs duties and the lowering of the salt-tax, effected by Sir Evelyn Baring in 1882-3. In view of these difficulties, the greatest caution is required in framing the estimates for the coming year; and it is not likely that such questions as the abolition of the license-tax or of the export duty on rice will be taken up now."

"But although the situation is one calling for the greatest caution, it is not without a brighter side. The railways continue to yield a large and progressive revenue; the consumption of salt increases steadily—the increase since the duty was lowered, two years ago, amounting to 10 per cent.; and the opium crop now on the ground, which will come into the market in 1885-6, promises exceptionally well. On the other hand, the spring crops in the upper provinces are poor on the unirrigated lands, owing to the failure of the winter rains. This fact, coupled with the low prices, and large stocks of wheat at home will probably diminish exports to some extent, and, therefore, railway receipts also."

"The Budget will probably announce the usual annual Pro-

ductive Works Loan, but it is doubtful whether that loan will be issued in London or Calcutta. In the present depressed state of Rupee Paper the probabilities seem to point to London."

"On the whole, there is good ground for believing that the Budget will show the position to be a satisfactory one; although of course a war, or a failure of the rains in the coming year would affect that position seriously."

"The news of the serious illness of the Nizam caused much excitement last week. He was seized with cholera on the evening of Saturday, the 1st, and for some hours his life was despaired of. The more dangerous symptoms abated on Sunday morning, and for the next few days he seemed to be steadily recovering. A relapse occurred on Wednesday, and it was rumoured here that the case was hopeless. Next morning brought better news, showing that the rumours prevalent had much exaggerated the danger. The latest amounts are that he is making steady progress, although he is still weak. A fatal termination of his illness would have been an event to be deplored for many reasons, and more especially in that it would have involved another long minority and Regency for Hyderabad, the next heir being only a few weeks old."

"The Calcutta Exhibition will be formally closed by the Viceroy to-morrow. The programme issued does not give promise of a very imposing ceremony, the chief feature being the reading of the report and of the jury awards, which have been given on the most liberal scale. Mr. Joubert, the promoter, gave a farewell luncheon to the exhibitors and others last week, and stated, in his speech, that about 1,000,000 persons had visited the Exhibition since it had been opened three months before, but that the receipts had fallen short of the expenditure by about a lakh of rupees."

"The Bengal Administration report for 1882-3, lately published, describes the year as one of fair harvests and prices, although the out-turn of the principal crops was not up to the high standard of the three previous years. The condition of the mass of the people is said to have been prosperous, and to continue to afford satisfactory evidence of their material progress. The Lieutenant Governor expresses his belief that the Rent Bill will remove a cause of much discontent and suffering in the present, and a source of great potential peril in the future. There was a decrease of serious crimes, a diminution of the gaol population, and a steady development of sea-borne trade. The Lieutenant Governor makes the following remarks regarding the Vernacular Press:—

"Although the discussions of public affairs were marred by the same spirit, the reckless hostility and the same ready acceptance of unfounded rumours which have disfigured them in former years, there were signs during the year under review that a better appreciation of the true responsibilities of journalism is gradually making its way among the higher class newspapers. Notwithstanding this improvement, it still must be admitted that, speaking generally, the Native Press is not what it should be. It is condemned by the local officers as systematically evincing unreasonable opposition towards the Government; and the truth of this assertion cannot be called in question."

"The Judges of the Calcutta High Court, including the native members, have addressed the Government, protesting against the language employed by Lord Hartington in the House of Commons, characterising their opinion on the Ilbert Bill as an obviously partisan document, wholly devoid of judicial authority. The Judges point out that the opinion thus stigmatised was in no sense volunteered, but was expressed in compliance with the desire of the Government to be favoured with the expression of their opinion on the Bill, and in conformity with the invariable usage on all important occasions of legislation. The expression of the opinions so requested, the Judges observed, is regarded by them as demanding the same conscientious care and impartiality as any other portion of their judicial duties; and imputations of partisanship or unfairness convey no less serious imputations on the integrity of the Court when made with reference to such communications than they would if made in the case of a judicial decision. The document impugned by Lord Hartington represented the unanimous opinion, arrived at after prolonged and anxious discussion, of the entire Bench of European Judges; and was prompted, the Judges maintain, by no other motive or feeling than the desire of faithfully discharging one of the most important of their functions. The letter concludes with a request that it may be laid on the table of the House of Commons, along with the other papers relating to the Bill."

"The subject of Russia in Central Asia is now beginning to attract more attention than heretofore from the native Indian newspapers. That the recent advances of Russia constitute a serious menace to India is very generally admitted. Some journals use these advances as the text for a sermon to England on her duty to India. One newspaper, the *Indian Mirror*, indulges in hardly veiled threats, and utters the warning that unless the Government does its utmost to conciliate the natives, the tenure of India by England will not be a long one, with Russia already almost at the gates."

THE following telegrams have also been received:—

"CALCUTTA, March 10.—The Viceroy formally closed the

Exhibition this afternoon, in presence of a fairly numerous, but not large, assemblage of spectators. The excessive heat of the weather doubtless tended to diminish the attendance. Lord Ripon and his suite entered the main building at half-past four, and were received by the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Committee, who conducted them across the courtyard to a handsome dais, of coloured marble, the work of Herr Pilbiger, of Vienna.

"The Lieutenant Governor then, addressing the Viceroy, stated that the total number of paying visitors between Dec. 5 and March 4 had been 817,000. If those who had enjoyed free admission were included, the total would be nearly a million. The daily average had been over 6,000—a number exceeding that of the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions.

"Lord Ripon, who spoke at some length, congratulated the Bengal Government and the promoters of the Exhibition on the success of the undertaking. He expressed his gratification at the presence of the Lieutenant Governor, whose absence from the opening ceremony, owing to illness, had, he said, thrown a gloom over the occasion. He next dwelt on the advantages of such enterprises as that which he was then closing, and, in conclusion, pronounced it closed. The guns of Fort William immediately announced the fact to the city. With the presentation of the jurors to the Viceroy ended a somewhat tame and unimpressive spectacle."

"ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—I hear that the necessary funds have already been assigned for the delimitation of the new frontier between Russia, Persia, and Afghanistan.

"It is proposed to separate the Amu Darya district from the province of Turkestan and include it in the Transcaspian Governorship, which arrangement will thus place the direction of Khivan affairs under General Komaroff at Askabad, and render any interference in that quarter on the part of the new Governor General of Tashkend impossible.

"The *Baku News* states that General Komaroff sent an expedition to the Mervians inviting them to settle on certain lands lying between Merv and the Russian lines which have been recently changed from desert sands into fertile soil by the restoration of several ancient irrigation canals watered by the river Tedjend. The chieftains of Merv, however, concluded that they had better surrender their independence altogether. This was, no doubt, the expedition led by Major Ali Khanoff. The latter, who is the favoured candidate for the Governorship of Merv, is a Mahomedan."

"VIENNA, March 10.—The *Pester Lloyd* has received a reply to the memorandum by a distinguished military man on the subject of Russian advances in Asia, which it recently published. This reply, it says, is from one eminently qualified to speak on the matter, and who, in his own sphere, is quite as competent an authority as the author of the first paper was on military questions.

"The new writer, referring to the generally prevalent belief that only England and her Indian possessions are threatened by the Russian advance in Central Asia, expresses an opinion that all the civilised nations on the Mediterranean coasts have also cause for apprehension; for they must have held the existence of the Syrian and Persian inland territories to be a security against the misfortune of Russia establishing herself among them. The author does not, indeed, apprehend, as the military correspondent did, an advance of Russia through the inhospitable and extensive Persian districts to the Persian Gulf, in which the maritime power of England could lock it up. He thinks that Russia may have a more feasible and valuable object in view. From Kara, *via* Diarbekr and Orfah, the Syrian coast may be reached in from 30 to 75 days. The intervening country offers greater resources, and the ruffianly Kurds have before been found accessible to the influence of the Russian rouble.

"Such an expedition would certainly be difficult if a Power like Persia should employ all its strength to defeat it. But against Persia, in such a case, the position on the Attek as a base, with Merv and Herat as flanking positions, would be of the utmost service. The impotence of the Shah's Government against the Turcomans is instanced as a proof that the Persian army would not be much of an obstacle. This writer therefore agrees with the former one that England ought to look to this matter. He remarks, however, that the idea is not novel, but a familiar subject of discussion both in England and in Austria."

A correspondent, writing from Kurrachee, says, that the heavy baggage belonging to the escort of Sir Robert Sandeman will reach Guadar on the 20th inst. Sir Robert Sandeman himself is expected to arrive on the 25th. He will leave Guadar with a number of Sirdars and the infantry on the 26th, in the *J. G. S. Ozarwitch*. The cavalry and artillery will follow.

It is believed that Colonel Luckhardt, Assistant Commissary General, Quetta District, will shortly go home on fifteen months' furlough on private affairs. It is also stated that Colonel Sexton, Superintendent of Army Clothing, Bombay, will probably take two years' furlough on private affairs in April next.

Her Majesty's Dragon, Captain Blithe, sailed on the 14th inst. for Aden.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ORIENTAL EXPERIENCE.*

A WORK by Sir R. Temple is always acceptable. He has a fund of information, a considerable amount of culture, and a cheery (if occasionally a somewhat credulous) optimism, which make a pleasant contrast to the style of some of our Anglo-Indian oracles. The nature of the present volume is rather too favourably set forth, perhaps, in the preface, where we are told "this book is intended to be a continuation of my two former books, 'India in 1880,' and 'Men and Events of My Time.'" For the present volume can hardly be called "a book," and its very nature contradicts the assertion as to its intention. As is properly explained in the succeeding sentences, it is "a collection of addresses and speeches delivered before Societies or Associations in Great Britain, and articles contributed to magazines." It is, then, a bundle of papers prepared for various ends, characterised (as the author himself says) by "a ceaseless variety," and put together mainly with the aid of the bookbinder. Indeed, nearly half of the papers do not relate to India at all. In the true sense of the word, this will not constitute "a book."

It would, however, be obviously impossible to do justice to such a work in any limits of the kind at our present disposal. We may say roughly that the collection falls into three portions of which the value varies with the nature of the subject. The geographical section comes first, alike in position and in merit, being marked by sound research, clear exposition, and a picturesque style. The philosophic and religious division is the worst, being shallow, sophistical, and supported by questionable statistics; while the third, the articles devoted to political economy and history, must be left to the judgment of competent readers, with the assurance that they contain matter for thought, if not for unhesitating acquiescence. Some notion of the need for caution may be formed from the fact that Sir R. Temple states (p. 132) that "there are 390,000 native Christians in India;" and further on (p. 161), that they "send their children to school without any exception whatever." Turning to the *Statistical Abstract*, we find that the native Christians are given from the census as nearly two millions, of whom about 95,000 are "under instruction." Even the excuse that his figures were supplied by the missionaries will not avail him because he is careful to add that he has verified them from the official reports of the Government (p. 133); obviously there are many times the number of native Christians that he gives, and they must have many times as many children. Other similar inaccuracies might be pointed out, such as the claim that the finance of the past twelve years show a slight surplus; the fact being that, for the ten years shown in the *Abstract*, there is a total *net* deficit of £4,300,000, excluding outlay on reproductive public works. The previous two years could not make up the differences, and were probably years of still worse result.

The woodcuts appear to be reductions from drawings exhibited on the platforms of the various lecture rooms in which the addresses they illustrate were delivered. They scarcely do justice to the well-known artistic ability of the accomplished and versatile author.

* "Oriental Experience; or, Selections of Essays and Addresses," &c. By Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart. London, John Murray, 1883.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

AN IMPORTANT CASE FOR SHIPOWNERS.

THIS is the point where the difference between Messrs. Graham and Co. and Messrs. Ralli Bros. begins. Messrs. Graham and Co. declined to sign Bills of Lading unless freight was paid on the ninety-eight tons weight in excess of what they had contended the ship was bound to carry on the customary basis of five bales not exceeding fifty-two cubic feet to the ton, and they point to the charter party, more especially the portion in italics, as supporting their view. Messrs. Ralli Bros., on the other hand, contend that the American tonnage scale is for actual measurement at the rate of forty cubic feet to the ton. Ultimately it was arranged to allow the dispute to be settled by arbitration. One of the arbitrators agreed with Messrs. Graham and Co., that the ship was not bound to carry jute rejections, cuttings or butts, at forty cubic feet to the ton under the charter party if pressed to a greater density than the customary five bales per fifty-two cubic feet basis. The other arbitrator, however, differed from this view, inasmuch as he considered the ship was bound to accept freight at 40 cubic feet per ton, irrespective of the density the bales were compressed to. An umpire was then appointed, who agreed with the latter, but at the same time added that it was not fair to shipowners that this state of things should exist. In the present case, therefore, the ship has to suffer. In a pecuniary point of view, the loss in this

case is not very serious, but the importance of the principle involved, it appears to us, as far as shipowners are concerned, is most vital. Of course it can be argued that they can regulate the rate of freight according to what they have to carry. But they cannot very well do this in a charter party when they do not know what they are going to carry, and, even if they were paid accordingly, the question of stowing a ship to the best advantage then comes into play.

It would appear from the above decision that shippers can press their sales to any density possibly by the aid of machinery. A ship under a charter is bound to receive say 500 bales per day. She goes on receiving, having taken sufficient ballast to stiffen her to fill up with the ordinary bales, and having filled her lower hold, is then expected to receive bales of say one-fourth, for the sake of argument, greater density than those already received. To do so would make her top heavy, and she would have to go away with empty space, each ton of which would represent a dead loss, proportionate, of course, to the rate of freight agreed upon. Owners, it may be said, can protect their own interests by making certain stipulations as to what description of cargo they will accept, and in what order it is to be shipped, and it certainly behoves them to do so. This could be done by making a similar stipulation for jute, &c., as was lately done in the case of gunnies, that is, to place it at the owners' option to carry the cargo by weight if pressed to above a certain density, or make the "five bales per 52 cubic" basis applicable to New York cargoes. There is no reason, quite the contrary, why Messrs. Ralli Bros. should not derive the benefit of their powerful presses, and it is for owners to see that they do not do so to the latter's disadvantage.—*Englishman*.

THE CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

THE Council of the Cremation Society of England purchased, in the year 1878, a Freehold Site at St. John's, Woking, in Surrey, especially adapted by position for the purpose, and erected thereon a building, with an apparatus of the most approved kind for effecting cremation of the dead. They next tested it by experiment, and found that it accomplished the purpose required without occasioning nuisance of any kind. Since that time the place has been maintained in perfect order, but has not been used, owing to a doubt raised, soon after the date referred to, as to the legality of adopting the process at present in this country. A recent decision, however, of Mr. Justice Stephen declares that the cremation of a dead body, if effected without nuisance to others, is a legal proceeding. Under these circumstances the Cremation Society feel it a duty to indicate, without delay, those safeguards which they deem it essential to associate with the proceeding in order to prevent the destruction of a body which may have met death by unfair means. They are aware that the chief practical objection which can be urged against the employment of cremation consists in the opportunity which it offers, apart from such precautions, for removing the traces of poison or other injury which are retained by an undestroyed body. The following, therefore, are the conditions on which the employment of the Crematorium will alone be permitted by the Council:—1. An application in writing must be made by the friends or executors of the deceased—unless it has been made by the deceased person himself during life—stating that it was the wish of the deceased to be cremated after death. 2. A certificate must be sent in by one qualified medical man at least, who attended the deceased until the time of death, unhesitatingly stating that the cause of death was natural, and what that cause was. 3. If no medical man attended during the illness, an autopsy must be made by a medical officer appointed by the Society, or no cremation can take place. These conditions being complied with, the Council of the Society reserve the right in all cases of refusing permission for the performance of the cremation, and, in the event of permitting it, will offer every facility for its accomplishment in the best manner. Signed on behalf of the Executive Council. WM. FASSIE, C.E., Hon. Secretary, to whom communications may be addressed, 11, Argyll street, Regents Street, W., March, 1884.

MEMORIAL OF THE GOOD TEMPLARS TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The memorial of the undersigned respectfully sheweth that your memorialists have from time to time heard with deep sorrow of the increase of intemperance in Her Majesty's Empire of India, and that the existing Government regulations for the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors tend to foster rather than discourage the habit of using such liquors and intemperance, not only among her Majesty's European subjects, but among the natives of India.

The matter has been afresh brought under the notice of your memorialists by the Grand Worthy Chief Templar of India, who has recently visited the metropolis.

Your memorialists are emboldened to call your lordship's attention to the matter by their conviction that your lordship will quite recognise that anything which tends to affect

injurious the morals of the people of India, must necessarily imperil good order and material progress in that empire.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully ask your lordship to make official inquiry into the relation of the Government with the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in India.

We are, Your Lordship's obedient servants,

Signed on behalf of the Middlesex D.L. by the Executive.

[REPLY.]

India Office, S.W., March 3, 1884.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 11th ult., enclosing a memorial from the Middlesex District Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars on the subject of the alleged increase of intemperance in India.

The memorial has been considered by his lordship in Council.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. GODFREY.

John Hilton, Esq.,

Langvelt House, Limehouse, E.

THE RUSSIANS AT MERV.

THE announcement that the Turcomans of Merv have made submission to Russia has so far been received in this country with much calmness, though certainly not with indifference. The subject has already been debated in the House of Commons, and yesterday, on a motion of the Earl of Lytton for the production of papers and correspondence, it gave rise to an animated discussion in the House of Lords. It often happens that in the discussion of large questions of Imperial policy the House of Lords stands out in favourable and instructive contrast to the House of Commons. The speeches, though fewer, are often more weighty and less highly charged with party prepossessions. We cannot, however, pretend to think that this has been so in the present case. In the House of Commons the matter was discussed in a business-like and dispassionate spirit, which showed, as Sir Charles Dilke said, that there was no difference between the two front benches as to the manner in which the subject ought to be treated. In the House of Lords, on the other hand, in spite of the attempt of the Duke of Argyll to lift it to a higher level, the debate wandered off into vain and antiquated recriminations concerning the policy pursued in the past by successive Governments in this country and in India. This digression was inevitable, perhaps, when the political antecedents of some of the speakers are considered, but it certainly did not tend either to elevate the tone of the debate or to enhance its practical character. Nevertheless, the whole discussion may be regarded as having served a very useful purpose. It enabled the Government clearly to explain and define its views, and it will prove to all concerned, whether in England or in Russia, that this country is by no means indifferent to the course of events in Central Asia. There is, of course, some ground for anxiety, though there is no occasion for alarm, in the recent advance of Russia to Merv. It has long been foreseen, and the pledges formerly given by Russian statesmen on the subject are recognised as having been rather conditional than absolute. On the other hand, certain material changes in the relations of Russia to Afghanistan are effected by the approximation of their respective frontiers, and these changes render necessary a corresponding and consequential alteration in the manner in which the Indian Government must regard its relations to Afghanistan and its ruler, and in the measures to be taken for the security of its North Western frontier.

As matters stand at present, it is unnecessary for us to enter at any length into the question, which occupied a considerable portion of yesterday's debate, of the circumstances in which Russia has been induced to extend her influence in the direction of the Merv oasis. The long list of pledges given by Russia, which was recited by Lord Carnarvon, is important, no doubt, in many respects, but it does not vitally affect the case as it stands at present. It will be interpreted by some politicians as showing that Russian diplomacy is incurably perfidious, while others will see in it a proof that the Russian advance in Central Asia is impelled by forces too powerful for mere diplomacy to control. In present circumstances, however, the difference between these two methods of interpretation is little more than speculative. The Russians are now at Merv, and the question for English statesmen to consider is in what way their presence there is likely to affect Afghanistan in the first place, and, through Afghanistan, India. We hold ourselves equally disengaged from considering at any length the question to which Lord Lytton devoted so much attention—whether, namely, the true policy to pursue, or rather, perhaps, to have pursued, is that with which he himself is identified, or that which finds favour with the present Government. Such a question is now mainly one of historical interest, and if we were to discuss it in any detail we should have to correct the rather loose historical reminiscences of the late Viceroy of India by the aid of the more accurate and authentic version of the facts given by Lord Northbrook. But the whole question of the Russian annexation of Merv and its consequences is too important in itself and too practical in its bearings to be made the basis of a mere party attack on the Government for the abandonment of Candahar. It is difficult at present to foresee

all the more remote consequences that may result in time from this extension of the Russian dominions in Asia. An Austrian military critic, whose opinion we quoted a few days ago, regards the occupation of Merv as a menace, or, at least, a source of anxiety rather to Persia than to Afghanistan. It is not impossible that this view may in the end prove to be correct, and the contingency is certainly not one to be entirely neglected. It is worthy of note, however, that another Austrian critic of Russian affairs whose opinions we give this morning, and whose authority to speak on the subject is beyond question, seems to look for a further development of Russian policy in a quarter where, as he truly says, the direct interests of England and India are not so much concerned as those of the Mediterranean Powers of Europe. If Russia were contemplating a descent upon the Syrian coast from Kars by way of Diarbekir, the possession of Merv—involving as this writer seems to assume, though surely without good reason, the command of Herat—would enable Russia to neutralise the military resistance of Persia to such an advance. In that case, of course Russia, would have to reckon not merely with England, whose right to determine the fate of Herat has always been asserted and acknowledged, but with all the Powers interested in the maintenance of the *status quo* in the East. It is, however, a far cry from Merv to the Levant, and, in spite of the authority of the writer whose views we are quoting, we are disposed to think that the day is far distant when Russia will be tempted to undertake such an enterprise.

The immediate concern of the future lies, so far as India is concerned, a good deal nearer home. The Russian advance to Merv brings the Russian frontier into further contact with that of Afghanistan. The two frontiers have already been contentious, as the Duke of Argyll pointed out, in the case of Bokhara, but the case of Merv is in many respects different, and calls for more definite and decisive action in the direction of a fresh demarcation of the Afghan frontier to the north west. So long as the Turcomans were Afghanistan's only neighbours in that quarter, the frontier might safely be left undefined, but the relations between a civilised Power such as Russia, and a semi-barbarous Power like Afghanistan, are likely in any case to be too delicate to be left at the mercy of border feuds and raids. It will be observed that in a telegram from our correspondent at St. Petersburg, which we printed yesterday, it was stated that two new administrative districts were about to be formed, one of Merv and the other of the Tedjend, "including, it appears, Sarakhs." This at once raises a question of considerable difficulty and delicacy, since Sarakhs is a place of no little importance in relation to Herat. But it will not be sufficient to define the Afghan frontier in the direction of Merv. Afghanistan itself must be strengthened by the support of the Indian Government, and its ruler must be given to understand that he will not be left to himself to resist any interference from without, or any attempted advance of Russia beyond the frontier now to be defined. Our relations with Abdurrahman, the present Ameer, are stated by the Government to be in a satisfactory condition, and no effort must be spared to maintain them on a permanent footing of friendship. So long as the Ameer is secure in his own power and in the friendly support of the Indian Government against foreign interference or foreign aggression, we have in the present condition of affairs in Afghanistan, at least as strong a security against any evil consequences likely to arise from the Russian occupation of Merv as we should have had from the settlement of Afghanistan proposed a few years ago by Lord Lytton and described yesterday by Lord Northbrook. But beyond this it is necessary—and the Government clearly recognise the necessity—to take some further steps for the security of the passes which lead from Candahar to the valley of the Indus. Our relations with Beloochistan have been placed on a satisfactory footing, and the Khan of Khelat has formally handed over to us the administration of Quetta, and the control of the Bolan Pass. By these steps, which were fully explained yesterday both by Lord Kimberley and Lord Northbrook, the military position in that portion of the Indian frontier—the portion that would be immediately threatened by a hostile advance from the direction of Herat and Candahar—has been rendered secure, and its security will be still further provided for by the reconstruction and extension of the railway from Sibi as far as Quetta itself. These are the steps immediately contemplated by the Government, and for the present they may be regarded as both judicious and sufficient. But negotiations on the whole subject are now, it would seem, in progress with the Russian Government, and, in spite of previous failures, we cannot but hope that in the present temper of the two countries they will lead to a permanent and satisfactory settlement.—*Times*

THE DIPLOMATIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERV OCCUPATION.

In an article on "The Russians and Merv," which appeared in the *Times* on Feb. 8, we stated that this country was disposed to accept the accomplished fact as to the fate of Merv, but that "it must be followed by a diplomatic arrangement which will substitute what is clear and unequivocal for a condition of things

that is vague and very much the creation of individual and fluctuating opinion." Although we believe that no decision has yet been come to by the Cabinet as to the form or most appropriate moment for the commencement of any negotiations, still the whole question has been engaging their attentive consideration with the view of instituting some proceedings which shall have enduring and beneficial effect. Certain questions have been asked in the House of Commons on the subject of the extension of the Sibi railway to Quetta, and even beyond; but, however desirable and necessary that line may be with regard to the internal communications of India, it would be extremely impolitic and calculated to defeat the ends of the Government, to allow it to be supposed that our responsible officials consider that the best or only way to meet Russia's latest advance is to take one step forward on our side. To do so would be to sanction a policy of responsive advances until the two frontiers of England and Russia have become continuous; and that policy is one which, whether carried out with a restricted or on an expanded frontier, has never found favour with responsible statesmen of either party.

No intelligent person wishes that the consequences of the Merv occupation should be discussed with undue references to the alleged breach of faith shown by Russia on the one side, or to impossible projects of military interventions by England on the other. The resources of diplomacy in the Central Asian question are still, practically speaking, illimitable. They have only to be employed with discretion and supported with firmness to secure a longer settlement than any that could be obtained by other and more costly means. Russia has its work to perform in Central Asia. The natural difficulties and the smallness of its reward are certainly strong reasons why it should object of being deprived to any facilities within its reach for removing the one and enhancing the other. The extent of the steppe journey from Orenburg induced it, on the complete pacification of the Caucasus, and still more strongly after the capture of the Armenian fortresses, to turn to the eastern side of the Caspian for the purpose of reaching its territory in Turkestan. No one could have been so foolish as to expect after the decisive victory at Gok Tepe that Russia could be long kept out of Merv, or from realising that object of direct communication between Krasnovodsk and Charjui which was the main purpose of its campaigns against the Turcomans. The people of this country have no wish to fetter Russia's action for its own purposes of internal self-development. They resign their historical interest in the fate of Merv not without a pang at the snapping of a sentimental link, but still with the sense that Russia had taken all the steps to insure its possession, and that there was not a single alternative admitting of successful execution. But the occupation of Merv brings to a close those operations south of the Oxus for which Russia can give any reason that will appear valid in the eyes of Englishmen, and the appropriateness of marking this turning-point in the progress of a great political question by some clear and decisive convention between the two Governments will be at once evident. What has to be done is to leave Russia in unshackled possession of a route from Askabad to Merv outside the frontier of Persia, re-defined, if necessary, for the purpose, and at the same time to exclude it from all points the military occupation of which would compel our Government in return to resort to military precautions for the defence of the north-west frontiers of our subsidised ally, the Ameer of Afghanistan. The arrangement of these two points will not be quite as simple as the moderate language of the official Russian Press would indicate; and the most probable way of attaining a satisfactory solution will be, after the exchange of views between the Cabinets of St. James and St. Petersburg, by the appointment of a Commission for the clear delimitation of the Persian and Afghan frontiers along their whole extent of contact with the dominions of Russia and of the ruler of Bokhara, whose dependence on Tashkend is not disputed.

If there is to be a satisfactory issue the question will have to be approached in a spirit of broad statesmanship and not, in a frame of mind that will rest easily content with any arrangement to restrict Russia for as brief a period to Merv as has happened in the case of Askabad. Those who were, theoretically at least, disposed to accept with equanimity the appearance of the Cossack scouts on the western side of the Suleiman passes have been disturbed by an arrangement which transfers Merv, remote as it is, to Russia's hands, and which places the Czar's troops in a position of comparative advantage with regard to Herat. The occasion of such intelligent concern seems particularly opportune for the attainment of a clear and unequivocal understanding. Neither England nor Russia can claim the very highest motives for its conduct in regard to this Central Asia question. Let it be admitted, once for all, that both are actuated by motives of self-interest. England has acquired all the possessions it covets; any fresh territory will only be taken out of sheer necessity for the protection of that already annexed, or as a measure of precaution against exterior attack. In both cases it is needless to say that these steps would only be adopted with reluctance, and when every other alternative had failed. Russia, on the other hand, not having obtained self-content with even the vast territory subject to her sway in Asia, still

conquers for conquest's sake, and believes that the addition of deserts and nomadic tribes increases the importance and majesty of the Czar. We are not disposed to think therefore that even the possession of Merv will induce Russian officers and generals to maintain the passive attitude towards their neighbours which will alone enable them to devote proper attention to their real business, the just and beneficent government of the races and regions intrusted to their charge. But if there is uncertainty as to what the Russians may do, there can be no room for doubt as to what our own course is to be, more especially as the greater our hesitation the further will Russia be disposed to encroach and to carry the effect of the rights it may hold itself to have acquired with the surrender of the Turcomans of Merv. We raise no objection to the occupation of Merv, or to the completion of communications by the most direct route between that place and Askabad. But there our complaisance ends, and in return for it we shall count on respect being paid to the territories of both Afghanistan and Persia as they may be found at the present time to exist.

While there is not much difficulty in stating what our main object will be in the negotiations that will arise out of the Merv occupation, the details bristle with difficulties which can only be cleared up on the spot by some Anglo-Indian official of diplomatic experience and more than usual firmness and decision of character. It is not even clear whether the more effectual plan of proceeding would be by direct negotiation with Russia, or by the appointment of a frontier commission in conjunction with the Ameer for the laying down of the exact borders of Afghanistan on the Murghab and in the Turcoman desert. But for the position of Sarakhs, now and for very many years past the station of a Persian garrison, this proceeding would probably be not merely the simplest, but also the one most likely to insure a successful result. We are not at all certain that an arrangement on this subject alone, completely satisfactory to the Ameer as well as to ourselves, would not constitute the best possible settlement and form a highly creditable monument of Anglo-Indian diplomacy. The first step towards the realisation of this design would be for the Ameer Abdurrahman to enter cordially into joint action with the Indian Government on the subject, but it may not be as simple a matter as might be supposed to get him to move in the desired direction. Afghan rulers have a habit when they are asked to do a certain thing of imagining that they ought to get something in return, and although he has received a large and liberal subsidy, there is nothing improbable in the supposition that he might consider any active intervention on the Murghab not to come within the scope of his pledges. It is a matter of present regret that Lord Ripon should not have made it convenient last year to receive Abdurrahman at Lahore or Peshawur before bestowing upon him the subsidy of twelve lakhs; and it would now be wise policy for an interview to be speedily arranged, if not between Abdurrahman and the Viceroy, then, at all events, between the Afghan King and the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. Although there is no disposition to grant the Ameer any further assistance in arms or money, it should not be hard to convince him that he, too, has interests involved in this frontier question, at the same time that he might find an opportunity of deciding his long-standing difference with his cousin Ishak in Turkestan. He will also want English countenance in establishing the validity of his claim over Shignan and the other districts south of the Murghabi or Aksu River, which his energetic lieutenant in Badakshan has recently occupied. We are not destitute of means, therefore, of conferring obligations on the Ameer, and we have other ways of showing how much our interests are in common than by bestowing upon him some more of our rupees.

But, although we could work exclusively by means of Afghanistan in this matter were we so disposed, there is no intention to sanction any flagrant infraction of Persian territory. M. Lessar's very interesting surveys have been directed to the object of laying down a line of railway through Sarakhs to Herat, and they are instructive as efforts both of individual enterprise and of a hopeful imagination. But a Russian railway to Herat does not come among those schemes necessary for Russia's development to which this country would accord a good-natured tolerance, if it would be out of place to feign sympathy. The explorations of the Russian engineer are not applicable to the present situation, as Sarakhs, if it remains Persian, will not become a station on the new line beyond Askabad, which, by the way, has yet to be constructed. We are glad to see that the Russian Press unanimously disclaims all intention to interfere with Sarakhs, for it is unquestionably a Persian stronghold; but we cannot forget that so distinguished a man as General Petroosevitch ridiculed the idea of any sovereignty over the Turcoman tribes being partial. Whenever the Merv Turcomans were overcome, their surrender, he declared, would carry with it that of the clans on the Murghab and of those in the desert towards Andkhoy. The only solution of the Turcoman question which he was prepared to accept was one based on the largest application of the ethnological principle. It would hardly be fair to say that those responsible for the direction of the St. Petersburg

Foreign Office share this view; but still it can do no harm to point out that the execution of any such idea would involve the violation of territory unquestionably Afghan. The accuracy of existing maps as to the extent and proper limits of the Ameer's province of Badkhees is problematical; and the facts will have to be ascertained on the spot. But it is certain that a limit will have to be placed at some point north of Penjdeh to any further advance on the part of Russia up the valley of the Murghab. It may be asserted that, while the delimitation of the new frontiers will afford a favourable opportunity for skilful surveying, and also perhaps for the revival of musty and forgotten claims, the retention by Persia of Sarakhs, and by Afghanistan of Penjdeh, Andkhoy, and Khoja Saleh, will serve for a very long time to preserve peace on these borders and to deprive the Russian occupation of Merv of that dangerous significance which it will only possess if we allow it to be followed by the cession of Sarakhs and Penjdeh, and if our Government were to regard with apathy the annexation of the district of the Sarik and Salor Turcomans, which is undoubtedly within the limits of Afghanistan. It is satisfactory to know that even should Russia manifest indisposition to come to a final and amicable arrangement with this country, it lies within our power to secure the practical point by defining beyond possibility of dispute the frontier line of the Ameer's dominions by means of an Anglo-Afghan Commission.

OPENING OF THE ASSAM RAILWAY.

[CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.]—The dinner given by the Assam Railway Company to the Chief Commissioner took place at Debrooghur, on Tuesday night, in the large engine-house. There were huge fires of Makum coal burnt outside, illuminating the surroundings. Over 100 guests attended.

Mr. Benjamin Piercy proposed the health of the Queen, and then Dr. Berry White announced the receipt of congratulatory telegrams from the Viceroy, Mr. Brough, the Chief Commissioner, and from Sir Steuart Bayley. He then proposed the Viceroy's health in the following terms:—"In the dear old land beyond the sea, where we have all come from, where we hope to return sooner or later, in public or political differences we are accustomed to give and take hard knocks, but when the contest is over we accept the result and shake hands with our opponents. Here in the most British settled part of India the highest ideal is to assimilate as much as possible the condition of our public life to that we are used to at home, and our fixed resolve is to maintain intact and inviolate all privileges, rights, and exemptions that are inherited from our English forefathers. (Loud cheers.) A year ago, a measure that assailed our most cherished privileges was introduced, when this district had the supreme honour of being the first to step into the arena in defence of British rights. We thus gave the keynote to the rest of India, and with other districts in the province bore through-out the brunt of the battle. (Loud cheers.) The struggle is now over, and the question has been decided. A settlement has been arrived at that no Government will be insane enough to disturb for another half century, and the time has come to bury the hatchet, and accept the right hand of reconciliation held out by our rulers. Those who have been foremost in the fray are always most generous in the hour of victory, and with this conviction I ask the men of Assam to drink restored health and long life to Her Majesty's representative. In the heated discussions of the past year Lord Ripon's one great mistake was the only thing remembered; all his good acts and his wise policy having been forgotten or ignored. The majority of us represent those who are interested in the great tea industry of the province, and we should not forget that Lord Ripon's Government has conferred greater benefits on our enterprise than that of any of his predecessors for the past twenty years. To him we owe the passing of Act 1, of 1882, in the face of a most strenuous and unscrupulous opposition from the native press. To him is due the removal of all import duties, which bore heavily upon and added to the expense of nearly all the factory stores we use. He gave the material and the still more valuable moral support of the Government in the endeavours made to find new Colonial and American markets for our produce. Lastly, were it not for his personal influence in obtaining from the Secretary of State the supplementary concessions for the Assam Railway Company, it could never have come into existence, and the great works and the vast mineral treasures you inspected yesterday would have been as much a closed book as if they were locked up in another planet. Gentlemen of Upper Assam, for five-and-twenty years I have, whether here or in England, taken a pretty active part in all matters concerning our common interest and welfare. I have during that long period made many requests to you, and never once met with a refusal. I now ask you to perform the gracious act that will ring throughout the empire redounding to your good feeling and honour. I call upon you to join with me, with the servants of the Crown here present, in drinking, not grudgingly,

ingly, not conventionally, but with hearty good-will, the health of the Viceroy."

The toast was fairly well, but not enthusiastically, received. The health of the Chief Commissioner was received with great applause, Mr. Elliott replying. He proposed the toast of the Assam Railway and Trading Company, dwelling on the importance of the railway and coal mines of the province generally. He said that the difficulties had been overcome with complete success, and he pointed out that with the exception of the Muttras-Hatras line this was the cheapest constructed railway in India.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE ZEMINDARS' MEMORIAL AGAINST THE TENANCY BILL.

IN our issue of the 7th inst., was published the beginning of the reply given, by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the memorial lately submitted by the zemindars of Bengal and Behar against the provisions of the Rent Bill. The published portions deal exclusively with the historical aspect of the question. Into that part of the question it is not desirable to enter. It would be tedious and uninteresting to the general reader. The question, however, has now assumed a form in which nothing that can be written in a newspaper would convince either of the opposing schools of their being in error.

We demur, however, to the sweeping assertion that the memorial rests upon fragments of history ill-remembered and of law ill-understood. In the interests of all alike, some authoritative decision on the point whether these fragments of law are ill-understood should be supplied. It cannot be expected that the public will take for granted the *ipse dixit* of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, that the memorialists' law is ill-understood, because it differs from his ideas of what is a correct understanding on the point. The question is one of far too vast importance to rest entirely on any layman's decision. Surely, the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council might have been obtained as to the interpretation of a law regarding which so much difference of opinion exists. It is in the interests of the general community that the law on this point should be laid down by authority the weight of which should be unquestionable by either partisan or opponent of the Bill. As a matter of fact, people generally do not accept as infallible the conclusions, regarding either law or fact, at which the rent law Commissioners arrived. It would, therefore, be more satisfactory to every one concerned, were a decision on the point obtained once and for all. The historical bearings of the questions may interest antiquarians, and we agree with the Lieutenant Governor in saying that there is no need to go behind Act 10 of 1859, which is now the law of the land. It must be remembered, however, that the contention of the advocates of the Bill is, that they are about to revive dormant law, and not to create by law new and fantastic rights. They have forced the historical contention forward, and we do not consider that they have improved their position thereby. The practical mind of the Lieutenant Governor would accept the current law of the country as an accomplished fact. Had the promoters of the Bill done so, their positions could better have been understood. Upon the question of law, however, there can be no doubt that something more is required, and not unreasonably required, by those whose rights are assailed, than being merely told that they have ill-understood the law upon which they base their claim. It is a method of disposing of an argument which, however pleasing it may be to those who use it, fails to carry conviction to the unlightened public. Were the Secretary to the Government to have come forward armed with the opinions of the great lawyers who form the court of ultimate appeal in matters connected with Indian law, we should have bowed to their decision and admitted the public were in error. The public, however, will decline to accept as gospel the position that the advocates of the Rent Bill have alone given a proper interpretation law, and that their opponents have ill-understood the very fragmentary reading of it which they have mastered. In this letter, too, it is declared that the zemindars demanded a change in the law, and that this Rent Bill is the outcome of that demand. It cannot be reiterated too often that the zemindars asked for a change in the law to enable them to realise their own rents, and the Government assented—that their demand was acknowledged as well founded by three successive Lieutenant Governors, and that a Bill to give effect to those demands was actually drafted in Sir Ashley Eden's time. It is simply marvellous how any promoter of the present Bill can say that it is an outcome of the original request made by the zemindars and admitted to be reasonable by the Government. Let those who consider the Bill to be all that is excellent, openly say that it is brought in because it is necessary and right to introduce it, but no one can accept the theory that it originated with the desire on the part of the zemindars for acquiring facilities for collecting their rents. The Bill that was founded upon that desire was unfortunately never passed into law.

It is unreasonable to try and trace in any feature of the present measure a likeness to the Bill which was considered necessary by Sir Ashley Eden, and which was introduced by him. This Bill deprives the zemindars of the powers that were left to them of obtaining their rent, and deprives them at the same time of rights which for years they had enjoyed. It is as though a person invoked the aid of the magistrate to eject an unruly person from his house, and that, on finding that not only was the unruly tenant kept in possession, but also that he was ordered to divide his property with the tenant, he were then to be told that he had himself to thank for the result of his application.—*Englishman*.

THE "STATESMAN" ON MAJOR BARING'S FINANCE.

When we called attention six or eight months ago to the improvidence of attempting to pay off the Home Sterling debt, with exchange at 1s. 7½d. per rupee, only to borrow again in silver at a loss of 20 per cent. in the price realised for the stock—we were told that so satisfied was the Government of the wisdom of their course, that the two operations were to become normal. A million sterling of the Home debt was to be paid off every spring, and a new Rupee Loan of 2½ crores floated every autumn. Such finance is all but inconceivable, and it is permitted us to hope that we have seen the last of it. It was in March last that the Government paid off £1,000,000 of the debt in England, on account of what it called the Famine Insurance Fund, Major Baring assuring us in his financial statement that this step was taken with the approval of the commissioners for the reduction of debt. It mattered not with whose approval it was done, no more wasteful appropriation of the resources of the Government could have been made. Major Baring himself told us that the loss upon the operation was £227,000, but this amount represented the loss by exchange only, and fell some what short we suspect, even of that. But to this enormous and gratuitous loss had to be added the premium upon the Stock redeemed. The redemption, we presume, was made in the Four per Cent. Stock that matures in October, 1888, and that stock could not be bought for less than 105 to 106. Thus, to effect this operation of paying off £1,000,000 in London, that no one wanted to see redeemed, and that could not be redeemed without serious injury to this country, the Government submitted to a loss of twenty-three lakhs of rupees in exchange alone, and another loss of six lakhs in the premium to effect the redemption. The Budget statement minimised the loss, but could not conceal the real character of the transaction. A million sterling of the India debt in London, would necessitate a remittance of 30 lakhs, as the Secretary of State has no advantage over the private purchaser in such transactions, and to extinguish £8,000,000 of debt in London, Council drafts to the extent of one hundred and thirty lakhs of rupees, in excess of the requirements of the India Office, must have been thrown upon the market. Now we ask our readers to reflect upon this purely gratuitous aggravation of the exchange difficulty—with silver at 50 pence the ounce, and the Secretary of State wringing his hands over the fact that it was next to impossible for him to sell his Bills at all. And then Major Baring complained in his Budget statement of the serious inconvenience which the Government of India experienced from the unstable value of the rupee:—

"It is not," he said, "that the value of the rupee is low that causes inconvenience. What causes inconvenience alike to Government and to trade, is that the value of the rupee is unstable. It is impossible to state accurately in Indian currency what the annual liabilities of the Government of India are, and a calculation which will hold good for even one year is exceedingly difficult to make. . . . It is sufficient to state these facts to show the grave inconvenience to the Government which results from the unstable value of the rupee."

We italicise a few words in this extract, and feel strongly tempted to say that we wish the inconvenience to the Government had been ten times as great as it was. For it was its own unintelligent and dogged action that was the cause of this instability. We saw it stubbornly refusing for months together in 1882 to sell a single Council draft because it thought that the exchange banks could be coerced into paying more for them than they were worth. And then, after holding out till they could hold out no longer, we saw them throw the drafts in a flood upon the market, entreating the banks to take them at whatever price they pleased to give. It is the statement of simple fact that the financing of the Home charges and the placing of the Council Bills are managed with a want of intelligence next to incredible. Everything that it was in man's power to do to aggravate the exchange difficulty, the Government itself did all through 1882-83, and when the exchange banks had relieved its necessities, and the rupees might have been expected to rally in value, it went out of its way to issue gratuitously 130 lakhs of its Bills to pay off a million Sterling debt in London, with exchange at 1s. 7½d. There is not an exchange bank, not a mercantile firm in the world, that would not change its staff ten times over before it would submit to an administration of such incompetency as has long been normal with the Government of

this country. As for the interests of trade, the Government thinks no more of those interests than of the interests of the Fiji Islands.

Only ten months ago, it was thought wise finance to draw 130 lakhs of silver from Calcutta to redeem a million of debt in London, regardless of exchange altogether, of the interests of the merchant, of private remitters, of the home capitalist, and the toiling millions of India itself. The truth is that official ignorance is so profound that our financiers never imagine that trade can be affected by their operations. And the same men who withdrew these 130 lakhs from the Treasury in so senseless and wasteful a way, announced directly afterwards that they wanted to put the money back, and another crore with it, if the market would only stand it. They voluntarily paid 5 per cent. premium to repay the million sterling that no one wanted repaid; and were then ready to submit to almost any discount if the public would but give the million back. Indeed, they wanted 2½ millions instead of one.

The resources of India are so great that the capitalists of Europe are ready to lend the Government any amount of money at 3¼ to 3½ per cent. interest, if it will but issue the kind of stock which suits the convenience of the Stock Exchange. They do not want 4 per cent for their money, although the Government persists in offering it. "We will give you as much as you like," they say, at 3¼, but don't offer us your rupee paper. We cannot deal in a stock the dividends of which are payable in Eastern currency, involving incessant and troublesome exchange calculations." And the Government persistently replies:—Take our Rupee paper. We will give you 4 per cent. interest, and let you have it at a discount." Every Government on earth but this Government would deem it madness to sell 4 per cent. promissory notes at 97, when they could sell their 3¼ per cent. notes in any quantity at 100. But the India Government, with its own 3½ per cent. notes selling in London at 102 to 102½, was offering in August last, to sell its 4 per cents. in Calcutta, at any discount that might be offered. The legitimate, the natural value of every promissory note of the Government of India, bearing 4 per cent. interest, has long been 118 to 120. The credit of India is such that if the Government would but offer notes of an order that is convenient and not troublesome to capitalists, they may get at par all they like to ask for, and at 3¼ per cent. They reason why we have to offer 4 per cent, and submit to a discount, is, not because our currency is silver, and that the future of silver is uncertain, but that the dividends being payable in an Eastern currency, the stock is a troublesome one to deal in, and therefore unpopular on the Exchange. By resolving not to borrow in sterling we lose the advantage of the national credit. It is of no use to offer 4 per cent. upon paper that the capitalist will not touch. Offer 3 or 3¼ per cent. in a form that capitalists can deal in, and they will give whatever we want.

It is heart-breaking to watch these operations, and to see with what guilty waste the finances of the country are administered. Rupee paper being unpopular, the Government should never issue a note therein, but regard as a sufficient "set-off" to any uncertainty as to the value of silver the enormous gain made by the issue of sterling paper. It is the action of the Indian Government alone that keeps the price of silver low. Any change to wiser action—and it will come when the force of stupidity has spent itself—will bring the price of silver rapidly back to its old value, when we shall have to add to the gigantic loss of our present operations the further gigantic loss of having to repay 60d. for every 50d. we are to-day borrowing. The Chambers of Commerce should no longer tolerate such Government. The remedy is in their hands; and in their hands alone. We shall never see wise Government in India, until public opinion becomes too strong to be set at naught. In view of the Governmental course in the last year only, the Chambers of Commerce should resolve to put an end to the present state of things at once.

THE NEW HARBOUR FOR CALCUTTA.

The question of re-opening the Matla as an additional port to relieve the pressure in the river in Calcutta may be said to have received an impetus on Sunday last, when a party of gentlemen, including the Public Works Minister, the Hon. Mr. Hope, went, at the invitation of Mr. W. Duff Bruce, by special train to Port Canning. Here they embarked on board the Port Commissioners' new steamer the Resolute, Captain Reed, and proceeded down the Matla, round to the Sandheads, returning up the Hughli on Monday afternoon. The guests, whilst going down the Matla, carefully examined the latest charts of that river, receiving from Captain Petley, R. N., the fullest information with regard to the recent surveys which have been made of that important estuary. The opinion arrived at seemed to be generally favourable to the re-opening of the Matla under the charge of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, when both approaches to the city would be under the same management. The expense of buoying and lighting the channels is estimated at about six lakhs, a comparatively trifling sum, considering the great interests involved. This sum will have to be raised by the

Port Commissioners; but as they have already been placed in possession of the most valuable part of the river frontage at Port Canning, there should be no difficulty in their obtaining the required amount. Everything was done on board the steamer to make the party comfortable, the Resolute herself being well adapted for the convenience of passengers as well as for the work for which she was more specially constructed.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY. THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

In reply to Mr. Leamy, Mr. J. K. CROSS said: Five appointments have just been made to the Indian Medical Service. I have explained on several occasions that, in justice to students, and on administrative grounds, it is not advisable entirely to discontinue appointments to this service. The candidates were not informed that they have no chance of obtaining permanent employment for at least six years, because this is not the fact. Even under the present stagnation at least twenty-five such appointments are held by officers of six years' service and under, and this number will rapidly increase with the present limited number of appointments. I wish also to point out that these five gentlemen were appointed under the memorandum of 1883, which defines more rigidly the terms of the memorandum of 1879. And, as I pointed out to the hon. member in May last year, the conditions of the memorandum of 1879 have been accurately fulfilled. That memorandum never guaranteed those substantive appointments which alone command the higher rates of pay. I must repeat, therefore, what I said on Thursday last, that no further steps are contemplated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY. QUARTERMASTERS IN INDIA.

In reply to Mr. Biggar, Mr. CROSS said that the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, gave no officer or soldier any right to higher emoluments in India. It was especially laid down that the provisions regarding full pay and allowances did not apply to "our Indian Empire." It is not the case that the pecuniary benefits of the warrant were extended to all ranks except quartermasters. Where the Royal Warrant gave actual promotion, some, but not the full pecuniary benefits of the higher rank were given to regimental officers in India. Representations were made on behalf of the quartermasters and riding-masters, and it was decided to raise the Indian allowances, but not the pay, of those who were of ten years' service and upwards, and these improved rates came into effect from the date of their being granted. The aggregate Indian pay and allowances of those below ten years' service was considered adequate.

THE RAILWAY TO QUETTA.

Lord G. HAMILTON asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been directed to a minute written in 1881 by Mr. R. Thompson, then member of the Viceroy's Council, now Governor of Bengal, concerning the destruction of part of the railway to Quetta; and whether he would lay upon the table of the House an estimate of the increased cost to the finances of India caused by the destruction of material and dispersion of establishments collected by the late Government for the purpose of making that very railway to Quetta, which, in 1881, Her Majesty's Government repudiated, but in 1884 they desired to construct.

Mr. CROSS: I have read the minute to which the noble lord directs my attention, and in reply to his question I can only say that we have no data at the India Office which will enable us to form such an estimate as that he asks for. But should it be decided to proceed with the railway to Quetta, the Government of India will, of course, furnish full estimates of the cost of the undertaking, which the noble lord will have an opportunity of comparing with any previous estimates. There are no previous estimates to be found at the India Office.

AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. BOURKE asked when the correspondence between the Government of India and the Ameer of Afghanistan with respect to the defence of the frontier would be produced.

Mr. CROSS: The papers will be pushed forward with all haste. They will probably be ready in about three weeks.

THE SALT-TAX.

In reply to Mr. McCarthy, Mr. J. K. CROSS said: I have read, in the *Madras Weekly Mail*, the memorial as to the salt-tax, but I am not able to say what reply has been given to it by the Viceroy. The price of salt at Cuddapah in December, 1883, was 17½ seers, or about 35 lbs., the rupee. In December, 1873, it was 16½ seers, or about 33½ lbs., showing that salt is now cheaper than it was ten years ago.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord LYTTON moved for papers showing what communications had passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Russian Government about Merv and Afghanistan since 1881. He explained that his object was to secure a greater amount of

attention than had hitherto been given to it for the announcement that the Emperor of Russia had received the subjection of the Merv tribes. Having sketched the geographical position of Merv, and referred to the fertility of its soil and the hardness of its tribes, he stated that it had always been admitted by successive Governors General and other authorities on India, that the advance of Russia on Afghanistan must be dangerous to our Indian possessions. He contended that Russia, having assumed the position she now held in Merv, must interfere with and exercise an influence on affairs in Afghanistan. He felt it unnecessary to go in detail into the assurances of Russia that she had no intention of advancing on Merv. They were numerous and well-known. He mentioned them merely as evidence of the uselessness of diplomatic assurances when they ran counter to national interests or national feeling; but the error of Her Majesty's Government was in having renounced in 1880, and reversed in 1881, the policy previously acted on by England in this matter. In abandoning Candahar they had given up a military position which would have enabled us to prevent a Russian advance through Afghanistan. Regarding this subject as one of great moment, he asked Her Majesty's Government what their policy was in respect of the measures to be adopted by this country in consequence of the possession of Merv by Russia.

The Duke of ARGYLL assumed that the reception by Russia of the subjection of the tribes must be regarded as the annexation of Merv. He held that for such annexation Her Majesty's Government were not responsible. As compared with this country, Russia was not civilised; but as compared with the robber tribes of Central Asia she was civilised, and she was the only Power which could civilise those tribes. In her work of civilising them her advance on Merv had long been inevitable. As to the engagements she had given in reference to Merv, she had not been guilty of any absolute violation of them or of any breach of faith. All her promises on the subject had been so carefully guarded that such a charge could not be established against her. He regretted that successive Cabinets had asked Russia for those assurances, and, without indicating what their policy ought to be, he hoped Her Majesty's Government would not ask Russia for any further assurances. He thought our recent successes in Egypt would have a good effect in India, and he believed that we could contribute to make Afghanistan a strong native State. In any event, our Indian frontier must be secured, and in any measures necessary for that purpose the Government would have the unanimous support of the country.

Lord CRANBROOK defended the policy of the late Government in respect to our Indian frontier.

Lord KIMBERLEY concurred in the latter view. He never had placed too much reliance on the assurances received from Russia. He said that without any disrespect to Russia, but because of the circumstances of the case. At the same time, he could not go the length that the Duke of Argyll did in this matter, because he thought one friendly Government had a right to ask another for assurances in matters concerning their respective interests. He defended the policy of Her Majesty's Government in respect of Candahar, and, with reference to the future, stated that while having full reliance on the ability of this country to maintain its possessions in India, Her Majesty's Government were in communication with the Government of Russia on the subject of fixing a boundary line, not only for the North Western Provinces, but for all that portion of our Indian possessions which might be approached by Russia.

Lord CARNARVON read extracts from statements of members of the Government to show that the Cabinet had not only mismanaged the question, but had not been alive to its importance.

Lord NORTHBROOK did not believe that the authority of Russia in Merv would give Russia any greater influence in Afghanistan than she had gained when she advanced to Bokhara, but he regretted that authority because he thought it was likely to cause difficulties between Russia and Afghanistan, arising out of differences between the Turcomans of Merv and those of Afghanistan. The noble lord entered at considerable length on a retrospective history of the Afghanistan question, and a vindication of Lord RIXON from the charges against him involved in the observations of Lord LYTON. He ridiculed the idea that the possession of Merv by Russia could menace the British possessions in India, while he admitted that inconveniences might arise from Russian interference in Afghanistan.

Lord SALISBURY twitted Lord Northbrook with having devoted so much of his long speech to again thrashing thrashed-out subjects, while giving the House very little information as to the future. Then, applying himself to that part of the noble lord's speech which had reference to his own Viceroyalty, he sarcastically criticised the action of the noble lord when Governor General of India. He expressed his belief that what we had to apprehend was not Russian power, but Russian intrigue, and it was in this view that he did not regard the possession of Merv by the Russians as an unimportant occurrence.

Lord GRANVILLE condemned the action of Lord Salisbury when Secretary for India in respect of the Afghan wars,

defended the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and stated that there was no objection to the production of the papers moved for, so far as they were prepared, but they would not include the unfinished correspondence which was now proceeding.

Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA recommended the completion of the railway system in British India.

The motion was then withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

EXPORT OF INDIAN WHEAT.

Sir G. BALFOUR asked whether any reports had been received as to the bearing the large export of wheat has had on the food of the people; whether this export had stimulated the extension of cultivation or the substitution of wheat for the other grains previously cultivated; and whether the information and reports on the subject could be made accessible to individuals interested in the important questions involved in the wheat exports.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: In reply to my hon. and gallant friend, I am sorry to say that I cannot give him any very definite information as to the effect of the large wheat export on the food of the people of India. But from a careful examination of the price of food grains in the Punjab and the Central Provinces during the last few years, I find that the large exports are coincident with and doubtless stimulated by, the low prices of wheat and other food grains consequent on the abundant harvests of the last three years. The wheat export of the two years 1879 and 1880 was only 3,200,000 cwt. The price of Jowar and Bajra, the grain mostly used for food, was about 15 seers, or 30lb. to the rupee. In the two years 1882 and 1883, with exports of nearly 34,000,000 cwt., the price of Jowar and Bajra was about 22 seers, or 44lb. to the rupee. The wheat production of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, is estimated at 23,000,000 quarters. The difference between a good and bad crop will be at least 5,000,000 quarters, or a quantity equal to the greatest export yet reached. Much valuable information respecting the wheat trade is contained in the "Trade Statement of British India," this year's number of which is now ready for distribution, to which I must refer my hon. and gallant friend.

INTOXICATING DRINKS IN INDIA.

In reply to Mr. O'Donnell, who asked a series of questions with regard to official notices offering for public auction, the right of manufacturing and selling intoxicating drinks in India, and especially in Malabar,

Mr. CROSS said: It is impossible within the limits of a reply to answer the series of questions which the hon. member for Dungarvan has put, and which relate to details of administration under the control of the local Government. But in reply to the last question, which is the really important one, I have to state that the policy declared in 1843 and 1844 is still strictly adhered to. The number of liquor shops in Bengal has been reduced from 9,155 in 1844 to 4,560 last year, and in the Bombay Presidency from 2,976 in 1877 to 2,479 last year. In both provinces, as generally throughout India, the excise on liquor has been greatly enhanced of late years.

THE SALT TAX IN INDIA.

Mr. J. M'CARTHY asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the salt tax in India was now exactly double what it was in the time of the East India Company in 1858; whether the salt tax was now two rupees per maund against one rupee in 1858, and whether nine-tenths of the price natives paid for salt go to Government as a tax.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: To the first two clauses of the question I must reply in the negative. The salt tax was in 1858 in Bengal two rupees eight annas per maund; in Upper India two rupees; in Madras and Bombay twelve annas to one rupee. It has now been equalised throughout India at two rupees. To the last clause I must also reply in the negative. The mean average selling price of salt, including the tax, was in December, 1883, in Madras, two rupees thirteen annas; in Bombay, three rupees twelve annas; in the North West Provinces, three rupees twelve annas; in the Punjab, three rupees two annas; and in Bengal, three rupees fifteen annas.

Major-General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., commanding Poona, having proceeded on leave to Bombay, Colonel Nimmo, commanding 28th Regiment N.L., has assumed command of the station during his absence.

The Bombay Government have been taking energetic measures lately in connection with the sanitary improvement of the cantonment of Nusserebad. Attention has been given to the proposed issue of preserved vegetables (when fresh vegetables are not procurable) and of pure milk to the troops, and of gram for the feeding of commissariat sheep. The erection of an isolated building to the leeward of the hospital and barracks for the reception of special cases during the seasons when cholera is known to break out, has been decided upon; and other matters have been settled satisfactorily.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1884.

MR. SETON-KARR ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

ONE of the most valuable and instructive papers that have yet appeared on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, was read before the Society of Arts last Friday evening, by Mr. Seton-Karr, with Sir George Campbell in the chair. Mr. Seton-Karr, as a Bengal district officer of great experience, as a judge of the High Court, and finally, as Lord Lawrence's trusted and honoured Foreign Secretary, speaks with the greatest weight on the vexed question to which he has addressed himself; whilst Sir George Campbell is, in himself, the embodiment of a whole school of thought on this subject. The presence of such recognised authorities as Mr. Buckland, Sir George Yule, Mr. Campbell, Sir William Rose Robinson, and Sir James Caird, with that amiable and accomplished Oudh nobleman, the Raja Rampal Singh, gave to the meeting a political importance far greater than that which might attach to a much more numerous gathering of the general public; and we cannot doubt that Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert will accord due consideration, both to the paper of the able lecturer and to the discussion which followed upon it.

Mr. Seton-Karr has been known throughout his official life as an ardent friend of the interests of the ryots. There are not wanting, indeed, those who fear that Mr. Seton-Karr's devotion to this one point may have sometimes led him to attach too much importance to a supposed, but very unreal, divergence between the interests of the Bengal ryot and those of the Bengal zemindar. We are of those who believe that this divergence, invented by some greedy politicians who would fain break down the protection accorded to the zemindars by the Permanent Settlement, is absolutely non-existent. We believe that the protection afforded by that Settlement, supplemented by subsequent legislation and subsequent judicial decisions, to the interests of the ryots, is fully as efficient as

that which it affords to the zemindars. We are therefore heartily glad to find that Mr. Seton-Karr, whilst he approves of a certain amount of fresh legislation—and is even disposed to assent to some of the clauses so the Bengal Tenancy Bill—emphatically disapproves of many of the most characteristic and most essential provisions of that most ill-advised and unjust measure. We hope to give a full report of his instructive speech, and of the whole of the proceedings, in our next issue; but in the meantime, we note with pleasure that Mr. Seton-Karr can hardly find language enough to express his surprise and dismay at the clauses of the Bill legalising a monstrous system of “compensation for disturbance,” and the singularly oppressive restrictions of the landlord's rights in regard to his own *Khamar* or demesne lands. He condemns with equal warmth the general tendency of the Bill to foster litigation, and to bring the landlord and tenant into Court at every turn. It will thus be seen that—if we only except the “free sale” clauses of the measure, which we (in common with perhaps the majority of those who know Bengal) believe will reduce the ryots to a condition of serfdom under the money-lenders—Mr. Seton-Karr appears to agree in the main with the conclusions of those who are most hostile to the Bill. And it is highly worthy of note that the point excepted above—on which Mr. Seton-Karr appeared to be doubtful, or perhaps on the whole favourable to the Bill—is exactly the one which is most objected to by many of those who are otherwise inclined to support the Bill. Unless we misunderstood Sir James Caird, that experienced economist expressed surprise that Mr. Seton-Karr should have lavished all his sympathy on the well-to-do *joidar*, and reserved none for the poor under-tenants, who will, in our opinion, become serfs of the *mahajuns* if this Bill becomes law. And we hope we do not misrepresent Sir George Campbell when we say that his speech seemed to show a strong under-current of sympathy and anxiety for the fate of the same class. The speech of Mr. Roger Lethbridge, in total uncompromising opposition to the Bill, received the strongest support from the telling words of Mr. Campbell, who unhesitatingly threw the whole weight of his great local experience and knowledge into the same scale, and gave some striking illustrations of the mischief that is threatened by the unfortunate proposals of the Government of India:

THE HISTORY OF THE BHINGA RAJ FAMILY, OUDH.

THE history of India, as a whole, will never be thoroughly understood or adequately appreciated until we have in every Province, and even in every district, accessible materials for detailed local history. The advantage of possessing rich materials in an English form has been well illustrated by sundry articles and pamphlets by our foremost Indian Sanskritist and historian, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra; and we are glad to find that the example set by the learned doctor is being followed by other distinguished Indian gentlemen. We have before us a history of the Bhinga Raj family of Oudh, compiled by the Raja himself; and we have no hesitation in saying that the side-light which this little work casts on the general history of the Province is a most valuable one. The Bhinga Raj family, like that

of the Gonda and some twelve other chiefs in Oudh, is descended from the illustrious Bishwen race, which has for centuries borne a leading part in all important movements in that country. Of the position of this race in the Hindu hierarchy, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra speaks as follows, in a passage quoted by the Raja :—

"The Bishwens are of a race of the sage Mayur Bhatta (Muni Vansa) on the paternal side, and of a Solar line (Surya Vansa) on the maternal side. They intermarry with the Kahatriyas of high caste, but in all their rites and ceremonies, they strictly adhere to the observances of Brahmins. They are Vaidics in religion, and it is said that fifty-two Somayagas or rites connected with the sacrifice with the 'moon plant' have been performed by the several branches of this family up to the present time. They intermarry with the Bhagel, the Chandel, the Gaharvar, the Maulihar (Surya Vansa) and the Srinet families; but only take, and do not give, daughters in marriage from the Rajkumar, the Kaushik, the Ujjain, the Gautam, the Kalhans, the Bandhulgotri, the Haiho Vansa, the Kolinpuriya, and the Janavar families."

The Raja of Bhinga, in the course of his interesting narrative of the fortunes of his house, gives some valuable details of the history of the allied Raj families of Majhauri and Gonda. Altogether we look on the publication of this account as an important contribution to the history of the Province of Oudh.

DISSOLUTION OF THE LONDON COMMITTEE OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

THE following letter has been addressed to the members of the London Committee of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., President of the Committee :—

"Newtown House, near Newbury, March 10, 1884.

"SIR,—The Bill commonly known as the Ilbert Bill having been passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General in a form which is considered to afford sufficient safeguards to European British subjects in India, it appears to me that the time has arrived for dissolving the "Anglo-Indian Defence Association," which was formed in this country in June last for the purpose of procuring the withdrawal of the Bill; and I have, therefore, the honour to inform you that the Association in question is now dissolved. In making this announcement I wish to add that I feel sure that I am only expressing the opinion of every member of the Executive Committee, and of the members of the Association generally, when I say that our warmest acknowledgments are due to our Honorary Secretary, Mr. ROYER LETHBRIDGE, for his unwearied and very efficient efforts to promote the objects of the Association. I believe that the idea of forming this Association, and of thereby bringing to bear upon the discussion of the important questions involved in the Ilbert Bill the opinions of retired Anglo-Indians of all classes originated with Mr. LETHBRIDGE; and I am able to affirm that whatever success may have attended the operations of the Association is largely due to the zeal and ability with which Mr. LETHBRIDGE has devoted himself to its working.—I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

ALEX. J. ARBUTHNOT.

President of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association
(London Committee).

The battalions for England next trooping season are the 1st Essex, late 44th, from Aden; 2nd East Surrey, late 70th, from Bareilly; 1st Royal Irish, late 18th, from Meerut. They will be replaced by their sister battalions, all of which are at present on the Mediterranean station. The 31st (1st East Surrey) and the 2nd Royal Irish were reported by telegram as having been ordered there, whilst the 56th have been some time at Gibraltar. It is said that the present complications in Egypt are not likely to alter this arrangement, whatever it may do with the following year's reliefs, for which the Horse Guards have down the 2nd Durham, late 68th, 1st Oxford late 43rd, and 1st South Lancashire, late 40th Regiment.

Lieutenant J. W. Hutehinson, late 23rd N. L. I., has proceeded to join the 4th Sikh Infantry at Edwardesabad, to which he has recently been posted.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 16.)

LITTLE, Surgeon S., M.D., to be medical officer, Punjab Northern State Railway.

DE FABECK—The services of Surgeon-Major F. W. A. De Fabeck are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from Dec. 15.

WILKINS—The Hon. the Chief Justice has granted Mr. C. A. Wilkins, officiating registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, furlough for six months, with effect from March 21 next or such later date as he may avail himself of it, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

BAYLEY—The Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. C. S. Bayley, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as registrar on the appellate side of the court during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. A. Wilkins.

VINTZEN—It is hereby notified that Mr. A. Vintzen, consul for the German Empire at Moulmein, resumed charge of his office on Jan. 17.

The following promotions are made in the graded list of the political department :—

Consequent on the seconding of Lieut. Col. C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., political agent of the 3rd class, as an additional political agent of the 2nd class, with effect from Oct. 12.

FITZGERALD, Mr. J. R., political assistant of the 1st class, and officiating agent of the 3rd class, to be a political agent of the 3rd class.

FRASER, Capt. E. A., political assistant of the 2nd class, and officiating assistant of the 1st class, to be a political assistant of the 1st class.

Consequent on the reversion of Capt. C. B. Cooke, political agent of the 2nd class, to the British Burma commission, with effect from Jan. 17.

BARR, Capt. D. W. K., additional political agent of the 1st class, to be a political agent of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the seconding of Capt. D. W. K. Barr, political agent of the 2nd class, as an additional political agent of the 1st class, with effect from Jan. 17.

EVAN-SMITH, Lieut. Col. C. B., C.S.I., political agent of the 3rd class, an additional political agent of the 2nd class, to be a political agent of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the seconding of Lieut. Col. C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., political agent of the 2nd class, as an additional political agent of the 2nd class, with effect from Jan. 17.

WILSON, Major F. A., political agent of the 3rd class, to be a political agent of the 2nd class.

LAW, Lieut. Col. V. E., political assistant of the 1st class, to be a political agent of the 3rd class.

NORTH, Surgeon Major, J., Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Madras L.C., is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon A. F. Dobson, M.B.

BISS, Mr. T. W., deputy accountant general, Bombay, returned from privilege leave, and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. A. F. Cox, on Feb. 9.

HEWETT, Mr. J. P., B.C.S., officiated as assistant accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from the 11th to the 29th Jan., both dates inclusive, in consequence of the absence of Mr. O. T. Barrow, B.C.S., on privilege leave.

The services of Mr. J. P. Hewett are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, with effect from Jan. 30.

The following officiating promotion is made, with effect from Nov 1st, vice Colonel F. C. Anderson, deputy superintendent, 1st grade, retired :—

HERSCHEL, Lieutenant Colonel J. Herschel, R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, on special duty in Europe, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 1st grade.

STUART, Mr. C. A., Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. W. Merret, Feb. 5.

The following officers to be assistant engineers, 2nd grade :—Capt. H. B. Rich, R.E.; Lieut. E. H. Hemming, R.E.; and Lieut. J. Stewart, R.E.

RICH, Capt. H. B., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., with effect from the date of his appointment in the department.

STANTON, Lieut. E. C., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., with effect from July 23.

CONWAY-GORDON, Major L., R.E., deputy accountant general and ex-officio Under Secretary to the Government of India, public works department, is, on return from privilege leave, placed on special duty, with effect from Jan. 23.

BEGBIE, Major A. G., R.E., will continue to officiate as deputy account-

tant general and ex-officio under secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, until further orders.

LEONARD, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Assam, is promoted to assist engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 1.

Relating to the transfer of Mr. T. Wood, storekeeper, 3rd class, Superior State Railway Revenue establishment, from the establishment under the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh to that under the director general of railways, is cancelled.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Superior State Railway Revenue establishment as Probationers in the traffic candidate class, and their services are placed at the disposal of the governments and administrations specified, namely:—

Mr. J. J. Kenoy, Government of Bengal; Mr. C. Simeon, Government of N.W. Provinces and Oudh; and Mr. L. Gordon, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The following promotions are made in the superior accounts establishment, with effect from Jan. 23.

Lieut. Col. D. H. Trail, R.E., from examiner, 2nd class, to examiner, 1st class, sub pro tem.; Lieut. Col. P. Lambert, R.E., from examiner, 2nd class, temporary, to examiner, 2nd class, sub pro tem.; Mr. D. C. Gordon, from examiner, 3rd class, to examiner, 2nd class temporary; Mr. R. G. Macdonald, from examiner, 3rd class, temporary, to examiner, 3rd class, sub pro tem.; Major F. G. Oldham, R.E., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, to examiner, 3rd class, temporary; Mr. W. J. Fordham, from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, to examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem.; Mr. J. L. Macpherson, from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, to examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.; Mr. S. M. Johnson, from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade sub pro tem.; Mr. W. F. Barrow, from deputy examiner, 1st grade, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary; Mr. W. B. Gray, from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, supernumerary, to deputy examiner, 1st grade, supernumerary, sub pro tem.; and Mr. S. G. Wood, from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, to deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

MILITARY.

HODGSON, Lieut. C. E., Border Regiment, has been appointed on probation to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from Jan. 16, and posted to a corps under the Government of India.

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—

QUILTIN, Lieut. F. S. S., extra aide de camp, to be aide de camp, vice Lieut. Lord A. F. Compton, who has resigned the appointment, dated Feb. 6.

BENSON, F. W., 17th Lancers, Brigade Major, Poona, to be garrison instructor, vice Capt. H. H. Hart, whose tenure of service is that appointment has expired, dated Feb. 1.

ROWBAND, Col. H., deputy assistant commissary general 1st class, to be assistant commissary general 2nd class.

ELIOT, Captain G. L., deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class.

YALDWYN, Captain A. G., sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

YAILDING, Lieut. W. R., sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class.

O'DONEL—With effect from Jan. 23, vice Lieut. Colonel C. O'Donel, assistant commissary general, 2nd class, deceased.

TULLOCH, Lieut. J. W. G., Bengal S.C., wing officer, 38th N.I., to be a sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from Jan. 26.

PALMER—Volunteer Corps—Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers—A Battery—Mr. C. E. Palmer R.N., to be sub lieutenant.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

FLOWDEN—Brevet—To be colonel—Lieut. Col. C. H. Flowden, Madras S.C., Feb. 14.

Sub Conductor Harris to be conductor; Sergeant S. Craig to be sub conductor vice Conductor T. Lee, transferred to the Commissariat Department, Transport Branch. Sub Conductor J. Griffiths supernumerary is absorbed in the grade of sub conductor, vice Sub Conductor J. Lindboom, transferred to the Commissariat Department, Transport Branch, with effect from Dec. 7.

FURLOUGHS.

THOMPSON, Mr. H. E., a superintendent of the 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for two years, with effect from Jan. 27.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough opt. of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HOLROYD, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. R. M., Bengal S.C. Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, private affairs, for 18 days.

MCNEILE, Major C., Bengal S.C., judicial assistant, 1st grade, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, Punjab, private affairs, for two years.

MACPHERSON, Capt. A. K., Bengal S.C., cantonment magistrate, 1st class Punjab, private affairs, for two years.

HIGHT, Lieut. E. L., Bengal S.C., wing officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, private affairs, for one year.

BUNBURY, Lieut. W. E., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, 25th N.I., private affairs, for 243 days.

HICKSON, Lieut. S. A. E., R.E., assistant engineer 1st grade, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department private affairs, for two years, embarking on March 8.

PENNY, Surg. Major J. C., M.D., private affairs, for one year.

PRENTIS, Surg. Major C., private affairs, for 243 days.

JACK, Surg. D. M., private affairs, for 304 days.

HOBSON, Conductor G., Ordnance Department, medical certificate, for one year.

MANSFIELD, Lieut. H., Bengal C.S., sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, is granted leave in India, private affairs, for 182 days, with effect from April 16, the first 60 days being on full pay.

BECKETT, Major W. H., General List, Infantry, executive engineer,

1st grade, Military Works Department, is granted an extension of furlough, private affairs, for Dec. 25, without pay.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel J., C.S.I., Infantry, medical certificate, for six months.

BOILEAU, Lieut. Colonel F. W., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for six months.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 13.)

KELL, Mr. C. A., District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, to act in the 1st grade of Session Judges, from the 23rd ult.

RAMPINI, Mr. R. F., C.S., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months.

WHITMORE, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, and sub-judge, on leave, is posted to the sub-station of the district Burdwan.

MICHELL, the Rev. F. R., to be Chaplain of St. James's Church, Calcutta, from the date on which he joined.

KITCHEN, the Rev. A., to be junior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, and chaplain of the General Hospital from date on which he was relieved of his appointment as officiating chaplain of St. James Church, Calcutta.

FISHER, Mr. J. H., Professor, Patna College, to be a professor in the Hooghly College, from the 31st ult.

COSSERAT, Mr. P., sub-deputy opium agent, Gya, is promoted to the 2nd grade of sub-deputy opium agents, from July 24, Mr. C. Wintle, retired.

CAMPBELL, Mr. H. F., sub deputy opium agent, Azimgurh, is promoted to the 3rd grade of sub deputy opium agents, from July 24, vice Mr. P. Cosserat.

FLYTER, Mr. J. A., sub deputy opium agent, Goruckpore, is promoted to the 4th grade of sub deputy opium agents, July 24, vice Mr. H. F. Campbell.

CRACROFT, Mr. W., officiating sub deputy opium agent, Allahabad, is confirmed in that appointment; Mr. Cracroft is also to be a sub deputy opium agent of the 5th grade, from July 24, vice Mr. J. A. Flyter.

LUARD, Mr. P. J., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Muttra, is promoted to the 1st grade of assistant sub deputy opium agents, from July 24, vice Mr. W. Cracroft.

CARTER, Mr. G. R., sub pro tem. assistant sub deputy opium agent of the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade from July 24, vice Mr. P. J. Luard.

CHRISTIAN, Mr. A., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Etawah, is promoted temporarily to the 2nd grade of assistant sub deputy opium agents, from July 24, vice Mr. G. R. Carter.

BLAIR, Mr. A. W., subpro tem. assistant sub deputy opium agent of the 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade from July 26, vice Mr. G. M. Carter.

INNES, Mr. J. S. R., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Moradabad, is promoted temporarily to the 3rd grade of assistant sub deputy opium agents from July 24, vice Mr. R. W. Blair.

LANDER, Mr. G. W., probationary assistant sub deputy opium agent, Sultanpore, to be an assistant sub deputy opium agent of the 4th grade, from July 24, vice Mr. R. W. Blair.

JERDON, Mr. C. M., officiating sub deputy opium agent, Cawnpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

KENNEDY, Mr. J., supernumerary assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade, from Jan. 1.

GREENSHIELDS, Mr. R. S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, from Jan. 12.

EARLE, Mr. A., assistant magistrate and collector, Balasore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

WHITMORE, Mr., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

CORNISH, Mr. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, is vested with power under sections 110, 407, and 524, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

DALGLEISH, Mr. G. B., to be honorary magistrate for the Kanchraparah Bench, in the Nuddea district, with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. S., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Khoorda, Pooree, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

GREEN, Mr. H. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the 1st Calcutta Division to the Calcutta workshop division, from the 16th inst.

PRICE, Surg. G., made over charge of the Chumparun Gaol to Surgeon E. Bovill, on Jan. 17.

CORNISH, Mr. R., made over charge of the Midnapore Central Gaol to Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks, on Jan. 21.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 16.)

TRIMNELL, Brigade Surgeon D. W., received executive charge of the Raipur Central Gaol from Mr. K. Anderson, extra assistant commissioner, on the 6th current.

MACNEILL, Lieutenant Colonel D., district superintendent of police, Chanda, is transferred to the Nagpur district, vice Major Hammand, proceeding on furlough.

PHILLIPS—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, C.B., assistant commissioner, Sambalpur.

PHILLIPS—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, C.S., assistant commissioner, Sambalpur, to be a justice of the peace in the Central Provinces.

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed

to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class, with effect from Jan. 23.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, with effect from Jan. 11.

DUFF, Mr. A. C., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, will revert to officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, with effect from Jan. 11.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Feb. 16.)

MARETT, Major J. R., being relieved of the office of judge, small cause court, Lucknow, to revert to his substantive appointment as subordinate judge, Bara Banki.

FASKEN—Consequent on the return of Surg. W. A. D. Fasken, M.D., from sick leave, Surg. D. M. Jack, supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Fatehgarh, to the civil medical charge of Azamgarh with effect from Jan. 26.

TUOHY, Surg. J. F., M.D., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, Budaun, on being relieved, to the medical charge of Sultanpur.

CASEY, Mr. A. E. C., assistant commissioner in charge of the Naini Tal sub division of the Kamaum district is invested with power to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior criminal court situated within the local limits of his sub division.

SANDERS—The services of Surg.-Major R. Sanders, civil surgeon, Bareilly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

The following temporary appointments and transfers are ordered in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Colonel G. A. Craster, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd circle :—

BROCKMAN, Mr. W. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, and superintendent of works, 1st circle, to be superintending engineer of that circle, subject to the approval of the Government of India.

BROWN, Lieut.-Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, and executive engineer, Rohilkund division, provincial works, to officiate as superintendent of works, 2nd circle.

MCDOWELL, Mr. G. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Meerut division, provincial works, to officiate as executive engineer, Rohilkhand division, provincial works.

SHERIDAN, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, district engineer, Aligarh, to have charge of the Provincial works at Aligarh, in addition to his own duties.

FURLOUGHS.

VERNON, Mr. H. C., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), attached to the Rohilkhand provincial division, is granted fifteen months' furlough, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from March 1, or subsequent date.

CRAMPTON, Mr. A. C. executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), attached to the Allahabad provincial division, is granted nine months' furlough, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from March 6, or subsequent date.

Furlough on private affairs for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr. G. C. F. Barnardo, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Agra Canal, with effect from March 15, or subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave :—

STANFORTH, Mr. B., uncovenanted district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, North West Provinces and Oudh, for six months, on sick certificate.

LOW, Mr. G. I., uncovenanted district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, North West Provinces and Oudh, for four months and eleven days, on furlough.

HARRISON, Mr. H. A., district and sessions judge, Meerut, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from May 9.

HARRINGTON, Mr. A. H., C.S., magistrate and collector, Saharanpur, furlough for three months and fifteen days, with effect from April 20, or subsequent date.

FAGAN, the Rev. C. C. T., Chaplain of Sitapur, furlough for nine months, with effect from March 10, or subsequent date.

CORBETT, Surgeon J. L., M.D., supernumerary Civil Surgeon, 2nd class, Sultanpur, privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from March 1, or subsequent date.

KNYVETT, Mr. C. F., district superintendent of police, Banda, leave to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, with effect from April 15, or subsequent date.

PUNJAB

(*Punjab Gazette*, Feb. 14.)

LACE—CARR—Messrs. J. H. Lace and E. S. Carr assistant conservators of forests, have passed the departmental examination by the higher standard in Hindustani.

EGERTON, Lieut. F. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Hazara District, which he joined on Jan. 31.

CONSTERDINE, The Rev. J., M.A., who has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to officiate temporarily as chaplain at Abbottabad, vice the Rev. F. G. Montgomery, transferred.

DAVIES, The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to confirm Col. W. G. Davies, C.S.I., in the appointment of financial commissioner of the Punjab, from Dec. 7.

Consequent on the confirmation of Col. W. G. Davies, C.S.I., in the post of financial commissioner of the Punjab, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the ranks of the Commission, from Dec. 7.

Lieut. Col. E. L. Oummaney, deputy commissioner, 1st class, to be commissioner and superintendent; Mr. W. Coldstream, deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to be deputy commissioner, 1st class; Mr. G. M. Olgilvie, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to be deputy com-

missioner, 2nd class; Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, judicial assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class; Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, judicial assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be judicial assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, judicial assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be judicial assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; Major H. J. Lawrence, assistant commissioner, 1st class, to be judicial assistant commissioner, 3rd grade; Mr. R. Udry, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to be assistant commissioner, 1st class; and Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

BEACHCROFT, Mr. F. P., judicial assistant, Kanga, transferred to Ferozepore, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district.

ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as judicial assistant of the Peshawar district, from Feb. 5, vice Major A. S. Roberts, transferred.

DAMES, Mr. W. L., is reappointed to officiate as judicial assistant, Dera Ghazi Khan, from Feb. 2, vice Pandit Bhari Lal, transferred.

LAKE, Mr. W. A. E., assistant district superintendent of police, has been declared by the committee which assembled at Mian Mir, on Jan. 10, to have qualified in the colloquial test of the Punjabi examination.

The undermentioned officers passed the examination in the Punjabi language on Jan. 10 :—

PARGITER, Mr. E. H., executive engineer, Irrigation branch.

SMITH, Mr. W., assistant engineer, Irrigation branch.

MCGOWAN, Mr. P. S., deputy examiner, public works accounts, Punjab.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Brigade order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated Feb. 2, appointing Surgeon Major W. Jackson, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, in addition to his other duties, from Jan. 26, and during the stay at Ewardesabad of the Brigadier General commanding.

Corps of Guides—Regimental order, dated Jan. 15, consequent on the promotion to the rank of captain, of Lieutenant M. C. Cooke-Collis, making the following temporary appointments :—Captain M. C. Cooke-Collis, wing officer, to officiate as squadron officer, vice Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband, proceeded on furlough; and Lieutenant R. G. Egerton, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

1st Sikh Infantry—Regimental order, dated Jan. 16, making the following temporary appointments :—Lieut. J. A. H. Pollock, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Capt. A. C. Bunney, who vacates on promotion; and Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbin, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. J. A. H. Pollock, appointed officiating adjutant.

4th Punjab Infantry—Regimental order, dated Dec. 26, making the following temporary appointment :—Lieut. A. R. Browning, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. W. du G. Gray, proceeded on furlough.

6th Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order, dated Jan. 19, making the following temporary appointments :—Lieut. E. W. Cunliffe, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. Vaughan, promoted to Captain; and Lieut. G. R. Macmillen, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. Cunliffe. Dated Jan. 19, making the following temporary appointment :—Major A. N. Sandilands to officiate as wing commander, vice Major L. R. H. D. Campbell, who reverts to the 1st Punjab Infantry.

5th Gurkhas—Regimental order, dated Jan. 3, making the following temporary appointment from Nov. 1, 1883 :—Major E. Molloy, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his other duties.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, Kasauli, is granted furlough to Europe, for 20 months, from the 11th April.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Feb. 2.)

APLIN—The chief commissioner appoints Mr. T. H. Aplin, assistant conservator of forests, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of Amherst and Moulmein town.

HUGHES, Major W. G., deputy commissioner, received charge of the Kyaukpau district from Mr. F. S. Copleston, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, on Jan. 15.

FOADEN, Mr. E., has been elected by the members of the Chamber of Commerce to be their representative on the Rangoon Municipal Committee, vice Mr. F. C. Kennedy, who is absent from Rangoon.

PENDLETON—The chief commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by the Rev. A. S. Pendleton of his appointment as chaplain of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BAGLEY—The chief commissioner sanctions the following appointment in the Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps :—To be lieutenant—Mr. F. R. Bagley.

SMART, Mr. O. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, joined the Rangoon division on the 21st inst.

WATSON Sergeant J., supervisor, 1st grade, Shwegyin division, has passed the colloquial test in the Burmese language.

The following officers and subordinates employed on British Burma State Railways have passed the colloquial examination in the Burmese language :—

Mr. R. D. Percival, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. W. Handy, supervisor, 1st grade; Mr. H. T. Fletcher, temporary supervisor, 2nd grade; Mr. J. F. Jacob, temporary sub-overseer, 1st grade—very creditably; Babu Succarum Limbaje, temporary sub overseer, 1st grade; Shaik Alimuddin, temporary sub overseer, 2nd grade—very creditably; Mr. N. Baston, accountant, 4th grade; and Mr. P. Johnson, temporary sub overseer, 1st grade.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 12.)

- DUMERGUE, Mr. J. W. F., C.S., is declared to have passed the Civil High Proficiency Test in Persian.
- WILLIAMS—The Rev. A. A., acting chaplain of South Black Town, Madras, is declared to have passed the Military High Proficiency Test in Tamil.
- TAYLOR—The Rev. A. C., M.D., attained the rank of senior chaplain on Jan. 26.
- COX, Mr. J. H. M., deputy director of revenue settlement, No. 1 Party, one year and six months' furlough to commence from 15th March next.
- MARTIN, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem. is granted furlough for one year, from the 15th April.

MILITARY.

The following postings and transfers are ordered by the superintending engineer, second circle :—

- SMITH, Mr. C. A., assistant engineer, to the headquarter sub division of Kistna, Eastern Division.
- RICHARDSON, Gunner J., overseer, 1st grade to the Sangam Project Division.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

- CLARKE, Lieut. Col. H. M. S., Staff Corps, district superintendent of police, North West Provinces, private affairs, for one year and 182 days.
- GRACE, Lieut. Col. C. H., Staff corps, Deputy commissioner, 1st class, Central Provinces, private affairs, for 237 days.
- GODFREY, Major G., general list infantry, wing officer, 28th Regiment N.I., private affairs, for one year.
- SHAW, Major A. J., general list infantry, wing officer, 28th Regiment, N.I., private affairs for two years.
- HILL, Major R. H. T., general list, infantry, deputy assistant commissary general for transport, 1st class, private affairs for one year and sixteen days.
- MCCAUSLAND, Capt. W. H., Staff Corps, squadron officer, 2nd Regiment L.C., private affairs, for one year and 182 days.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Madras, Feb. 14.)

- ATHERTON—WILLIAMS—The services of Lieuts. T. Atherton, 12th Lancers, and J. H. Williams, Oxfordshire L.I., having been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Right Hon. the Governor, for duty as extra aide-de-camp during the stay of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General at Madras, they are directed forthwith to proceed to Madras.

STEWART—Instructions having been received from the Horse Guards, that Brigadier General R. C. Stewart, C.B., commanding the Eastern district, will be placed on retired pay from March 14, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

FITZGERALD, Surgeon M. E., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Malaparam temporarily, will do duty, Station Hospital, Cannanore.

WADDELL, Veterinary Surgeon, is directed to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Bangalore.

H. E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the formation on the following committee of Paymastership in the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment consequent on Staff Paymr. (Honorary Major) R. B. Farwell having been directed to proceed to England with effect from the date Major Farwell hands over duties—President, Major E. C. P. Pigot, Members—Lieut. H. T. Hill, Lieut. H. Copeman, Major C. P. Pigott will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

The following order is confirmed :—

AUSTIN—1st January.—By the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Major F. Austin, Staff Corps, to continue to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, No. 2 Circle, on completion of tour of services until relieved or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

KERRICH—Lieutenant G. S., staff corps, squadron officer, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, for 181 days, from Dec. 21, Nilgiris, medical certificate.

STANDEN—Colonel D., Commandant, 28th Regiment, N.I., for 182 days, from the 2nd March, or subsequent date of departure, Nilgiris, private affairs.

ROSS—Surgeon Major J., Indian Medical Department, M.B., in medical charge Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, for 182 days, from Feb. 10, or subsequent date of departure, Nilgiris, private affairs.

The following advertisement, which appears in an up-country paper, is suggestive :—

"An officer suddenly and unexpectedly removed from command of his regiment, under the new system, without any compensation, yet kept out of colonel's allowances until they shall become due under the old system, would be grateful for any employment until his colonel's allowances are granted; has served thirty-four years with the colours, and has most undeniable testimonials. Apply, &c."

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 22.)

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned magistrates of the 1st class, in the district of Satara with power to require security for good behaviour.

CRAWFORD—ASTON—Messrs. C. E. G. Crawford and H. F. Ashton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Senior assistant judge and Sessions Judge of Broach in the district of Surat on the 8th inst.

CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., assumed charge of the office of assistant judge, and sessions judge, of Surat on the 11th inst.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned magistrates of the 1st class in the district of Ahmednagar, with power to require security for good behaviour :—Mr. C. H. Jobb, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Major P. Greig.

KENNEDY—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Kaira with power to require security for good behaviour :—Mr. R. M. Kennedy.

SHANAHAN, Mr. H. F., assistant master, Elphinstone High School, passed an examination in Marathi, according to the higher standard, on the 8th inst.

CHATFIELD, Mr. K. M., M.A., director of public instruction, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

COOKE, Mr. T., M.A., M.L.I., LL.D., is appointed to act as director of public instruction during the absence of Mr. K. M. Chatfield.

LEWIS, Mr. H. W., is appointed superintendent of the school of Industry at Ratnagiri, from Oct. 13.

MULOCK—H. E., the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. B. Mullock, C.S., to do duty as collector and magistrate of the District Nasik and District Registrar of Nasik during the absence of Mr. W. Woodward, C.S.

BOUSTED—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Surgeon Major R. Busted an extension of his term of service as Superintendent of Matheran until the date of his departure on leave in May.

MACDOUGAL—Brigade Surgeon H. R. L., M.D., is appointed to be Superintendent of Matheran in succession to Surgeon Major Busted.

PRITCHARD, Mr. C. B., C.S., Commissioner of Customs, salt, opium and abkari, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

RICHEY, Mr. J. B., C.S., C.S.I., is appointed to act as commissioner of customs, salt, opium, and abkari, during the absence of Mr. Pritchard.

LELY, Mr. F. S. P., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H. E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the following gentlemen to be honorary assistant surgeon to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital for a further period of six months :—Mr. R. Blaney, M.A., M.B., C.M., and Mr. H. D. Pesikaka, L.F.P., S. (Glasgow), and L.R.C.P. (Edinburgh).

GORDON, Mr. L., passed an examination in Hindustani according to the higher standard, on Feb. 5.

STRANGE, Mr. W. L., is promoted to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the 12th inst.

DREW—MORISON—Mr. W. W. Drew delivered over, and Mr. W. T. Morison received charge of the office of the assistant collector, Thana, on the 30th ult.

BIDDLE, Mr. J. B. W., appointed by Government to act as supernumerary assistant collector of Salt Revenue, joined his appointment on the 12th inst.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 22.)

The undermentioned medical officers of the Army Medical Department are brought on the strength of H. M.'s British Forces in this Presidency from Feb. 18, the date of their arrival at Bombay :—Surgeon-Major W. J. Campbell, Surgeon D. B. Brown, Surgeon E. W. Kelsall and Surgeon H. E. Deane.

SEXTON, Colonel J. M., Staff Corps, Superintendent of Army Clothing, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs from date of departure in April next, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

THORPE, Surg.-Major R. C., Indian Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service from Feb. 6, on a pension £700 per annum, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Captain F. H. Blanchard, staff corps, having completed 20 years service, six of which have been in the staff corps, to be Major from Feb. 16, subject to H. M.'s approval.

WESTROPP, Col. G. R. C., S.C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Feb. 15.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BETHELL—COLES—Lieut. E. H. Bethell, Sappers and Miners, R.E., doing duty officer, to be instructor in Army Signalling and Telegraphy, vice Capt. Selby, confirmed in the appointment of deputy consulting engineer for railways, dated Dec. 20, Lieut. W. Coles, R.E., commanding No. 3 company and officiating adjutant and superintendent of instruction, and to be doing duty officer, vice Lieut. Bethell appointed instructor in Army Signalling and Telegraphy, dated Dec. 20.

HARE, Major W. S., 20th Regiment, N.I., wing officer (seconded), to be wing commander, vice Lieut. Col. J. S. Fred II, placed on the half pay list.

LECKIE, Capt. F. W. N., S.C. (wing officer, 8th N.I.) to be wing commander, vice Major Hore, seconded for service on the staff.
THOMPSON, Surgeon A. C., officiating in medical charge, 16th N.I. to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Lucas, on furlough.
TRITTON, Lieut. C., 24th N.I.; officiating wing officer, 25th N.L.I. (attached to 21st N.I.), to officiate as wing officer on probation.
LECKIE—It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded under the terms of Par. J. of Clause 220, India Army Circulars, 1882:—Capt. F. W. V. Leckie, S.C. (wing commander 20th N.I.), wing officer 8th N.I.
DAVIES, Lieut. J., officiating wing officer 27th N.L.I., is attached to the 1st Bombay Lancers on probation.
NICOL, Surgeon C. E., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Presidency circle to general duty Mhow circle, travelling at the public expense as per Par. 514 (J) Transport Regulations, Part II.
GUBBINS, Lieutenant, 8-1st Eastern Division is transferred to 2-1st Scottish Division R.A.
APPLETON, Veterinary Surgeon, A., having arrived from England for duty in the Bombay Presidency is posted to Kurrachee.

FURLOUGHS.

PETERS—The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—I.M.D.—Surgeon Major C. P. Peters, M.B., in medical charge 2nd N. I., for 60 days from March 1, on medical certificate in India, under Rule 26 of the furlough regulations of 1868 in extension of the leave granted him in G.O.C. 358 of Sept. 1.
POWELL—The leave granted in G.O.C., No. 38, of 25th ult., to Lieut. A. Powell, R.A., is from Feb. 15 to Feb. 11, 1885, instead of the dates given in that order.
 The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the periods specified:—
MURPHY, Surgeon Major P., M.D., six months, medical certificate.
ORR, Captain W. J., staff corps, one month, private affairs.
BAKER, Col. W., R.E., three months, medical certificate.
LUCKHARDT, Col. W., C.B., staff corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 101 days, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 6. ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. R. Martin, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Surg. A. J. O'Hara, Lieut. W. W. V. Pakenham, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. M. Rutherford, C. P. Bird (Cov.), J. M'Laughlin, F. W. Badcock (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. Melvill, Cav.
Madras Estab.—Major W. L. Ranking, Inf., Surg. H. Allison, M.D., Lieut. A. W. Rendle, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. C. P. Newport, S.C., Surg. G. E. E. Burroughs, Col. F. J. T. Ross, S.C., Brigade Surg. C. K. Colston.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. T. Constable, J. L. Ovens, G. Bristow.
Bombay Estab.—D. Black.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. C. Maisey, S.C., 123 days; Col. Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., six months.
Bombay Estab.—Col. G. H. W. Fagan, Inf., till April 17; Lieut. Col. G. R. Goodfellow, S.C., six months; Lieut. Col. R. V. Malden, S.C., six months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Corkery, S.C., six months; F. C. Dankes (Cov.), eight months; G. F. Mahew, S.C., five months.
Bombay Estab.—A. L. P. Larken (Cov.), S.C., six months; A. H. Unwin (Cov.), S.C., six months; T. M'Guin, S.C., three months.

MAIL NEWS.

The Viceroy, Lady Ripon, and party arrived at Calcutta on Feb. 19, after their trip to Ceylon in the steamer Olive. The Commander in Chief and General Sir Frederick Roberts arrived at the Presidency by train on Monday, the latter having spent a day at Allahabad as the guest of Sir Alfred Lyall.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Agra has come to an end, and the party have proceeded to Fatehgarh.

Mr. Rivers Thompson has recovered so completely in health that it is probable he may not, after all, avail himself of the leave to England for which he had made arrangements. He was to have made over charge of the Province to Mr. Bernard about the 9th proximo.

The Budget will, we understand, be published as a Resolution in the *Gazette of India*, this year, early in March. It will be a short and unpretentious statement.

The falling off in the opium revenue has been a somewhat serious one, and next year's sales will be reduced, though the reserve will even then have to be drawn upon to furnish the necessary supply to the market. The salt tax is making healthy

progress, but the revenue is still far below that which the higher rate of taxation realised.

The report of the Opium Commission is still under consideration of the Bengal Government, and is not likely to be disposed of for some little time to come.

Mr. W. Duthoit, LL.D., succeeds Mr. H. J. Sparks in the Judicial Commissionership of Oudh, when the latter quits that appointment, as he is about to do.

The Honourable Mr. T. C. Hope, Public Works Minister, will proceed on a short tour between the break-up of the Government at Calcutta and the reassembling in Simla. Mr. Hope will visit the Sukkur Bridge on the Indus Valley Railway.

The temporary vacancy which occurs in the Board of Revenue of the North West Provinces on the retirement of Mr. Carmichael next month, pending the return of Mr. Bazett Colvin at the end of April, will be filled, we understand, by the Hon. Mr. J. W. Quinton.

Sir Alfred Lyall returned from Agra to Allahabad on Feb. 15. He has quite recovered from his slight recent indisposition.

We see it stated that Mr. Cordery, the Resident at Hyderabad, is going on furlough. Mr. Cordery only purposes taking privilege leave, and that not at present; nor until the administration is working smoothly.

The Viceroy has contributed Rs.1,000 to the fund for the support of the Bareilly College.

His Highness the Maharajah of Benares has obtained great benefit from an operation performed on one of his eyes by Dr. Cayley, assisted by Dr. Hooper. The sight of the eye, which had been completely lost for nearly a year, is now fully restored.

Mr. W. B. Jones, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is now, we are concerned to hear, compelled to take six months' leave to Europe for the benefit of his health. Mr. A. P. Howell may possibly officiate in the Central Provinces during his absence.

Mr. W. R. Furnivall, C.E., who has just completed the construction of the Bengal Central Railway, leaves for Hyderabad early next month, as Agent and Chief Engineer of the Nizam's new line.

THE VICEROY AT HAIDARABAD.

THE advice formally addressed by the Viceroy of India to the Nizam of Haidarabad at the installation ceremony of the youthful feudal prince, may possibly, some day, attain the dignity of an important historical document. It contains some passages which indicate clearly that Lord Ripon fully appreciates the nature of the dangers which he is encountering in entrusting the government of the State of Haidarabad, with a population of ten millions of people, to two very young gentlemen whose united ages do not amount to forty-one. In the interests of that vast population it is most earnestly to be hoped that the influence which Lord Ripon has exerted in placing Liak Ali at the head of the administration in Haidarabad has been exercised wisely. It would almost seem, from the unusually plain and most uncourtly terms in which he offered most valuable advice to the young prince and his still more youthful adviser, that he is somewhat apprehensive as to the results of his policy.

The dramatic rapidity with which the final decision as to the rival claims of the Perishkar and Liak Ali was arrived at, will form one of the most picturesque, and possibly one of the most momentous incidents in the modern history of Haidarabad. It was scarcely an edifying, and it was certainly not a dignified spectacle—that by which, through a rapid stage change, five minutes before the opening of the durbar, the assembled chiefs were suddenly informed, in almost unnecessarily sensational manner, that the long-pending struggle between the two rival factions had, at length, been brought to a close. Surely, Lord Ripon, the excellence of whose intentions in the use of the great influence which he must have exercised in settling the future of Haidarabad cannot be doubted, might have been able, with the advice of the British Resident, to bring the contest to a conclusion at an earlier date. That Mr. Cordery enjoys the complete confidence of the Viceroy is evident from the emphatic terms in which he advised the Nizam to be guided in his administration by the experienced counsel of the British Resident. It is to be regretted, therefore, that his Excellency did not avail himself of Mr. Cordery's special knowledge at an earlier stage in the proceedings. When we have fuller details of the political occurrences which have actually taken place at Haidarabad during the past week, it may also possibly be found that there is cause for regret in the fact that no successful attempt has been made to utilise the services of the Peishkar—whose experience, at all events, it is impossible to deny—whatever may have been his shortcomings as an administrator—in the interests of the two illustrious young gentlemen to whom Lord Ripon has considered it wise to hand over the destinies of a State as large as an average European kingdom. It is one of the disadvantages of the mode in which the business of practical politics is carried on in an Indian native State, that the system of Government is so entirely that of one party, without the

assistance—for that represents the nature of the service performed by an able opposition—of distinguished persons whose views do not altogether coincide with those of the supreme authorities. The suddenly developed desire of the Peishkar to perform a religious function at Benaras, and the equally rapidly created conviction in the mind of his Mohammadan coadjutor that it is his duty to become a Hadji, show conclusively that it has been intimated to these experienced statesmen that their immediate departure from Haidarabad is considered desirable—both in their own interests and in those of their opponents. But it might have been possible for Lord Ripon—in the intervals between durbars and banquets—to explain to the Nizam and Liak Ali that their action in this matter would be regarded in Europe as very poor politics and worse diplomacy.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SKINNER—March 6, at Eastbourne, the wife of Major Evelyn S. Skinner, Madras Staff Corps, a daughter.

DEATHS.

HENDERSON—March 8, at Ramsgate, Elizabeth Ramsay, the beloved wife of James Henderson, Apen Lodge, Harrow; formerly of Rangoon, British Burmah.

MARSH—March 1, at 3, Laurel-grove, Penge, Lieut-Col. Hippisley Marsh, late of the Bengal Cavalry, in 76th year of his age.
PROBYN—Feb. 29, killed in action, at Teb, Francis Hoel Probyn, Lieutenant 9th Bengal Cavalry (attached to 10th Hussars), second son of W. G. Probyn, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 29 years.
SILCOCK—March 1, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, William Henry Gerald, only child of H. F. Silcock, Bombay Civil Service, aged eight months.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CHANNER—Feb. 14, at Belgaum, the wife of Surgeon O. H. Chan-
ner, I.M.D., a daughter.
FITZGERALD—Feb. 6, at Hiloidari, Dibrugarh, Upper Assam,
the wife of Gerald FitzGerald, Esq., a daughter.
MACKENZIE—Feb. 10, at Jacobabad, the wife of Captain D. G.
Mackenzie, 2nd Sind Horse, a daughter.
OLDHAM—Jan. 15, at Cachar, E. Bengal, the wife of Major A. Oldham,
12th Kelat-i-Ghizie Regiment, a son.
PEDDIE—Feb. 17, at Allahabad, the wife of Graham Peddie, a son.
STOCKWELL—Feb. 13, at Pachmuri, C.P., the wife of Lieutenant-
Colonel Clifton Stockwell, Lincolnshire Regiment, Commandant, a
son.
VENOUR—Feb. 7, at Primrose House, Ootacamund, the wife of
J. M. H. Venour, a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLEY—DACOSTA—Feb. 15, at Mozaffarpore, Osborne R. Coley,
of Chupra, to Mary Josephine Dacosta, of Emampore Factory, Par-
tahganj.
HEINAN—SMITH—Feb. 19, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay,
by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, John Alexander Heinan, to Ruby Florence,
eldest daughter of the late Robert Tottenham Smith, King's County,
Ireland.
KIRKMAN—MEYER—Feb. 13, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidder-
pore, J. D. D. Kirkman, eldest son of the late H. F. Kirkman, to Mary
Minna, daughter of the late Major A. Meyer.
MITCHELL—CRAUFURD—Jan. 21, at Calicut, Malabar, by the Rev.
James Sharp, Edward Charles Mitchell, of Vythery, Wynaad,
Madras, to Edith Caroline Irvine, daughter of the late Thomas
Craufurd.
NASH—OXFORD—Feb. 15, Charles Nash, of Calcutta, to Alice,
youngest daughter of the late William Henry Oxford, of Small Heath,
Birmingham, England.

DEATHS.

ALLISON—Feb. 18, in the general hospital, suddenly, Aristic Allison,
age 28, the beloved wife of Robert Allison, engine driver, G. I. P.
Railway, Byculla.
BAKER—Feb. 14, at Rawal Pindi, from the effects from a fall from a
carriage, Lieut. R. A. Baker, 19th Bengal Lancers, aged 28.
GRIGG—Feb. 29, at Colombo, Ceylon, suddenly, on the eve of his
departure for England, the Rev. T. N. Grigg, late Rector of Lambley,
Nottinghamshire, aged 73.
JOHNSTONE—Feb. 6, at Trimulgherry, Deccan, Emma Jane, the wife
of Mr. Samuel Johnstone, Madras Medical Establishment.
PESIKAKA—Feb. 20, at Marine Lines, near Mr. Nowroji Santook's
Chawl, the infant son of Dr. H. D. Pesikaka, aged 6 months.
SETHNA—Feb. 18, at Girgaum, Rustomjee Dossabhy Sethna.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 18. Arabia (s), Glasgow; Drumpark, Liverpool;
Greenock, New York; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—19. Bhownuggur (s),
Bhownuggur; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur; Columbian (s), Jeddah;
Regina (s), Sunderland.—21. Titania (s), Hong Kong; Bhundara (s),
Calcutta; Thames (s), London; Kavno (s), Cardiff; Draco (s), Hull;
C. of Inverness, Cardiff.
CALCUTTA.—Feb. 14. Nowshira (s), Bombay; Star of Greece,

London.—15. Armenia (s), Glasgow; Aston Hall (s), Liverpool; R.
Alexandra (s), Liverpool.—16. Goorkha (s), London.—17. City of
Kinross, Bombay.

MADRAS.—Feb. 16. Ganges (s), Shields.—18. Kerbela (s), Cal-
cutta.—19. Clan Graham (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 18. Scindia (s), Karachi; Sportsman (s), Dun-
kirk; Marchesa (s), Port Said.—19. Avoca (s), Zanzibar; Arcot (s),
London.—20. Chandernagore (s), Marseilles; Reinbeck (s), Karachi;
Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—21. Oriental (s), Persian Gulf; L.
Rannoch (s), Bassein; Mozart (s), E. Point; Booldana (s), Calcutta;
Afghan (s), Galle.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 14. Godiva.—15. Parthenope.—16. Erato.—
17. Purulia.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SUEZ.—Per *Trieste*, March 5. —From Bombay: Mrs. Nicholas,
infant, and ayah, Rev. and Mrs. Fisher and infant, Mrs. Astley, Col.
Ridcut, Mrs. and two Misses Green, Mr. Swift, Mr. S. Grant, Mr. G.
H. Grant, Mr. Agassig, Mr. Tait, C. Dormer, Lieut. Col. Smyth,
Mr. M. Easton, Mr. M. Sarkis, Mr. Dalrymple, Lieut. and Mrs.
Ackley, Mr. and Mrs. Bolland, Mr. B. Bolland, Mr. C. Wilkinson,
Mr. H. Spencer, Mr. Moss White, Sir W. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs.
Hindley and two Miss Hindley's, Rev. P. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs.
Nutter, Mr. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Nichol, Mr. P. C. Nicholas, Mr. A.
K. Stewart, Mr. Birkmyre, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and Miss Glover, Mr.
J. C. Andrews, Mr. Mansell.

AT BRINDISI.—Per *Mongolia*, March 9.—From Bombay: Mr. and
Mrs. Glover and Miss Glover, M. J. Moss White, Mr. H. Spencer,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Nutter, Mr. N. Elias, Mr. A. K. Stewart, Mr. G.
Tutill, Mr. B. Smith.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Venetia*, Feb. 22.—For London: Mr. and
Mrs. Nicholas and infant, Rev. A. and Mrs. Fisher and infant, Mr. J.
Tait, Mr. Molesworth Greene and two daughters, Mr. Piyarce Lee and
friend, Mr. M. Barkies, Mr. Wolf. For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Glover,
Miss Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Bullard, Mr. Birkmyre, Mr. H. Spencer,
Mr. J. Mosswhite, Rev. F. P. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr.
and Mrs. Hindley and two Misses Hindley, Mr. and Mrs. Nutter, Mr.
G. H. Grant, Mr. N. Elias, Sir W. Cairns, Mr. Maunsell.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the British India
Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailed from London, March 5.

For Malta: Major Phillips.

For Colombo: W. H. Skene, Mr. Allen, J. C. Brodie, P. B.
Huggins.

For Madras: Mr. Curson, Dr. M. S. Eyre, Mrs. Pritchard.

For Calcutta: A. Stewart, Rev. H. A. Sealey, Mr. Sealey, Mr.
Young.

Per s.s. *Africa*, sailing from London, March 12.

For Algiers: J. Lawrence and two friends.

For Bombay: H. M. Oldenshaw.

Per s.s. *Almora*, to sail from London, March 18.

For Thursday Island: Mrs. Houghton and two children.

For Rockhampton: T. Wilkins.

For Brisbane: Miss Snelgrove, nurse, and child, Mr. McCarthy
O'Leary.

Per s.s. *Navarino*, sailing from London, March 19.

For Aden: Major Mackenzie, W. Beaufort Braburne.

For Colombo: H. Dawson.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Beacher and children.

For Calcutta: H. D. Johnston, H. C. Fraser, J. Wareham.

For Tuticorin: Miss J. D. Freere, Miss D. Reed.

For Suez to Madras: Mr. Geoffrey Clarke.

Per s.s. *Quetta*, to sail from London, April 2.

For Madras: Miss Jennings, Lieut. Col. Gabuett, Major and Mrs.
Rankin.

For Calcutta: Mr. Walter Lea.

For Rangoon: Miss Berkeley and maid.

Per s.s. *Merkara*, to sail from London, April 7.

For Thursday Island: Mr. H. B. Termitt.

For Brisbane: Miss Brown.

Per s.s. *Canara*, to sail from London, April 9.

For Zanzibar: Rev. H. W. Agall.

Passengers per Clan Line Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, sailed Feb. 10.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mr. Gordon, Mr. T. S. Mill.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed Feb. 16.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mr. Downs, Mr. Senior and child, Mr. and Mrs.
Lord and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Stainbridge and three children,
Mr. Dyn Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.

Per *Clan Forbes*, sailed March 4.

From Liverpool.

For Port Said: Mr. R. J. Hill.

For Bombay: Mr. George Jones, Mr. C. A. Lamb, Capt. and Mrs.
Sinpson.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, sailed March 9.

From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Mr. Roger, Mr. A. M. Curtis, Miss Mackay.

For Calcutta: Mr. Manners.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, sailing March 15.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Capt. W. J. Orr, Lieut. G. E. Gore.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent. | Rs. 96½ to 96¾ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. | 100 to 101 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan | — |
| Ten years | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 107½ |

BANKS.

| INDIAN BANKS | Paid-up | Cash |
|------------------------------|---------|------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 748½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 850 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 630 |
| Agra | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28 | 700 |
| National of India | 12½ | 85 |
| Oriental | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | |
|--------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba | 700 | 810 |
| Frere | 150 | — |
| Mazagon | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 390 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton | 2,850 | 1,100 |
| Albert Ginning | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi | 1,100 | 1120 |
| Apollo (small shares) | 2,200 | 330 |
| Bellarv | 1,000 | 560 |
| Barar Cotton Ginning | 500 | 505 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning | 250 | 50 |
| Carwar | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba | 1,880 | 1,350 |
| Dholera Ginning | 300 | 195 |
| East India | 1,000 | 1,100 |
| Fort | 8,600 | 2,600 |
| French | 500 | 620 |
| Sind | 750 | 545 |
| Mofussil | 400 | 410 |
| New Indian | 125 | 210 |
| Prince of Wales | 500 | 615 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,100 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart | 400 | 869 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad | 1,000 | 1,415 |
| Anglo-Indian | 100 | 134 |
| Alfred Manufacturing | 500 | 520 |
| Alliance Spinning | 700 | 795 |
| Bhowanuggur Mills | 100 | 38 |
| Bombay United | 1,000 | 1090 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. | 500 | 710 |
| Coorla Mills | 1,000 | 815 |
| D. Spinning | 2,000 | 520 |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | 1,010 |
| Hyderabad Spinning | 1,000 | 1,275 |
| Khandeish | 1,000 | 940 |
| Madras | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 3,300 |
| Manchester Spinning | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning | 250 | 255 |
| National Spinning | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,000 | 1100 |
| Oriental | 625 | 710 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 500 | 250 |
| Sholapore Mills | 1,000 | 1,550 |
| Victoria Mills | 1,000 | 780 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock | 218-3-6 | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. | 21-13-1 | — |
| Do. New £1 Shares | — | — |
| B., B. & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) | 196-15-5 | 352 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Saw Mills | 1,000 | 500 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory | 100 | 110 |
| Bombay Burma Trading | 1,500 | 4,750 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300 | 320 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,325 |
| Treacher and Co. | 500 | 1,285 |
| Thacker and Co. | 100 | 155 |

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 4% Promissory Notes | Rs. 96 8 to — |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) | 99 0 to — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. | Paid off |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) | 100 4 to 100 6 |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) | 100 4 to 100 6 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 100 8 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 101 0 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 102 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1880) | 107 0 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) | 107 12 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1898) | 103 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra | 500 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings | 100 | 121 to 122 |
| Allahabad | 100 | 180 to — |
| Alliance of Simla | 100 | 138 to — |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 835 to — |
| Do. of Upper India | 100 | 125 to — |
| Delhi and London | 500 | 215 to — |
| Himalaya | 100 | 115 to 116 |
| Mussorie | 100 | 115 to — |
| National of India | 100 | 83 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation | 300 | 550 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100 | 93 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute | 200 | 29 to 30 |
| Bally Paper Mills | 500 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute | 500 | 80 to 81 |
| Bengal Coal | 1000 | 1420 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills | £100 | 1800 to 1900 |
| Bengal Silk Co. | 100 | 84 to 86 |
| Bonded Warehouse | 445 | 350 to — |
| Bowditch Cotton Mills | 100 | 45 to 46 |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills | 80 | 91 to 92 |
| Burrakur Coal | 100 | 120 to — |
| Calcutta Docking | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | 130 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. | 85 | 75 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100 | 126 to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press | 100 | 100 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway | 100 | 101 to — |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | 50 to — |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | 420 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway | 420 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal | 250 | 215 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory | 100 | 44 to — |
| Goosery Cotton Mills | 200 | 210 to — |
| Gouripore | 100 | 80 to — |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 102 to — |
| Howrah Docking | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills | 100 | 82 to 83 |
| India General Steam Navigation | 1000 | 1650 to — |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping | 100 | 107 to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery | 100 | 145 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nasmith's Patent Press | 100 | 82 to — |
| Nanthpore Indigo | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerhoom Coal | 100 | 88 to — |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway | 410 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneengunge Coal Association | 100 | 64 to 62 |
| Riverside Press | 90 | 62 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas | — | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. | — | 280 to — |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing | 100 | 54 to — |
| Strand Bank Press | 100 | 83 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | 100 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphor Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam | 420 | 510 to 505 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) | 100 | 90 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) | 100 | 47 to — |
| Do. contributory | 80 | 33 to 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) | 200 | 140 to — |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 120 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) | 410 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Burkhola (Cachar) | 100 | 56 to 67 |
| Central Cachar | 200 | 136 to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Chota Nagpore | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) | 100 | 78 to — |
| Cuttacherra (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling | 100 | 110 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) | 100 | 30 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) | 90 | 45 to 46 |
| Dehra Doon | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) | 100 | 92 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) | 100 | 62 to — |
| Eastern Cachar | 100 | 70 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 53 to 154 |
| Gielle (Darjiling) | 100 | 74 to 75 |
| Gowhaty (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) | 100 | 75 to — |
| Indian Terai | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellapore (Cachar) | 250 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 61 to — |
| Kangra Valley | 100 | par. |
| Kornafull (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) | 100 | 35 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling | 250 | 145 to — |
| Do. contributory | 200 | 130 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) | 100 | 212 to — |
| Lakotora (Sylhet) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Lokongvay (Darjiling) | 100 | 77 to 78 |
| Loobah | 100 | 145 to — |
| Lower Assam | 100 | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) | 410 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) | 100 | — to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 40 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 30 to — |
| Moran (Assam) | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) | 100 | 30 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) | 410 | — to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) | 800 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) | 100 | — to — |
| New Gholia Ghat (Assam) | 410 | 50 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) | 30 | 120 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) | 200 | — to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) | 85 | 64 to 65 |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) | 100 | 55 to — |
| Rajabare (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar | 56 | par. |
| Seemah | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah | 100 | 105 to — |
| Singell (Darjiling) | 83 | 86 to — |
| Soom (Darjiling) | 100 | 97 to — |
| Springside (Darjiling) | 100 | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendarra (Darjiling) | 100 | 85 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) | 100 | 121 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) | 95 | 114 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) | 200 | 180 to — |
| Upper Assam | 410 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—Feb. 11.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Four per cents | 1½ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 | 3¼ pre to 3¼ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) | 3¼ to 3¼ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) | ¾ to ¾ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| Banks, demand | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| Do. Tele. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do 3 mo. sight | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7½d. |
| Do. 6 do. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7 15-16d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo sight | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 8 3-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | 1s. 8 3-16d. | 1s. 7½d. |
| Doc. 6 mo sight | — | 1s. 8 3-16d. | 1s. 8½d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | — | 1s. 7 15-16 |

LONDON.—March 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|--------------|
| 3¼ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 | 101¼ to 101¾ |
| Do. October 10, 1888 | 101¼ to 102 |
| 4 India Encased Paper | 79½ to 79¾ |
| 4½ Do. do. 1885 | — to — |
| 4½ Do. do. 1893 | 81½ to 81¾ |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 | — to — |
| 4½ Do. do. do. | 101 to 103 |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 | 102 to 104 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. do. | 100 to 102 |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government | 100 to 102 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| Perpetual Debenture Stocks. | Paid. | Price. |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. | 100 | 108 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. | 100 | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. | 100 | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 144 to 146 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 150 to 152 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953 | — | 25 to 25½ |
| Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1¼) | — | 24 to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% | — | 132 to 134 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. | 100 | 144 to 146 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. | all | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 100 | 117 to 119 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 100 | 111 to 113 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. | 100 | 123 to 125 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | — | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. | 100 | — to — |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Eastern | 10% | 107 to 112½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 | 100 | — to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 | 100 | 100 to 103 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference | 10 | 12½ to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austria & China | 10 | 11 to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 | 100 | 107 to 110 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 | — | 102 to 105 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 | — | 102 to 105 |
| Indo-European | 25 | 30 to 31 |

BANKS

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Agra | 10 | 10 to 10½ |
| Delhi and London | 25 | — to — |
| Chartered of India, A., and C. | all | 22½ to 23½ |
| Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. | 25 | 17½ to 17¾ |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28½ | 50 to 52 |
| Oriental Corporation | 25 | 10½ to 11½ |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|---------|------|
| Agricultural of Mauritius | 1 | 2½ to | 2½ |
| Barnagore Jute Factory | 5 | 6½ to | 7½ |
| Ceylon Company | all | to | — |
| Do. | 11½ | to | — |
| Do. | 8 | to | — |
| Credit Foncier of Mauritius | 10 | 13½ to | 13½ |
| Glenrock Gold Mining | 4 | 1-16 to | 3-16 |
| Mauritius Land Credit & Agency | 2 | 3½ to | 4½ |
| Hunnesgeria Coffee | 10 | 1½ to | 2½ |
| Land Mortgage of India | 2½ | ¾ to | ¾ |
| Moyar Coffee | 5 | ¾ to | ¾ |
| Nerbudda Coal and Iron | 2½ | 1½ to | 1½ |
| Ouvah Coffee | 10 | 4 to | 5 |
| Peninsular and Oriental Steam | 50 | 58 to | 60 |
| Do. do. New, 1867 | 20 | 25½ to | 23½ |
| S.E. Wynnad Estates & Gold Mg. | 1 | to | ¾ |
| South Indian Gold Mining | 1 | to | — |

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Adey, Surg. H., Bo., 1 year.
Allen, Lieut. B. M., S.C., 20 months, from Mar. 17, '83, B.
Barry, Surg. Maj. W. E., 1 yr., 15 dys., from Nov. 20, '83.
Angelo, Lieut. F. W. P., S.C., 18 ms., from Apr. 19, '83, B.
Armstrong, Col. F. B., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 14, '82, B.
Ashby, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 15 ms., from Dec. 27, '82, Bo.
Austin, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 years, from April 24, 1883, B.
Arnott, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 year, from July 21, '83, Bo.
Baker, Lt. L. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 20, 1883, B.
Baldwin, Col. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 15, '83, B.
Barry, Surg. Maj. A. M. D., 1 yr., from Nov. 6, '83, M.
Barrow, Major W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, 1883, R.
Batt, Inspecting Vet. Surg. E. J., 18 ms., from May 15, '83, B.
Battye, Lt. Col. A. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 18, '84, B.
Beaton, Dir. Surg. Gen. W. B., M.D., from July 4, '83, B.
Bell, Lieut. Col. W. J., S.C., 2 years, from Nov. 9, '83, M.
Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 years, from Oct. 1, '82, M.
Bingham, Capt. C. T., S.C., 3 yrs., from June 17, 1882, B.
Birch, Major W. B., S.C., 1 yr., 299 dys., from Apr. 30, '83, B.
Boileau, Lieut. Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '83, B.
Bovill, Surg. E., 21 mos., from Jan. 22, '82, B.
Bradshaw, Maj. O. M., S.C., 182 d., from Aug. 14, '83, M.
Brake, Bde. Surg. J., 1 year 347 days, from July 1, '83, B.
Branniff, Lieut. Col. B. R., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 10, '82, B.
Buckley, Hon. Capt. Ord. Dep., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, B.
Burchell, Hon. Lt. J., Ord. Dep., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, Bo.
Burgess, Capt. F. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, 1882, B.
Bushby, Col. J. P., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 7, '83, B.
Bythell, Lieut. Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., from May 25, 1883, Bo.
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 1 yr. 122 dys., from Oct. 12, '83, B.
Campbell, Lt. Col. W. M., R.S., 1 yr., from Mar. 23, '83, Bo.
Carr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., 1 year, from June 12, '83, B.
Chalmers, Capt. E. W., S.C., 273 d., from Jan. 18, '84, B.
Chambers, Lt. Col. W. E., S.C., 1 yr. 118 d., from Feb. 6, '83, B.
Chandra, Surg. Maj. R. C., 1 yr. 200 dys., from April 13, '83.
Chapman, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 18, '82, B.
Cherry, Col. E. M., (Cav.), 1 yr. 231 dys., from Nov. 22, '83, M.
Christopher, Capt. L. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '83, B.
Clarke, Col. T. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 10, '81, M.
Clay, Lieut. Col. A. O. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '82, M.
Cloe, Col. H. D., S.C., 1 year, from Sept. 10, 1883, M.
Clove, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 356 ds., from Jan. 16, '83, Bo.
Godington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 6, '83, B.
Cole, Lieut. Col. R. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 1, '81, M.
Cones, Surg. G. A., 273 dys., from May 1, 1883, B.
Cotton, Major F. F., K.E., 1 yr. 98 d., from Mar. 13, '83, B.
Crawford, Lieut. Col. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 20, '83, B.
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R., 2 yrs., from May 2, '83, M.
Curtis, Major Atwill, 2 years, from April 26, 1883, M.
Dalrymple, Major R. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., from May 2, '83, M.
Daunt, Col. J. C. C., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., from Apr. 23, '83, B.
Davies, Major H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 14, '82, M.
Dayes, Major T., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 12, 1882, B.
Delamaine, Lieut. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 1, '83, B.
Douglas, Lieut. Col. H. M. D. de W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 12, 82, B.
Doveton, Maj. H. R. E., 21 mos., from Dec. 4, '82, Bo.
Doveton, Major J. C., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '83, M.
Dowker, Col. G. M., S.C., 1 yr. 176 d., from May 17, '83, M.
Ducat, Col. G. M., S.C., 1 year, from June 1, '83, Bo.
Duff, Lieut. B. A., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 27, 1883, B.
Dundas, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., from Aug. 7, '83, B.
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 mos., from Feb. 9, '83, Bo.
Ellis, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr. 220 d., from April 13, '83, B.
Emerson, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., from Oct. 30, 1883, B.
Eyre, Capt. G. S., S.C., 362 days, from June 10, 1883, B.
Fau kner, Surg. A. S., 183 dys., from Nov. 15, 1883, Bo.
Fasken, Lieut. C. G. M., S.C., B., 1 year.
Ferris, Surg. J. E. C., 2 years, from April 22, 1882, B.
Forbes, Major E. M., Inf., 2 years, from April 22, 1883, B.
Furlong, Lieut. Col. M. C., S.C., 18 ms., from April 18, 1883, M.
Ferris, Capt. W. B., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 14, 1883, Bo.
Garbett, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 19, '83, E.
Garrett, Lieut. R. V., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 6, 1883, B.
Galloway, Lt. Col. J. M. C., Cav., 1 yr. 240 d., from Apr. 14, '83, M.
Gausson, Maj. J. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from Apr. 15, '82, M.
Georges, Col. T. C., S.C., 1 year 273 days, M.
Goodfellow, Lieut. Col. G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 8, '82, Bo.
Gray, Lt. W. du G., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 23, '84, M.
Gray, Capt. M. A., S.C., 2 years, from June 16, '82, B.
Gray, Capt. L. J. H., S.C., 1 yr. 203 ds., from May 5, '83, B.
Grison, Lt. Col. John, S.C., 18 ms., from April 6, 1883, Bo.
Griffith, Lieut. Cl. J. G. E., S.C., 14 mos., from Oct. 12, '83, Bo.
Hadow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 15 ms., from April 11, 1883, B.
Hallen, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 2 yrs., from Apr. 13, '83, Bo.
Halliday, Maj. G. T., Cav., 1 yr. 277 ds., from June 20, '83, B.
Halkett, Capt. W. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '83, B.
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B., S.C., 14 ms., from April 6, '83, B.
Harpur, Col. J., S.C., 1 year, from June 5, 1883, Bo.
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 323 days, from Dec. 28, '83, B.
Harris, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 18 mos., from Dec. 27, '82, B.
Hartshorne, Maj. A. G., S.C., 3 yrs., from July 19, '81, B.
Hatchell, Major D. J., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 9, 1883, M.
Hendley, Surg. Major T. H., 18 ms., from April 18, '83, B.
Hutchinson, Major B., S.C., 1 yr. 143 dys., from Dec. 7, '83, B.
Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S.C., 10 mos., from Feb. 24, '83, M.
Higginson, Major C. T., M., Cav., 21 mos., from Oct. 21, '82, B.
Hill, Col. E., S.C., 262 dys., from Oct. 1, 1883, M.
Hills, Col. John, R. E. C. B., 1 yr., 296 ds., from May 8, '83, Bo.
Hogg, Major A. M., S.C., Bo.
Hogg, Col. G. F., S.C., 1 yr. 149 ds., from Mar. 1, '83, Bo.
Hore, Major W. S., Inf., 1 year, from June 5, 1883, Bo.
Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 1 year, from May 29, 1883, M.
Hughes, Surg. Maj. D. E., M.D., 16 mos., from Apr. 20, '83, Bo.
Humbrey, Maj. B. G., S.C., 15 ms., from April 22, '83, Bo.
Hyde, Surg. Major H., 22 mos., from Oct. 11, '82, M.
Ingils, Major D. W., Inf., 2 yrs. 1 m., from April 28, '82, B.
Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., 33 mos., from Dec. 6, '81, Bo.
Jackson, Major G. C., Cav., 1 yr. 273 d., from May 20, '83, B.
Jackson, Capt. F. W. S., S.C., 21 mos., from Jan. 10, '83, Bo.
Jameson, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '82, Bo.
Jameson, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 21, '83, B.
Jenkins, Col. F. H., S.C., C.B., 1 yr. 10 ds., from Sep. 28, '83, B.

Jenkins, Lt. Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., from Apr. 11, '83, M.
Johnston, Surg. Major T. B. W. P., 244 y., from Jan. 19, '82, Bo.
Johnstone, Col. James, C.S., Inf., 18 ms., from Feb. 23, '83.
Jones, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 2½ years, from Dec. 1, '81, B.
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '83, B.

Keays, Lt. Col. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from July 1, '83, Bo.
Kelly, Surg. Major W. P., 1 yr. 103 days, from July 18, '82, M.
Kilkelly, Bde. Surg. C. E., 2½ yrs., from Apr. 14, '82, B.
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S. S.C., 15 mos., from April 6, '83, Bo.
Kirtan, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., from Sept. 21, 1883, B.
King-Harman, Major M. J., S.C., 18 m., from Apr. 13, '83, B.
Knowles, Lieut. Col. F. S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 27, 1883, B.

Lamb, Col. T., S.C., 373 dys., from Nov. 23, 1883, B.
Lang, Major R. T. M., Cav., 1 yr., from July 7, '83, B.
Laird, Major W., Inf., 1 yr. 122 d., from May 20, '83, Bo.
La Touche, Maj. E. N. D., Inf., 3 yrs., from May 19, '83, B.
Lawrence, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 28, '83, B.
Leggett, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr. 59 d., from May 15, '83, M.
Lindsell, Lieut. P. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 12, 1883, B.
Luscombe, Maj. C. T. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 28, '82, M.

M'Andrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 3, '82, B.
Macnaghten, Lt. Col. W. H., C.B., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, '83, B.
Macaulay, Lt. Col. C. E., S.C., 2 years, from May 5, '82, B.
Macdougall, Lt. Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., from June 7, '83, M.
Mackenzie, Capt. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, '83, M.
Macquoid, Col. R. K., S.C., 2 years, from June 1, '83, M.
Mac Rury, Surg. Maj. C. W., 18 mos., from Nov. 27, '82, Bo.
Martin, Col. W. R., Inf., 364 days, from Feb. 27, '84, B.
Maitland, Major G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 27, '83, B.
Maisey, Capt. F. C., C.S., 2 yrs., from Feb. 8, '83, B.

Massy, Lieut. H. S.
Malden, Major R. V., S.C., 18 ms., from April 27, '83.
Marshall, Major G. F. L., R.E., 1 yr. 12 dys., from Dec. 3, '83, B.
Mason, Lieut. H. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., from July 1, '83, M.
Martio, Lieut. E. W. F., S.C., 18 ms., from Jan. 21, '83, B.
Martin, Col. C. Cav., 2 years, from Mar. 20, '83, B.
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 1 yr., 184 d., from Aug. 28, '83, Bo.
Mathias, Maj. F. H., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 6, 1882, M.
McCally, Alex. S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 23, 1883, M.
McCarthy, Surg. Major D. J., 1 year, from May 15, '83, M.
McGann, Surg. Major T. J., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '83, M.
McRae, Major A. R. T., Inf., 1 yr. 169 d., from Apr. 27, '83, Bo.
McRae, Capt. H. N., S.C., 18 m., from Feb. 8, '83, B.
Mc Vittie, Surg. Maj. C. E., 1 yr. 109 d., from Feb. 20, '83, M.
Miller, Lieut. Col. James, S.C., 18 ms., from April 13, '83, B.
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '83, Bo.
Morice, Surg. Maj. J. C., 24 y., from Feb. 1, '82, B.

Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 18 ms., from Mar. 17, 1883, Bo.
Munro, Col. W. S. C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 26, '83, M.
Murray, Surg. Maj. P. M. D., 18 ms., from Mar. 17, '83, B.
Murray, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 1 yr. 248 d., from Apr. 27, '83, B.
Napier, Hon. G. C., C.I.E., Inf., 1 yr., from Feb. 23, '83, B.
Neill, Maj. A. H. S., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 23, '83, B.
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, B.

Obbard, Lieut. Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs. from Dec. 22, '82, M.
O'Hara, Surgeon A. J., M.
Oldham, Surg. Maj. C. F., 1 yr. 8 dys., from Dec. 7, '83, B.
Orchard, Lt. Cl. A. F., S.C., 2 years, from April 26, 1883, M.
Orr, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., from July 9, 1883, B.
Pakenham, Lieut. W. W. V., S.C., M.

Passy, Lieut. D. D., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.
Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, 1883, M.
Paterson, Major H. S., S.C., 1 yr. 15 dys., from Sept. 15, '83, B.
Paterson, Surg. D. A., 18 ms., from March 9, 1883, Bo.
Pemberton, Major. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 20, '82, Bo.
Perreau, Lieut. Col. M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 31, '83, B.
Perkins, Col. Aeneas, C.B., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 16, '83, B.
Perris, Maj. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '83, M.

Phelps, Lt. Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.
Phelps, Col. A., Inf., 2 years, from May 17, 1883, Bo.
Playfair, Maj. Gen. E. M., R.A., 244 dys., from May 11, '83, M.
Poole, Major M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, 1883, M.
Prendergast, Col. R. S. J., Cav., 2 yrs., from Apr. 14, '83, M.
Price, Surg. Major W. M. D., 2 yrs., from Sept. 28, '82, M.
Pringle, Surg. Maj. R. M. D., 1 yr., from Nov. 9, '83, B.

Reay, Maj. E. R., 13 mos., from Sept. 28, 1883, Bo.
Reid, Col. A. T., S.C., from Oct. 5, 1883, Bo.
Rennick, Captain A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '83, B.
Rennick, Major H. de P., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., from Apr. 1, '83, B.
Robertson, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 4, '82, B.
Rivett-Cornac, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 10, '83, B.
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 18 ms., from April 19, 1883, B.
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1882, B.

Ross, Lieut. Col. F. J., 2 yrs., from April 30, '82, Bo.
Ryes, Major C. M., Inf., 1 year, from Dec. 17, '83, Bo.
Sanderson, Bde. Surg. A. M. D., 9 m., from Mar. 23, '83, M.
Sandwith, Lt. Cl. W. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 28, '83, Bo.
Sawyer, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., from Apr. 12, '83, Bo.
Seton, Lieut. Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 10 ms., from Nov. 5, '83, Bo.
Seward, Surg. Maj. G. E. M. D., 2 yrs., from Oct. 13, '82, Bo.
Sexton, Surg. Major E. M. D., 1 yr. 352 dys., from Apr. 20, '83, M.

Shaw, Surg. Maj. J. C., 1 yr. 14 dys., from Aug. 19, '83, B.
Sibthorp, Col. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 2, '83, Bo.
Singleton, Lieut. Col. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '83, M.
Skinner, Maj. E. S., S.C., 16 m., from March 3, '83, M.
Smith, Lieut. Col. F. J., 2 yrs., from May 30, 1882, Bo.
Smith, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr. 120 d., from July 31, 1883, M.
Smithers, Col. O. F., S.C., 1 yr. 103 d., from March 23, 1883, M.

Smyth, Maj. B. E., S., Inf., 24 yrs., from Nov. 15, '81, B.
Stafford, Col. B. T., S.C., 23 m., from April 21, 1883, B.
Stephens, Capt. H. Fitz G., S.C., 18 ms., from Apr. 29, '83, B.
Stevens, Lieut. Col. G. S.C., 1 year, from April 29, '83, Bo.
Stewart, Major D. J., Inf., 20 mos., from Feb. 2, '83, B.
Stewart, Major H. S., S.C., 1 yr., from May 21, 1883, M.

Stuart, Maj. W. T., S.C., 1 yr. 39 ds., from Jan. 16, '83, B.
Sturt, Col. C. R., Inf., 18 m., from Jan. 16, '83, Bo.
Sturt, Lieut. C. R. N., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 17, '83, B.
Swete, Major C. D., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 25, '84, B.
Taylor, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '82, M.

Taylor, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 years, from March 25, 1883, B.
Thomas, Lt. Col. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 26, '83, M.
Thompson, Lieut. Col. Ross, R.E., 18 m., from Apr. 11, '83, M.
Tillard, Major G. H., S.C., 2 yrs. 9 mos., from Dec. 9, '81, M.
Tinley, Lieut. G. F. N., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 3, '83, Bo.
Tinning, Major J. I., Inf., Nov. 10, 1883, M.

Tonnochy, Lt. V. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '83, B.
Townsend, Dep. Surg. Gen., S.C., C.B., 1 yr., from Sept. 4, '83, B.
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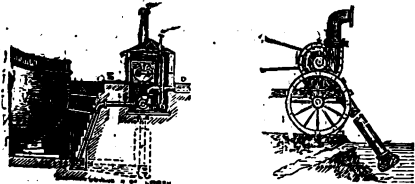
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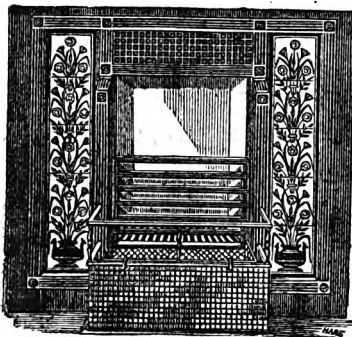
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LONDON, MARCH 18, 1884.

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NOTICE.
The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Westminster Town Hall, Caxton-street, Westminster, on THURSDAY, the 27th of March, at 2 p.m.
By order.
March 12, 1884. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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NOTICE is hereby given that at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Society, to be held at the Westminster Town Hall, Caxton-street, Westminster, on THURSDAY, the 27th March instant, the following alterations in, and additions to, the Articles of Association will be proposed.

55a. The Committee may, with the sanction of a resolution of the Society in General Meeting out of the profits carry over to a separate account to be called "The Deferred Bonus Account," or such other name as the Committee shall think fit, any sum they may think proper to be allotted to the Shareholders in proportion to their shares, and to be payable upon such contingency or contingencies either separately affecting the respective shareholders (as e.g., the respective deaths of the existing shareholders at the date of the Resolution), or otherwise as shall, by the Resolution, be determined, and so that the several parts of the fund so carried over shall, so long as the same remain unpaid, bear interest at such rate as may be determined.

56. To be altered by adding at the end the words "This clause is to apply to the interest credited on any part of the 'Deferred Bonus Fund' but is not to apply to any part of the Fund itself."

57. To be altered by inserting at the commencement of it "Subject to the provisions of Article 55a."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Feb. 29; Madras and Allahabad, Feb. 27; Calcutta, Feb. 26.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* to hand by last mail, has the following on the progress of the mischievous Bengal Tenancy Bill:—

"We believe it is now definitely settled that the Bengal Tenancy Bill will not be passed this session. Although the Select Committee are unremitting in their industry—they meet thrice a week for nearly four hours each sitting—still they have not been able to go through more than half the Bill yet. It is true that they will be able to proceed much faster with the later sections of the Bill, which involve less controversial points, but we doubt whether the first revise of the Bill by the Select Committee will be ready before the middle of March. The revised Bill will be published for general information and will not be taken up by the Council till November next. In the meantime it is stated that the Lieutenant Governor will appoint a moving Commission for the purpose of testing the adaptability of the provisions of the Bill to the circumstances of different districts. We had said before that the appointment of this Commission would be like putting the cart before the horse. Such a Commission ought to have preceded the Bill. But if a Commission is to be appointed, we hope it will be appointed on a broad basis. We would recommend that the new Commission be formed on the lines of the Indigo Commission of 1860, consisting of both official and non-official members, and that a law be passed to enable it to take evidence on oath."

In regard to this proposed commission, we are sorry to say that there is a very circumstantial rumour afloat, to the effect that Lord Ripon's Government is once more going to have recourse to "sharp practice," in its frantic endeavours to gain its point. It is said that the commission will indeed issue, but that it will be so ingeniously "packed," that—whilst to the general public its constitution will seem representative—the broad tenour of its deliberations will be a foregone conclusion.

SURELY, the issue of all the "Renterising" and of the other shady incidents of last year cannot have been so satisfactory to the Government of India as to make Lord Ripon tolerant of such tactics in the case of the Tenancy Bill. A commission consisting of Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Edgar, a Native Deputy Magistrate, and Mr. Gibbon, would be a sham, pure and simple.

THE pretence has long since been exploded that Mr. Gibbon in any way represents the views of the zemindars—or even of the planters, except a very small knot of exceedingly selfish Behar planters, who regard only the accidents of their own personal position, and not the general interests of their body. With such able and keen partisans as Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Edgar to lead the commission, we all know the spectacles through which all the facts will be regarded. It would not be difficult to draft beforehand a report, which should substantially convey the recommendation certain to be made under these circumstances. Is this English fair play?

THE rumoured packing of this Tenancy Bill Commission is exactly on the lines followed in the nomination of the Education Commission some two years ago—except that the present case is more flagrant. The plan seems to be, to nominate first the very ablest and the keenest supporters of the views of the Government; and then (as an illusory homage to decency) to water the list by the addition either of very moderate supporters of the other side, as in the case of the Education Commission—or of merely nominal supporters of the other side, as in the present case.

THAT this is exceedingly unfair is obvious on the face of it. On a commission that is intended to be impartial we

should either have no keen partisans at all, or else partisans equally keen on both sides.

WE are glad to observe that Mr. Gorst has given notice that on Thursday he will ask a question as to the composition of this commission.

THE Budget is, of course, the Indian event of the week. We deal with its main features in our leading columns.

THE meeting of the National Indian Association yesterday in Exeter Hall, was a great success. We hope to be able to give some account of it elsewhere.

WE learn that a strong and united effort will be made to urge on the attention of the present Government, the opinion now prevalent throughout India in independent circles, that the seclusion at Simla, during the greater part of each year, of the whole of the *personnel* of the Supreme Administration of the Empire has become a political danger of the first magnitude.

COLONEL OLCOTT, the president of the Theosophical Society which has lately been making progress in India, is expected in London in a few days, having come to this country on a short visit in connection with some business interesting the Buddhist population of Ceylon. The Theosophical Society, a branch of which has been established in London, now reckons nearly a hundred branches in different parts of India, and we do not know how many thousand members. Colonel Olcott will be the guest in the first instance of Mr. A. P. Sinnett, at 7, Ladbroke-gardens, W., and will probably during his stay in London give some lectures explanatory of the movement with which he is concerned.

THE Theosophical Society, we understand, represents no specific sect or dogmatic opinion, and, in the religious aspect, may be regarded as a body of inquirers into spiritual truth or science. As its objects are defined in its own publications, they are: "First, to form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, or colour. Second, to promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literature, religions and sciences, and vindicate its importance. Third, to investigate the hidden mysteries of Nature and the psychical powers latent in man." Many members of the Society are emphatic in their declarations that great and unforeseen avenues of knowledge have been opened up by its means within the last year or two, in connection with the inquiries which, in pursuance of the third object, it has been carrying on.

THE *Times of India* has the following:—

"Mr. W. F. Whitehead, late sub-editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, has left this city for Calcutta to join the editorial staff of the *Indian Daily News*. His removal from Bombay, where he had resided for upwards of eight years, is a loss to the Rifle Volunteer Corps, of which he had been a member from its formation. He was one of the best marksmen in the corps, and carried off a large number of prizes, including two championship gold medals. He also held for some time a commission in the late Captain Tennent's company."

THE announcement of a new novel to appear almost at once, from the charming pen of Mr. J. W. Sherer, C.S.I., is one that will be received with special pleasure by our friends in every station in India. Mr. Sherer's style, as graceful as it is entertaining, is well known to all Anglo-Indians; and we are confident that his new work—which is entitled "Henry Nightingale, the History of a Family Secret"—will obtain as favourable a reception in England as that which is already assured for it in India.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* says:—"The prospects of Port Canning are brightening up. The Hon. Mr. T. C. Hope, our Public Works Minister, accompanied by Mr. Duff Bruce, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners and a few other gentlemen visited Mutla on the 12th inst. They went down the Mutla channel and came round by the Sandheads on their return to Calcutta. This visit

was a sort of preliminary inspection of the port and its approaches in view to making it an auxiliary to Calcutta, which is considered overcrowded. The cost of buoying and lighting the Port would be about six lakhs."

An enterprising publisher is engaged in publishing the lives of some of the ancient poets of Bengal. The series will comprise for the present the lives of Bidyapati, Chundidas, and Govindas. The publisher is Babu Sasibhusun Mukerjee, manager of the *Indian Echo*.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary notice for the week ending Feb. 29:—"Surgeon A. Hickman, M.D.; Mr. Richard Van Gelder, barrister-at-law, Bankipore."

THE *Englishman* has the following on the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending Feb. 26:—

"We have very little to report upon during the past week. Canal rates have experienced a decline caused by several steamers on the loading berth being anxious to fulfil their requirements, whilst for forward loading some of the liners have also accepted slightly easier rates. By Cape, on the contrary, owing to the firmness of owners, the only vessels that have fixed during the week have succeeded in obtaining a fair advance on previous quotations."

WITH respect to the Indigo Market, Messrs. W. Moran & Co., report as follows:—

"The bulk of the stock that remained unsold at date of our last issue, has been disposed of by private sale. So far as regards the New Crop, it is too early in the season for us to give any advices of interest. We can only remark generally that prospects are not so good as they were at the corresponding period of last year, either in Behar or Lower Bengal, owing to the short rainfall of last season, and consequent lack of moisture. In some of the Zillahs of Lower Bengal, there have been a few local showers, and some spring sowings have been put in. In Behar sowings have been commenced here and there on a small scale, but the weather is reported as rather unsettled. We are not likely to hear much of interest from the Benares Provinces or the Doab for some months to come."

THE same firm gives the following with respect to the Tea Market:—

"The sales on the 21st inst. comprised 8,904 chests, of which 8,654 were sold. Prices were again lower for teas over seven annas by about half to one anna per pound, and under that price by about half an anna. Reports from manufacturing districts are satisfactory, and point to a rather earlier season than usual."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegrams are from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated March 14 and 16:—

"Sir Auckland Colvin, in his Financial Statement, gives the following figures, showing the net result to the State from its connection with the railways during the five years:—

"In 1880-81, loss £50,612; in 1881-82, gain £1,035,342; in 1882-83, gain £419,343; in 1883-84, (revised estimates), gain £787,530; and in 1884-85, (estimates) gain £1,079,240. The net gain in the five years is £3,270,843.

"He says that the Government is indebted to Mr. Rivett Carnac, opium agent at Benares, for some successful experiments in the preparation of Malwa opium into a form suited for local consumption, experiments which, in 1882, set free 1,372, and in 1883 3,000 chests of provision opium, or opium available for export, at a profit to the Government of Rs 1,94,845 in the former, and of Rs 7,56,347 in the latter year. The net receipts under the head of opium for the ensuing year, after deducting the cost of production, are now estimated at £6,241,300, against £7,619,700 in the revised estimates issued last March. Notwithstanding a very large reduction in sales during 1884, the reserve on December 31 next is estimated at 2,296 chests only. Any excess in production over sales during the ensuing year will be used to strengthen the reserve.

"Sir Auckland Colvin replies at some length to the charges of extravagant expenditure brought against the Indian Government, and summarises his remarks on this subject as follows:—

"The Government of India, in its character of railway constructor and in its control of various industrial or commercial operations, undertakes large, varied, and expensive enterprises which, although for the most part highly remunerative, necessarily add to the sum total of its expenditure. It constructs railways and telegraphs, conserves or creates forests, makes

and excavates salt, provides saving-banks, digs canals and tanks, organises and controls mechanical workshops and foundries, prospects for coal, furnishes funds for agricultural or industrial experiments, and subscribes to economical exhibitions. It holds a large opium monopoly, the cost of which varies with the seasons.

"It is not even completely master of its own expenses, which, so far as they are increased in England, may to a great extent be said to be beyond its control, the partnership of the English and Indian Governments in army charges, for example being liable to sudden and unforeseen fluctuations. Apparent increases or decreases in expenditure, again, are often due to adjustments of the accounts, and these, owing to the relations of the Imperial and Provincial Governments are further complicated, and certain to mislead on a superficial examination.

"Finally, much of the misconception constantly met with in criticisms of the expenditure of the Government is due to the faultiness or carelessness of the method employed by the inquirer the estimates being compared with actual prosperous cycles and with famine cycles, and disturbing elements being unquestioningly admitted into the calculation."

"At a meeting of the Legislative Council to-day Sir Stewart Bayley presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. No discussion was held. The report will not be published till next week, as minutes of dissent to be presented by several members are not yet ready."

"Disturbances, apparently due to oppression on the part of the provincial Governor, have occurred in Northern Burmah, and some fears have been felt respecting the safety of Bhamo. According to the latest news, the King's troops have attacked and defeated the rebels.

"The *Rangoon Gazette* states that King Thebaw has published a proclamation announcing important reforms in the administration. The civil list and budget are to be prepared by officials, who will be paid fixed salaries. The country is to be divided into ten districts, each under a Commissioner."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MAJOR GOWAN'S INDEX TO MR. MARVIN'S "RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE TURCOMANS."*

This is the third of the series of indices which Major Gowan has published to Mr. Marvin's works on Central Asia. Its elaborate character may be estimated from the fact that it consists of 220 pages of letterpress, excellently arranged, so as to practically serve as a concordance as well as an ordinary index. To the statesman, political writer and scholar, Major Gowan's indices are simply invaluable; they ought to be found in every library where Mr. Marvin's books exist. In fine, they are indispensable, since Mr. Marvin's books are rapidly assuming the character of a library in themselves. Since the spring of 1880, when he first essayed writing on the Central Asian question, he has published five works and four pamphlets, and in a few weeks will have completed two more. Excluding the pamphlets, these seven books consist of more than 2,500 pages, illustrated with 50 pictures and 36 maps. After this, no one will be inclined to dispute that Mr. Marvin has written more upon the Central Asian question than any person living. And every one of his works has been a success. Even his pamphlets—in spite of pamphlets being considered an almost extinct form of literature nowadays—have all of them hit their mark. His "Russian Railway to Herat and India" caused such a stir as to operate in modifying the Government policy towards Afghanistan. His "Baku" ran rapidly into a second thousand, while his "Annexation of Merv" passed into a second edition in a few days after issue. Owing to peculiar circumstances, none of his works have lost their original importance, as is too often the case with books of a political character. When, the day after the announcement of the annexation of Merv, the *Novoe Vremya* published ten columns on the oasis, nearly the whole of the matter was translated from his "Merv, the Queen of the World." The organ of the Caucasus Government, the *Kavkaz*, on its part, made use of his "Russians at Merv and Herat." We mention these facts to show that Major Gowan, in undertaking the indexing of Mr. Marvin's works has not spent his labours on books that have passed out of date. For years to come Mr. Marvin's series must continue to be the reference books of statesmen and generals in England and India, and hence Major's Gowan's undertaking is of national importance. On the Continent such a task would have been taken in hand by the State itself, or, rather, a demand for it could never have arisen at all, since the State would have absorbed Mr. Marvin and his energies long ago, instead of letting them dissipate their force on paper. But the contrary being the case in England, we can only congratulate the Government that the indexing of Mr. Marvin's books should have been taken in hand by an officer of talent and reputation, and admittedly the first Russian scholar in India.

* "Major GOWAN'S Index to Mr. MARVIN'S Russian Campaign against the Turcomans." Calcutta: Central Press Co.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

REPRESENTATION OF THE BENGAL PLANTERS IN COUNCIL.

IN our issue of the 4th inst., a letter signed "Indigo" drew attention to the non-representation of the Bengal planters on the Rent Bill Committee. Our correspondent pointed out that, whilst the Behar planters are represented, and ably represented in Council, the Bengal planters are absolutely without any representative whatsoever. Those who are acquainted with the circumstances of Bengal and Behar are aware that whereas in the one province the planters are all zemindars, in the other the great bulk of them are tenure-holders or ryots. The interest of the two are diametrically opposed to each other. Our correspondent, therefore, has a strong case when he demands that a representative of the Bengal planting interests should be included among the members of the Select Committee on the same principle upon which the Behar planters are represented. Section 58 of the Bill, as it stands, threatens the interests of Behar indigo planters in a very vital manner. That section enacts that a money rent paid by an occupancy ryot shall be presumed to be fair and equitable, and shall continue to be paid by him until it is enhanced or reduced under the Act. Now it is well known that ryots holding under indigo planters are allowed to hold at favourable rates on the condition of their growing indigo. Those rates, under the Act, shall be deemed fair and equitable, and the ryot will now be able to snap his fingers at the planter and refuse to grow indigo until such time as these rents are still further reduced, or some arrangement equally favourable to the ryot is made.

This is a section that will, of course, not escape the vigilance of the representative of the Behar planting community, and, if even it be not struck out of the amended Bill, Behar planters will have the consolation of knowing that their interests were watched over by one of their own members, and that the injury which this section must entail upon them will have been pointed out. Whilst this one section affects the interest of the Behar planters, there is hardly a section in the Bill which does not materially injure the interests of the unrepresented Bengal zemindar planter. "Indigo" also alludes to the secrecy with which the proceedings of the Select Committee are involved. One would have supposed that a Bill affecting the interests of almost the entire agricultural community of Bengal would have been discussed in the most open and public manner; that every ray of light thrown upon the subject would have been welcomed by men professing to legislate for the good of the community. In England, where the people are represented in Parliament, the proceedings of select committees are not kept secret. There might be some reason for it there, for the Government might not unnaturally tell the public that they were represented by the members whom they sent to the House of Commons, and that those members were qualified and competent to look after the interests of the community which they represented. The columns of the press, or the gossip of the clubs, or of places where men most do congregate, is the only means whereby the opinion of the public in this country can be known. If the proceedings therefore of a Committee, held for the purpose of considering the most important measure that has been proposed since the Permanent Settlement, are to be hidden and secret, the public and those who are interested in the Bill have a fair ground for complaint. Still more so has that section of the public the interests of which are threatened, and which is absolutely unrepresented on the Council or in the Select Committee.

Of course, if the position taken up by Radicals, that they are the only people who know what is good for the community, and that true freedom consists in implicit obedience to their dogmas, be openly acknowledged to be the principle upon which legislation connected with the land in Bengal is to be carried out, there is nothing more to say. We would merely point out the inconsistency of the policy which two years ago declared that the people of India were fit to govern themselves, with the policy that will not give those people an opportunity of knowing what is being done regarding a measure which is destined to change all agricultural relations in Bengal. Free and open discussion of a measure of such vital importance would, we should have imagined, have imparted the very life-breath into a sound statesmanlike measure. Opinions as to the necessity for legislation at all, and as to the direction legislation should take, are so diverse that it is but probable that some useful criticism might be evoked were the proceedings of the Committee made public. Submitting those proceedings to public opinion could not possibly harm the measure or its advocates. As it is, we have the spectacle before us of a measure dealing with all the landed property of Bengal and Behar, brought forward without a particle of evidence to show the necessity for it, without any local inquiry to ascertain the needs of the various parts of the country in the way of land reform, with the recorded opinion of several of the most experienced officials in Bengal against its expediency, and discussed by a Select Committee upon which a most important section of those affected by it is totally unrepresented, and is, moreover, not allowed to know

what is going on regarding a matter which concerns most nearly the interests of that section.—*Englishman*.

THE CHOLERA GERM.

IT is satisfactory to be able to announce to our readers one of the most important discoveries which it has fallen to the lot of scientific men to make in modern times. Drs. Koch, Fischer, and Gaffky, the commission appointed by the German Government to investigate the origin and causes of cholera, have succeeded in discovering the cholera germ in the tank water of Calcutta. Our readers may remember that, when cholera broke out in Egypt last year, the various European Governments entertained grave apprehensions as to the probable spread of the disease. Prince Bismarck, with that constitutional forethought and wisdom for which he is proverbial, appointed Dr. Koch president of the German Commission, with Drs. Fischer and Gaffky as colleagues, to proceed to Egypt and investigate the disease on the spot. The result of their investigations was the discovery of a micro-organism in the lower part of the small intestine. These bacilli were invariably present in all recent cases of cholera, and they were found more or less abundantly in the vomit, and always in the evacuations of patients suffering from the disease. They were found in most abundance in and around the follicles of the lower bowels, and they had penetrated the villi and set up irritations sufficient to account for the disease. To show, however, the connection between the bacteria discovered and the disease, it was necessary to prove that these micro-organisms, on being introduced by inoculation or otherwise into the body of a healthy subject, would induce cholera. Dr. Koch and his colleagues by a variety of experiments, endeavoured to complete the proof of their discovery, but, for various reasons which we need not detail, they were unable to do so in Egypt. Cholera, at the time the investigations were being carried on, was daily decreasing in virulence, and if the subject was to be followed out to its legitimate conclusion, it could only be by a fresh set of experiments in a locality where cholera was prevalent. The German Government, with that liberality and wisdom which may well put to shame the Government of India and its advisers, readily granted permission to Dr. Koch to continue his researches in India, where cholera is always more or less prevalent. At each of the post-mortem examinations made in Calcutta—thirty-five in number—the German doctors found the same bacterium which they had previously found in Egypt; but, although looked for with care and minuteness, neither diarrhoea nor dysentery cases yielded the bacillus. So far, then, the investigations in India tended only to confirm what the results of the experiment in Egypt had disclosed namely—the existence of a bacillus peculiar to cholera found regularly in the walls and contents of the intestines, and found in no other diseases, though searched by the same exact methods as those which yielded the first discovery. How to connect this bacillus with the subject suffering from cholera was an important point to establish. In other words, did the bacillus exist outside of subjects suffering from cholera? If so, considerable light would be thrown on the various ways in which cholera spread with such rapidity and with such deadly effect. Search was made in the river water, in the tanks, and in the wells of Calcutta, with no result until last week, when the efforts of Messrs. Koch, Fischer, and Gaffky were crowned with success. An outbreak of cholera was reported, sixteen cases in all, among the people living in the vicinity of a tank in Baliaghata. The water of this tank was examined and the bacterium found in abundance. A few days after, the water from the same tank was again examined, and, although it was still found, the numbers were much less than on the previous occasions. Of course, it is impossible to say, at this early stage of the investigation, what the causes are which retard, diminish, or accelerate the growth of the cholera germ; but the fact that it has been discovered in abundance in the water of a Calcutta tank, round which cholera had just manifested itself, can point only to one conclusion, which is, that the germs of the disease were received from the water of the tank which was used by the people for domestic purposes. It in no way diminishes the lustre of the discovery which Dr. Koch and his colleagues have just made in Calcutta, that it was previously well established that cholera could be communicated by water. The merit of their discovery rests on the fact that the very micro-organism which is invariably found present in all true cholera cases has been found by them in the water used by the people among whom the outbreak occurred. Very much, no doubt, yet remains to be accomplished, but the existence of the bacterium outside the bodies of men and animals, ready at any time to assert its influence and induce disease of the most virulent type, is a large step in advance of anything which has hitherto been accomplished.—*Englishman*.

AN EXHIBITION FOR BOMBAY.

THREE or four weeks ago we hinted that M. Joubert was anxious to follow up the Calcutta Exhibition by a similar Exhibition in Bombay. He has now addressed the Bombay

Government on the subject with proposals more or less definite; and the Bombay Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition are to consider these proposals next Tuesday. M. Joubert conducts his exhibitions on what he calls the "co-operative principle"—that is, exhibitors and visitors alike contribute to swell M. Joubert's returns. This, of course, is apt to render an "International Exhibition" a huge commercial show, at which arts and sciences are sacrificed to trades and manufactures. The risk is minimised; but the Exhibition loses much of its teaching power and much of its attractiveness. Of course, the national system, in which the profits as well as the benefits of the Exhibition would be shared among the general community, would be infinitely better. But the success of the Calcutta Exhibition has scarcely been so marked as to hold out any hope that the citizens of Bombay would care to undertake the responsibility of holding a great International Exhibition here at present. It is a question for the next year or two, at any rate, of M. Joubert's Exhibition or nothing, and *faut de mieux* his scheme is worth consideration. We give the points of it as briefly as possible. The Calcutta Exhibition will close on the 8th March. The majority of the British, Foreign, and Colonial exhibitors at Calcutta have, he says, professed their willingness to contribute to a Bombay Exhibition, provided the management is entrusted to M. Joubert. If this be true, we have the machinery as well as the engineer ready at hand, and that is, of course, a great point in his favour. M. Joubert is willing to undertake the organisation and management of an exhibition here provided "certain facilities" are given him by the Government, the Corporation, and the Chamber of Commerce. "These are," he adds, "details however, which M. Joubert will be prepared to enter into when it is decided that the Exhibition is to be held."

This is the very mistake that was made in Bengal, and the Bengal Government found that the discussion of details after a definite consent had been given was a rather costly proceeding. There is no reason why the Bombay Government should commit themselves to anything definite. If the Exhibition Committee and the Chamber of Commerce approve generally of M. Joubert's proposal, the Government might express their willingness to see M. Joubert personally. They could then adopt such precautions as Calcutta experience may have rendered necessary. No harm can come from discussing the question. It is a case of "Hobson's Choice," M. Joubert's Exhibition or nothing. We are not particularly anxious to have an Exhibition, and we can, therefore, make our own terms. It would bring a certain amount of money into the city, and the Government would probably feel justified in contributing towards the expenses of the buildings, &c., as was done in Bengal. But they should only do so on the condition that the money was amply recouped; that a careful check was kept over the receipts; and that a fair percentage of M. Joubert's profits was returned to the community by whom the Exhibition was supported. If, as he says, a majority of the present exhibitors are anxious to contribute, the more anxious portion of his work is over, and he can afford to make a liberal bid for the patronage of the Bombay Government. What we especially want in Bombay at the present moment is a good Museum, and most International Exhibitions have resulted in the establishment of a permanent institution. The Government could afford to be generous in a grant towards the building, if it were understood that the main building were to be a permanent structure, to be eventually stocked, as the Calcutta Museum is now being stocked, by contributions sent from the other provinces; and, unlike the Calcutta Museum, by a fair percentage of the gate-money. The Albert Museum is standing vacant at present. It might be made the nucleus of the proposed Exhibition. Some of the annexes might be permanent, and some temporary. M. Joubert has proved himself an exceedingly shrewd business man. He has much of his proposed Exhibition out and dried. He cannot possibly take it elsewhere in India. If we have Hobson's Choice, so has he. We can offer him great advantages if he will only extend his co-operative principle so as to include us in its benefits. We can decline to deal with him upon any other footing.

If on these terms we can get a new attraction for next season without paying too much for it, so much the better; and if we incur no responsibility, we need not be very critical as to whether it is an International Exhibition, as the term is used in Europe, or only a huge show of the Calcutta type. At present, beyond the unknown "details" to be settled hereafter, M. Joubert only asks for space in a position on which to erect buildings; for powers to issue official invitations to the various countries and colonies; and for reduced rates along the railway for the Calcutta show cases. He offers to come to Bombay at once, and suggests that the Exhibition should be opened early next November. Any businesslike proposals are worth consideration by a commercial community. The honour and glory of a real Bombay International Exhibition must be reserved for a later period, and in the meantime all experience will be useful. We have the gift of a valuable concession, and M. Joubert seems to have a practical scheme. There is no reason why we should not "trade." Mr. Mowat, the Chairman of the Bombay Com-

mittee, seems to be taking the initiative in bringing the scheme before the Bombay public. He may probably have something more to tell us next Tuesday, as he is understood to have discussed the subject with M. Joubert when he was over in Calcutta. We would venture to recommend him to invite the members of the Bombay Trades Association to attend the meeting. All sections of the community who are concerned in Exhibitions of this kind would then be present, and it would be easy for the Chairman to inform Government as to what the popular feeling upon the question really was.—*Times of India*.

THE EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

THE members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce must not be cast down if they find that the task which they have set before themselves in convening a public meeting to memorialise the Government of India on the question of railway extension, is not accomplished without the expenditure of much energetic labour. In all Governments, however excellent the personnel individually may be, there is a *vis inertia* which is the accumulation of generations of official traditions, and for the existence of which no living man can be held responsible. It will be the duty, during the next few months, of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and of other similar associations in Europe as well as in India, to make a strong effort to destroy that power which, in Matthew Arnold's phrase—"makes for" inaction. At the present stage of the history of the agitation, to the promotion of which the Bombay Chamber is wisely lending itself, it is not necessary to discuss the value of the specific propositions contained in the resolution passed on Monday, with reference to the amount of extra mileage which should be annually added to the railway system of this country. Neither would it be well, at the present moment, to encumber the debate which will certainly arise before the initial difficulties of the grand and absolutely necessary scheme are overcome, by insisting upon the acceptance of any arbitrarily fixed series of years as the period during which the proposed extensions shall be carried out.

The point in the Bombay memorial which, at this juncture, is specially deserving of attention, is the suggestion that the loan required for the accomplishment of the proposed work should be raised in London, in sterling, and on the guarantee of the Government of India. We need not even stop, at the stage in the argument which is implied by the action of the Bombay Chamber, to inquire whether or not the credit of the Government of India is sufficiently good to permit of a given number of millions sterling being borrowed on its guarantee, in the several financial centres of Europe, at the rate of 3½ per cent. in perpetuity. It is quite enough, for the purposes of the argument to assume—and every financier will, of course, admit the soundness of the assumption—that the guarantee of the Government will secure the advance of the capital required for the proposed railway extension for an amount which will mean a much smaller charge to the capital account than if the private promoters of a great Indian railway scheme went into the money markets of the world on their own account. And this is only one way of stating the self-evident truth that, in the working of the Indian railways of the future, the expenditure which, in order to satisfy the demands of the capital account, will have to be added to the annual charges for working the lines, will be very much reduced should the advisers of the Government on financial questions see their way to recommending the granting of the required guarantee. And, to pursue the argument one step further, the granting of such a guarantee will have the effect of anticipating the date at which, under less favourable financial conditions, the new lines will become soundly profitable commercial concerns.

If there were no other factors in the case to be taken into consideration, the Chambers of Commerce, whose views are represented, with sufficient general accuracy, by the Bombay meeting of Monday last, might reasonably anticipate an almost immediate assent, on the part of the Government of India, to the prayer of their memorial. For it must always be assumed, throughout the subsequent negotiations which take place in connection with this pre-eminently important question, that the Government has tacitly, if not explicitly, admitted that any new railway line made in India, under sufficiently trustworthy commercial and engineering advice, is morally certain to be a financial success at the end of a given series of years. But there is a clause in the Bombay memorial which points to the real or supposed difficulty by which the Financial Department of the Government of India finds itself surrounded even after—as it is fair to assume, having assented to the general principle that a series of railways constructed with the lowest outlay of capital which can be secured by the Government guarantee, would at the end of a limited term of years be re-productive to an extent which would under ordinary conditions much more than cover the risk of the guarantee. But the members of the Bombay Chamber, by their suggestion that the required loan should be raised in sterling, show that—as might have been expected from the commercial experience which has been gained by most of their number—they are perfectly familiar with the nature of the diffi-

culties which prevent the Finance Department from at once formulating a scheme for the required guarantee. It need hardly be explained that—even with the increased knowledge which prevails on the European exchanges of the system of calculations by which the probable fluctuations in the value of the rupee can be reduced almost to a nicety—it would be a task of almost, if not altogether, insuperable difficulty, to float a great financial scheme in Europe, the leading feature of which should be the payment of the guaranteed interest in silver, and in Calcutta. At stage in the discussion it would be perfectly natural, and perfectly fair, on the part of the Government of India, to reply:—Why should we, one of whose duties it is, among many others, to maintain the finances of the country in an absolutely sound condition, enter into a speculation—by guaranteeing the interest of a loan in sterling—a speculation which might be declined by many operators in London, Paris, and Berlin? But it is not difficult to supply a perfectly satisfactory answer. The Indian Government is in possession of special information, with regard to the influence of the fall in the value of the rupee upon railway traffic, which would take ten years to convey to the minds of the great body of European investors. It is not desirable to spend those ten years in the process of educating a crowd of comparatively small capitalists in the rudimentary principles of Indian finance. These principles are thoroughly understood by the great financial operators of the leading houses of the world; and some of them would, no doubt, be very glad to take any risk arising out of the fall in the value of the rupee, provided that, on the other hand, they were permitted to avail themselves of the guarantee of the Indian Government, in order to enable them to raise the loan in the cheapest markets.

But there are obvious and weighty objections to the Government of India thus bartering its guarantee for the privilege of enjoying the not very heroic luxury of irresponsibility. And one of the reasons for the retention of the responsibility is that, when carefully examined, it will be found to be of the most infinitesimal nature. A fall in exchange would certainly mean an increase in the rupee remittances required to be sent home to provide for the interest on a sterling loan, and would thus, in a sense, apparently interfere with the accuracy of the figures in the estimates for an Indian budget. But the inaccuracy would be only apparent. For every student of commercial finance in this country knows very well that a fall in exchange causes an immediate increase of exports from India. That increased export not only tends to increased railway traffic, and therefore creates an additional amount of revenue to the Government which will balance its loss on account of the fall in the value of silver—it also attends to again strengthen the rate of exchange. The action and reaction of the two financially commercial influences is, in fact, so nearly like the working of a perfect balance, that the apprehensions of official financiers as to the possible destruction of budget estimates by fluctuations in the market value of the rupee have, as a matter of fact, in reference to railway operations only the most slender foundation.—*Englishman*.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE following memorial has been drawn up for presentation to the Viceroy by the zemindars and planters of Moosufferpore:—

"Most respectfully Sheweth,—That the Select Committee appointed by your Excellency to revise and report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and actually engaged in the duty since 21st November last, consists, as at present constituted, of ten members, and that all the members forming the committee, with the exception of three gentlemen, have, your memorialists are afraid, no practical knowledge and experience of zemindary matters.

"2. That your memorialists need scarcely point out that a practical knowledge and experience of zemindary affairs in all their manifold details and aspects, is indispensably necessary in gentlemen to whom the duty of solving grave and important questions connected with landed property in Bengal is entrusted, if it is the object of the Government to obtain such a solution of the several difficult and intricate questions involved as may be safely relied upon by all parties concerned as a safe guide for ascertaining the wants, grievances, and defects which actually now exist, and determining the least and the most appropriate measures for supplying the wants and remedying and removing the grievances and defects.

"3. That in consideration of the circumstances and facts set forth above, your memorialists have ventured to urge upon your Excellency the necessity and expediency of appointing on the Legislative Council of your Excellency some more additional members for the special purpose of assisting the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, carefully selecting only such gentlemen as may be best fitted for the duty by their thorough and sound practical knowledge and experience of zemindary affairs.

"4. That your memorialists further beg to suggest that it is highly desirable that the proceedings of the Select Committee should be made public, in order to give an opportunity to all parties interested in the several important matters which are

now engaging the attention and consideration of the Committee to make their suggestions and comments, and that your memorialists beg therefore to solicit that your Excellency may be pleased to make the necessary orders for the early publication of proceedings of the said committee."

MR. MACDONNELL ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

Mr. MacDonnell, the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, as we have already stated, has become the chief factor in the present project of land legislation for Bengal. What Mr. MacKenzie was to the Government of Sir Ashley Eden, Mr. MacDonnell seems to be to the Government of Mr. Rivers Thompson. But there is a wide disparity between the two. Mr. MacKenzie with all his Radical ideas about the relations between the landlord and tenant in Bengal, never went to the length of denying that the zemindars were the proprietors of the soil, or asserting that the ryots were the proprietors of the land. His object was to give better security to the cultivators of the land and to protect them from arbitrary eviction. But Mr. MacDonnell's Radicalism is of a wholly destructive character; he would destroy every vestige of proprietary right in the zemindar. The reader is aware that the zemindars of Bengal and Behar have lately submitted a petition to the Secretary of State regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill, in which they have pointed out that though the object of the Bill has been declared to restore the ancient land law of the country, its obvious tendency is to set at naught that law. According to rules of procedure this memorial was forwarded through the Government of India, and that Government before forwarding it called upon the Government of Bengal for an expression of opinion upon it, and the Lieutenant Governor in his turn called upon his Revenue Secretary, Mr. MacDonnell, to lend the light of his knowledge. Mr. MacDonnell has accordingly indicated a memorandum, a copy of which the Bengal Office has been good enough to forward to us for review. We have carefully perused it, and we can only say that if its author thinks that by persistent iteration of misread facts and opinions and misleading statements he can carry conviction, he is quite welcome to lay that flattering unction to his soul. How such a knowing and experienced Governor as Mr. Rivers Thompson has been taken in passes our understanding.

To clear the ground, we desire to give an emphatic contradiction to the statement that the present Bill "was at all events at the outset undertaken at their (zemindars') own repeated solicitations." None knows better than Mr. MacDonnell that the Bill which the zemindars had wanted was of a different nature altogether—that they had wanted a law to facilitate the settlement and realisation of rent, that they did not want a measure which would confiscate their rights and reduce them to mere annuitants. Knowing, as he must do, the difference between the present Bill and the prayer of the zemindars, we cannot understand with what consistency or decency he has repeated the calumnious charge against the zemindars. But let that pass.

We now come to Mr. MacDonnell's historical disquisition "on the relative position of the State, the zemindar and the ryot in pre-settlement times." The zemindars in their memorial to the Secretary of State quote Harrington, who says that "it was an established principle of Mogul finance as practised in Hindostan that the rents belong to the sovereign and the land to the zemindar." Mr. MacDonnell replies to this statement in the following style:

"To the antiquarian aspect of the question nevertheless, great prominence is given in this memorial, and a case is sought to be made out against the Government, by combining into an indictment fragments of history, ill-remembered, with fragments of law, ill-understood. Such erroneous representations must not be allowed to pass uncontradicted, however loath I may be to spend time on a discussion which I feel must be barren of practical good on this part of the subject. However, it will not be necessary to follow the memorialists at very great length. I am aware, that from the discussions which preceded the Permanent Settlement of 1793, passages may be cited to support the claim of absolute proprietary right for which the zemindars now contend; but as the discussions were not one-sided, it would be easy to add to the many passages of equal authority which, during the present controversy, have been adduced to establish the contrary position. That, however, would be a tedious course to adopt, and I therefore limit myself to pointing out very briefly the intrinsic weakness of the memorialists' case on this part of the argument. The first point which the memorialists seek to make is based upon a declaration, made by some native officials whom Mr. Shore consulted that 'the rents belong to the sovereign, and the land to the zemindars.' From these words the conclusion is drawn that the predecessors of the zemindars of to-day were owners of the land. That conclusion, however, is fallacious; for authorities maintain that by 'zemindars' in that context is meant the actual cultivators of the soil (*arbab-i-zamin*). 'The truth is,' says the famous Hanifah lawyer Abu Mahomed Sareksi (Shamus-ul-Aimma), 'that between the sovereign and the *rubb-al-arz*, who is properly the cultivator, no one intervenes who is not a servant of the sovereign.' When,

again, the memorialists infer the zemindars' proprietary rights in the soil from the assertion that the Emperors of Delhi purchased from zemindars lands required for public purposes, I make the objection in the first place, that, on the very authority they quote, the fact of such purchases is uncertain; while, in the second place, granting the fact, the inference is not justifiable. 'A zemindar is a payer of revenue,' postulates the document on which the inference is based; and the true inference from that postulate is that, if zemindars were recompensed for lands acquired for forts or mosques, such recompense must be regarded not as compensation for the land itself, but for the zemindars' share of the revenue collections from that land."

So according to the Arabic erudition of Mr. MacDonnell the word zemindar under the fiscal system of the Mahomedans meant the actual cultivator of the soil. The zemindars, who were acknowledged by the British Government to be proprietors of the land, had no existence under Mahomedan rule. If this is the result of Mr. MacDonnell's reading of Mahomedan law and history, we congratulate him upon his success. A glance at Mr. Justice Field's learned work on Landholding would have given him a fair idea of the status of the zemindars in pre-settlement times. Mr. Field thus describes the Bengal zemindars:—

"The Bengal zemindars, as we found them, were the persons who collected the revenue from the cultivators and other subordinate landholders, and they were responsible for paying it when collected into the Government treasury. Their origin was various and their rights were by no means well defined. They were no doubt in many instances *rajahs* or chiefs, or persons otherwise possessed of local importance and influence, which the Mahomedan *subahdars* utilised for the collection of the revenue, and which were increased and extended by being thus recognised by the authority of Government and called into active exercise. Where no such persons existed, the want was supplied by appointing some of the numerous candidates who were ready to give a valuable consideration for a position which afforded great opportunities of profit. It had always been usual to exact a sum by way of fine or *nazarana* upon every accession to the position even in the case of the heirs of the zemindars of the former class, in whose family their rights had been hereditary before the existence of the Mogul power. Persons who had an undoubted right of succession found it expedient to comply with the demands of those who had it in their power to put their rights aside; while new men and the heirs of those whose *sanads* or parents were but a generation old, were very willing to pay for succeeding to a position to which they had no other title than the will of the ruler."

Now, we ask, does it appear from the above that the persons who held the rank of zemindars in pre-settlement times, meant actual cultivators of the soil?

A firman of the Emperor Aurungzebe in 1668 says:—"We have deemed it expedient to issue our royal edict to all officers entrusted with the management of affairs throughout Hindustan, directing them to levy the *khiraj* in the mode and proportion enjoined by the holy law and the tenets of Abu Haneefa." The *khiraj*, or State share of the produce of the land, was and is, by that "holy law," as much a legal due and right of the *sirdar* or Government as the residue, or the land itself, is undoubtedly the property of the *khiraj*-payer, the landowner, in every *darul-Islam*, i.e., Musalman-ruled country. It is evident, writes the well-known Arabic scholar and Mahomedan lawyer, Mr. Neil Edmonstone Ballie, "that the Mahomedan sovereign has no possible pretension to be considered the proprietor of *ooshree* or *khiraj* land. *Khiraj*, in particular, is due by a proprietor of land to the sovereign, as representative of the community, and the sovereign cannot be creditor and debtor at the same time."

Mr. Field, in his note to Chapter 21 of his book says:

"Mr. Shore in his minutes of April 2, 1788, and June 18, 1789, says that the origin of the proprietary and hereditary rights of the zemindars is uncertain; that in Akbar's time the zemindars were numerous, rich, and powerful, that they were not of his creation, and probably existed with some possible variation in their rights and privileges before the Mahomedan conquests in Hindustan, and without any formal acknowledgment acquired stability by prescription. He infers that the new invaders, who claimed the revenues of the country, from motives of policy and humanity, employed the ancient possessors of the land as their agents for the collection of the taxes of the State, superadding the jurisdiction exercised by the collectors of revenue in their own system of finance; and for this purpose, they confirmed the former proprietors by *sanads*, or grants conferring offices of an inheritable and permanent nature. He does not consider the *sanad* to be the foundation of the tenure. In Appendix No. 15 to Mr. Shore's Minute will be found an account of the origin and descent of the zemindars of Rajshahye, Dinajpore, Burdwan, Nadia, and Lushkerpur, showing that the *zemindari* descended in these families."

Again: Mr. Shore—"The constitution of the Mogul Empire, despotic in its principle, arbitrary, and irregular in its

practice, renders it some times almost impossible to discriminate between powers and principle, fact and right; and if custom be appealed to, precedents in violation of it are produced."

Further, Mr. Shore's minute of April 2, 1788. I cord Cornwallis said in his minute of Feb. 3, 1790:—"the question that has been so much agitated in this country, whether the zemindars and talukdars are the actual proprietors of the soil, or only officers of Government, has always appeared to me to be very uninteresting to them; whilst their claim to a certain percentage upon the rents of their lands has been admitted, and the right of Government to fix those rents at its own discretion has never been denied or disputed." Another discussion was as to whether the Sovereign, the zemindars, or the raiyats were the owners of the land. As a matter of fact no one ever did or can own land in any country, that is in the sense of absolute ownership—such ownership as a man may have in movable property, as for example, in a cow or a sheep which may be stolen, killed, and eaten, or in a table or chair which may be broken up or burned at the pleasure of its owner. Land is immovable, indestructible. No man, however feloniously inclined, can run away with an acre of it.

We hope the above extracts will satisfy Mr. MacDonnell that the zemindars were not actual cultivators of the soil, nor mere collectors of revenue. If they were not absolute owners of the land, even English landlords according to high legal authorities are not so. So that the status of the zemindars as proprietors of land does not suffer from their not being technically absolute owners of land.

There is one important fact which we wish to bring to Mr. MacDonnell's mind. After the battle of Plassey when a treaty was concluded between Clive and Mir Jaffier the zemindari of 24-Pergunnahs was conferred upon the East India Company. We give the passage from Mr. Field's book: "By the treaty concluded with Mir Jaffier he agreed to grant to the Company the land within the Mahratta Ditch and six hundred yards without the ditch; also that the land lying to the south of Calcutta as far as Kalpi should be under the Zemindari of the company, who were to pay the revenue "in the same manner with other zemindars." The revenue of this Zemindari was fixed at Rs. 2,22,958; and, as it included twenty-four pergunnahs or local divisions, it gave its name to the district around Calcutta which is still known as the district of Twenty-four Pergunnahs. So the East India Company was required to pay in the revenue in the same manner as other zemindars. Was the Company an actual cultivator of land or a mere collector of revenue? We pause for a reply.—*Hindoo Patriot*."

THE MAHARAJAH OF DUMRAON ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

At the great meeting to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, held at Bankipur on Feb. 17, the Chairman, the Maharajah of Dumraon, on rising said:—"The object of our meeting to-day is to take into consideration certain matters connected with the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The bill is one which seriously affects the whole agricultural interests of Bengal and Behar. Naturally, great anxiety and alarm prevail throughout the country as to its progress. It is now before a Select Committee; but although the landed interests in the country are vitally interested as to the modifications and changes which are being discussed in committee, the public have no access to its deliberations or proceedings. When a Bill has been passed in a Select Committee the amendments allowed are few. The members, however, while discussing the Bill in Select Committee, do not receive any extraneous aid, nor any light from outside. The present Government profess to be in favour of light and publicity in all matters; and the proceedings of the Select Committee may gain, and can by no means lose, by such publicity. It is the object of this meeting to adopt a resolution to apply to Government for the publication of the proceedings of the Select Committee. It is the same resolution as has been recently adopted by the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar. In the name of the ryots and a large class of zemindars who are ignorant of the English language we also ask for translations of the proceedings. Whether the request will be granted remains to be seen, but its reasonableness, I hope, no one will deny. Then you have, for your consideration, certain letters of the Government of Bengal, and a memorandum. The reason why it has been thought proper to lay these matters before a general meeting is, that if an arrangement such as we object to is allowed to go unchallenged, it is thought to be one which does not admit of challenge or contradiction. But while allowing these matters to be laid before the general meeting, I would certainly deprecate those hard expressions. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and those about him deserve our utmost regard; and though unfortunately in this matter their views are opposed to our interests, we cannot forget the respect that is always due from us to their exalted station. Gentlemen, we have so long cried out in our interest that it is time that we should raise our cry in the interests of the ryots as well. We

may be misunderstood. We have been stigmatised as selfish when standing on our own rights. We may be told now that we say this and that out of interested motives; but for all that we need not forget our duty to the dumb millions who are entrusted to our charge. Now, gentlemen, will the present Bill benefit our ryots? I emphatically say no. Whom is the Bill calculated to benefit? I say only the class of middlemen. Act it did it, though not to a large extent, and the present Bill, if passed into law, is calculated to do it still more. To me it appears that the discussions in Select Committee lie in a nutshell. Who are the ryots, and how are our legislators to define them? The Bengal Tenancy Bill defines the ryot by a negative. It lays down that "a person shall not be deemed to be a ryot in respect of any land or to hold that land as a ryot, unless he holds it for purposes of agriculture, horticulture, pasture, or unless he or his predecessor in interest came into possession of it for such purpose." Now this negative definition brings within its wide range every class of men—middlemen, mahajuns, indigo planters, Government servants, thikadars—even the much maligned zemindars, excepting as provided by the section. For the benefit of that section gives a right of occupancy to the present owners or possessors of entire estates. For the benefit of this heterogeneous mass, who are not *bond fide* ryots (*i.e.* actual cultivators of the soil, and who, when let in will never cultivate lands themselves, the present agitation for a change of law is really going on. If the Bill is really understood in all its scope, it is for the benefit of this body, who only by way of irony can be described as weak and unresisting, that the three "F's" are to be conceded and you are to be deprived of the right of free contract. There are to be surveys and records of rights. To the tender mercies of these men, who are called by one of the ablest members of the Rent Commission the worst rack-renters, the whole body of actual cultivators are to be handed over. The present Bill has to face the weighty testimony of the same gentleman—a most experienced member of the Rent Commission. He says that the most rack-renting is to be found when the right of occupancy falls into the hands of Mahajuns, money-lenders, or other persons who do not cultivate themselves, but sublet to koria ryots, who are the actual cultivators. The definition of ryots, therefore, in the interests of those who are *bond fide* actual cultivators of the soil—that is, ryots properly so called—is the cardinal point of the Bill.

Why, in the interests of the ryots themselves, should not the definition be confined to the real body of *bond fide* cultivators of the soil? Subletting will not then pay; the unearned increment will not then go to middlemen and occupancy ryots; and the freedom of sale would then lose half its objectionable features. It will be necessary, from this point of view, to recast the whole Bill. But it will be surely more intelligible than it is now. Gentlemen, all of us have very often heard the report of the Famine Commission referred to in high places in support of the Bill. But one part of that report appears to be conveniently overlooked. It says on the question of subletting.—"This seems to us of even greater importance. The more valuable the occupancy right becomes by reason of such measures of protection as we have advocated, the more need there will be of guarding against a custom, which is everywhere prevalent in India, under which the privileged tenant is apt to turn into a middleman, subletting land and living on the difference between the rack-rent and the privileged rate secured him by law. The occupancy right can only be beneficial to the community when employed by a *bond-fide* cultivator, and the object of the law should be to prevent anyone who is not a *bond fide* cultivator from acquiring or retaining such rights. If this can be secured, the chief danger in the way of making such rights marketable will be removed, for they will not be able to pass into the hands of money-lenders, and if a tenant who becomes deeply involved is sold up, his land will pass to another tenant. The custom of subletting is not so generally prevalent as is assumed in the above extract, but I ask, are not all the provinces of the Bengal Tenancy Bill calculated to intensify the evil tenfold?" Further on the Famine Commission recommends:—"If a tenant for a long period fail to keep up the stock required for cultivating his land, or otherwise ceases to be, by occupation and habit, *bond-fide* a cultivator, the rights which he or his ancestor acquired by cultivating the soil might reasonably pass from him to a person who, having become an actual cultivator, occupies his place." How is this recommendation proposed to be carried out? By granting the power of subletting to all ryots around. It is argued that the ryots right has, by lapse of time and advancing prices, "become generally a thing of real value, and that the Legislature could not support a proposal which tends to confiscate or to limit it in an arbitrary, unconstitutional way." Well, gentlemen, if the Legislature cannot check an admitted evil, why should it meddle, and muddle and intensify the evil tenfold? Why should it, while it confiscates our rights, confer them on a class which, far from having any claim to them, are the worst enemies of the actual cultivators? Why should the occupancy rights, valuable as they are proposed to be made, be conferred on people who are

not actual cultivators? How will the community benefit by the change? The actual ryot is unable to raise his voice. It may be that in some places he is being led away by designing men or unthinking friends. He has influential and powerful friends, both here and in England. No doubt their experience of the actual condition of agricultural interests in India is not certainly on a par with their benevolence. If they knew what our *doctrinaire* legislation is calculated to bring them to, they would all, with one voice, protest against the false policy which will hand the mover to the worst rack-renters in the world.

THE MEMORIAL TO WAGHORN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—At last a movement is taking place to do justice to the memory of Thomas Waghorn, who by establishing the Overland Route, has a claim to the gratitude of his country.

The importance of connecting England with India by steam communication had for many years before Waghorn appeared on the scene, occupied the minds of men both in this country and in India. In 1825 Lieutenant Johnson of the Royal Navy, made the first steam voyage by the Cape of Good Hope from this country to Calcutta in the *Enterprise*, and occupied 113 days in the voyage. Five years later Commander Wilson, of the Indian Navy, navigated the Red Sea in the steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, occupying from Bombay to Suez twentyone days under steam. This steam communication between Bombay and Suez was considered so important a commencement of the communication across the Isthmus to Europe that the eminent and far-seeing statesmen who were at that time administering the affairs of our great eastern dependency did all in their power to further it and pressed its adoption on the authorities at home. Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone when retiring from the Government of Bombay returned by the Red Sea and the Isthmus. His successor, Sir John Malcolm, ably supported by the co-operation of his brothers, Sir Charles and Sir Pulteney, one commanding the Indian Navy and the other the British Fleet in the Mediterranean, went in the *Hugh Lindsay* from Bombay to Suez, and was met on the other side of the Isthmus by a steamer which conveyed him to Europe, and Lord William Bentinck, the economical Governor General of India, asserted when he returned to England that steam communication by the Isthmus would be cheaply bought at any price. M. de Lesseps the other day bore striking testimony to the early advocacy, not only for the communication by this route, but for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus by General Chesney, the distinguished explorer of the too long-delayed highway by the Euphrates Valley. Notwithstanding many minds being directed to the establishment of the Overland Route, it was reserved for Lieutenant Waghorn to be not only the pioneer, but the founder, of the route, for; in connection with steamers on the Red Sea and steamers on the Mediterranean, he erected stations and made other arrangements for forwarding passengers and mails from Alexandria to Suez. The success achieved by the exertions of Lieutenant Waghorn paved the way for the work of the great Frenchman, and led to the construction of the maritime canal connecting the Mediterranean and Red Sea, thus throwing open the portals of the East to the commerce and civilisation of the West, and promoting in a powerful degree the approximation of the great human family. The invention of printing, the discovery of the mariner's compass, even the discovery of the power of steam itself did not more nearly affect the happiness of mankind than the facilities of intercourse thus afforded, bringing distant nations, as it were, face to face. Those who advocate great designs of public importance must expect to meet rebuffs from stupidity and timidity, and of these Waghorn had his full share; but in 1837 Sir John Hobhouse bore testimony before a Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons to the worth of Waghorn's labours, and he was employed by Government to forward the mails from Alexandria to Suez.

In 1834, through the energy and heroic perseverance of Thomas Waghorn, the route through Egypt, better known as the Overland Route, was adopted for the carriage of letters, thereby shortening the passage to India by at least half the time occupied by a Cape voyage. This mail service by the Isthmus was conducted between Suez and India by steam vessels of the Indian Navy until the year 1840, when the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company contracted with the Government of India to carry it on; and from that time until 1869, when M. de Lesseps's great work of cutting through the Isthmus was completed, this company, with the Messageries Maritimes, enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the most valuable part of the Indian Trade. Immediately, however, upon the Suez Canal becoming a *fait accompli*, the enterprise of British shipowners was brought into full play, and large and powerful steamers were constructed for the new route. Steam vessels now run regularly from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull and Southampton, to Kurrachee, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. Round the coast of India and Ceylon, to Burmah, the Straits Settlements, China, Australia, Java, in the Persian Gulf, and Red Sea, and on the east coast of Africa there are lines of

steamers under the British flag trading regularly from the principal ports of India. As recently as 1857, on the outbreak of the Sepoy war, the Government of India were in extremity for steamers to bring troops from Mauritius, Ceylon, and China to the assistance of their hard-pressed and greatly outnumbered forces. At the present time it would be easy for that Government to have promptly available, chiefly by means of the Suez Canal, 80,000 to 100,000 tons of steam-shipping for such a purpose. An additional security for the safety of the Empire is thus afforded, the value of which it would be difficult to estimate.

During the first Burmese war Waghorn greatly distinguished himself by his personal bravery and conduct, and established for himself in those remote regions a monument for all time by hoisting a twelve pounder from the deck of his vessel on to a hitherto inaccessible rock 220 feet high, at the mouth of the Aracan River, which now serves as a landmark for ships entering the river, and is still known to East Indian commanders by the name, "Waghorn's Rock," and yet this man who has so well deserved of his country has been allowed to die, not only unrewarded, but without his eminently successful labours being even recognised by Government or by his countrymen. A movement is now being made to make some amends, however tardy, by erecting a monument to his memory, and to make some provision for the modest wants of his aged sisters. Having these objects in view, a committee has been appointed, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, composed of gentlemen well acquainted with the labours of Waghorn, and capable of appreciating the value of those labours as affecting the commercial and other relations of this country with its distant dependencies.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. P. ANDREW.

29, Bryanston-square, W.

MAIL NEWS.

The Viceroy was to leave Calcutta for Simla on or about March 14.

Sir Frederick Roberts and staff were the guests of the Viceroy at Barrackpore on Feb. 24. His Excellency's departure from Calcutta was fixed for March 1.

The health of Mr. Rivers Thompson, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, has so greatly improved that his Honour decided, with the sanction of the Viceroy, to cancel the leave recently granted to him.

Mr. Bernard, who was to have acted as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, during Mr. Rivers Thompson's absence, has proceeded to Burma to take up the post of Chief Commissioner.

Mr. Crosthwaite, who has been officiating as Chief Commissioner, of British Burma during Mr. Bernard's absence, is to act as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in the place of Mr. Jones.

The Earl of Mayo and Sir W. Gordon-Cumming have arrived in India on a shooting excursion.

Mr. Girdlestone, the Resident in Nepal, is at present in Calcutta, the Viceroy being desirous to consult him regarding the dispute between Nepal and Thibet.

The Government of the North West Provinces have accepted Sir Robert Stuart's resignation of the post of Chief Justice of the High Court of those provinces.

Mr. Westland, the Controllor-General, and Major Conway-Gordon, R.E., have been deputed to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on railway extension in India.

At an influential meeting of merchants, traders and others held in Bombay on Tuesday Feb. 26, it was unanimously decided to recommend Government to reject Mr. Joubert's proposals to hold an exhibition in Bombay next cold season. The Government were, however, requested to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of holding, under Government control, an international exhibition in the city two or three years hence.

As the time draws near for the close of the Calcutta Exhibition, the attendance shows signs of increase, native visitors from the country posting in in thousands.

The conference of railway officials, which has been sitting in Calcutta during the past week, has recommended the adoption of several important improvements in the railway service of the country, the proposals including the establishment of a Railway Clearing House on the English model.

During the past week a case was commenced at Hyderabad, in which Mr. Seymour Keay, the well-known political pamphleteer, brought an action for libel against the editor of the *Deccan Times* for publishing statements in reference to a transaction in which Mr. Keay is alleged to have deceived a native banker by substituting one document for another. The case is not yet concluded.

It is stated that the budget will be a more satisfactory document than is generally expected. The actual revenue up to

date is some twenty five lakhs in excess of the estimates, and the financial outlook generally is very good.

Dr. A. Hickman was killed by a fall from his horse whilst playing polo at Jhansi on the 19th ult.

The Rana of Jhallawar was installed on the 23rd ult. by Colonel Bradford, the agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

The Government of India have sanctioned the adoption of Yeshwantrao, alias Baba Sahab, son of the present Regent of Kolhapore, as successor to the Kolhapore *gadde*. The news has given great satisfaction at Kolhapore.

The Government of India concur in the opinion expressed by the Bombay Government that Private Green, the keeper of the late Maharajah of Kolhapore, is absolved from all blame in connection with the unfortunate events which caused the Maharajah's death.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has issued a proclamation sketching the policy which he intends to pursue in governing his State.

It is reported that the Ameer's General, Goolam Hyder Khan, with two regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, has reached the Shutar Gurdan, and is fighting with the Mongals and the Bandit chiefs.

An extraordinary case of murder has just been tried in Sylhet, which resulted in the conviction of thirty-five persons, one of whom was sentenced to death, thirty-three to transportation for life, and the other man to eighteen months' imprisonment.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal unveiled a bust of the late Mr. Souttar, for some time Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday, Feb. 25.

A meeting is to be held in Bombay on Friday, Feb. 29, in support of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's proposal to establish a Mahomedan College in India.

A Chinaman has been arrested in connection with the robbery of diamonds from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode's case at the Calcutta Exhibition, and a portion of the property has been recovered.

The value-payable parcel post system is to be introduced into the Mysore Province.

A carefully-worked out scheme for the organisation of a detective police service is being submitted by the Punjab Government to the Government of India.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 22.]

Major W. H. J. Stopford, having completed twenty-six years' service, became lieutenant-colonel from the 11th instant.

It is said that His Excellency the Commander in Chief will visit Ahmedabad shortly.

Major J. L. Fagan, Commissariat Officer at Ahmedabad, is transferred to Bombay, and Lieutenant-Orr, on return from England, posted to Ahmedabad, vice Fagan transferred.

The D-2 R. A. proceeds to Wallad, four miles from Ahmedabad, to practise gunnery.

It is stated to be not unlikely that Major W. S. Hore, 20th Bombay N. I., will succeed to the wing command lately vacated by Lieut. Colonel J. S. Iredell, who has been placed on half pay; and it is believed that either Captain Leckie, 7th N. I., or Captain Carruthers, 16th N. I., probably the former, will be brought in as wing commander, vice Hore, who is seconded. It is said that Lieut. Colonel Yonge, 3rd N. I., is about to retire on pension.

The vacant command of the Sirhind Division has been filled by the appointment of Major General T. Wright. The Duke of Connaught, it is stated, was offered the Division, but His Royal Highness preferred to remain at Meerut.

Arrangements are being made in Bombay by the P.W.D. for the provision of dummy railway waggons and trucks for the instruction of cavalry and infantry in the embarkation of troops, horses, and guns by rail. The stations selected for this purpose are Poona, Kirkee, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Deesa, Nusseerabad, Mhow, and Neemuch.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 29.]

Twelve months' sick leave has been granted to Major C. J. A. Yates of the 28th N.I., and Major E. T. Frere, R.E., Imperial list.

Extensions of leave have been granted to Col. F. S. Iredell, medical certificate, Captain F. W. S. Jackson, S.O., private affairs, and Surgeon D. A. Patterson, medical certificate.

The *Bombay Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Sergeant Brebner to a lieutenancy in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

During the absence of Colonel Greig, R.E., on privilege leave, Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, V.O., R.E., will act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division; and Captain W. J. Lister, R.E., will act as Executive Engineer, Kanara, during the absence of Colonel Goodfellow.

Sir Donald Stewart, accompanied by Sir Frederick Roberts, arrived at Howrah Railway Station on Feb. 19, and was

received by Brigadier-General Wilkison, Major Cook, and Captain Von Beverhoudt. A guard of honour, with band and colours, was drawn up on the platform. A salute of seventeen guns was fired for Sir Bonald Stewart as he entered the Fort, and after an interval of five minutes a second salute of fifteen guns was fired for Sir Frederick Roberts.

Colonel Sexton, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Army Clothing, goes on furlough to Europe for two years in April next.

A proposal has been made in Bombay to add a paragraph to the Code of Barrack Regulations (now under revision), to the effect that all public quarters occupied by officers and warrant officers should be inspected every three months. The proposal has been approved by the local authorities.

The Government of India have sanctioned, as a special case, the appointment of an additional Lieutenant to the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, B. Battery.

A Bangalore telegram says that Lieutenant Churchill, of the 12th Lancers, who fell from his horse in the cavalry charge at the recent camp of exercises in Bangalore, and sustained a concussion of the brain and a fracture of the ribs, will leave for England as the only chance of saving his life.

After patiently waiting for nearly four years, the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 30th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, have at last been presented with medals in recognition of their services in the late Afghan war. The ceremony of distributing the medals took place at Pachinopoly, where the regiment is now stationed.

The Commissary General, Bengal, has obtained permission to inspect the Commissariat and Transport offices at Shikong and Golaghat.

Captain W. T. Hamilton-Holmes, "Duke's Own" Volunteer Artillery, has resigned his commission.

Farrier and trumpet majors of Madras Cavalry, and drum, fifa, and bugle majors of Madras Native Infantry, rank as havildars.

Surgeon Major R. Caldecott, in medical charge Central India Horse, is about to proceed on furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Army Schoolmistress J. L. Pope, Madras Army, has been placed on the Unemployed List.

Major E. Austin, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed to continue to officiate as deputy adjutant general for musketry 2nd Circle, on completion of tour, until further orders.

The 2nd Punjab Infantry left Edwardesabad on 15th February, for Kohat, in relief.

Quietly, and, it might almost be said, leisurely, the defences of the River Hooghly, to protect the approaches to Calcutta, are being completed. On the 29th of January last a detachment of the 3rd Battery, 1st Brigade Scottish, at present stationed in Fort William, left under command of Major T. P. Price for Patna, to mount the armament of the new fort erected there. This armament consists of 9-inch, 12-ton, R.M.L. guns, which, though perhaps of not the most approved modern type, should, with the assistance of the torpedoes in the river, be able to stop the progress of any vessel. The work of mounting the guns varied with, perhaps, some of the first-rate snipeshooting to be got in the neighbourhood, occupied the officers and men of the battery till the 16th of February, when they returned to Calcutta.

Furlough has been sanctioned for the Bengal Native Army from the 15th March to 15th October next, to the extent of fifteen per cent. of the effective strength of corps.

The Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the head-quarters of the Deputy Commissary-General, Central Circle, from Lucknow to Meerut.

The Austrian gunboat *Albatros*, Captain Josef Wottry, arrived in Bombay on Sunday. She carries two heavy guns and a small gun. She will stay for eight days, and will then proceed to Point de Galle.

Colonel Castle, now of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment at Nowshera, will complete his tenure of command of a battalion (five years) on the 23rd of July next; consequently he will be placed on half-pay from that date. His intention, it is believed, is to leave India in May; the command of the 1st Battalion (the old 33rd) will fall to Lieutenant Colonel Bally who, with the exception of six months, has passed all his service in that regiment. Major Fenn will obtain the vacant Lieutenant colonelcy.

Just before leaving India the 10th Hussars received a well-timed and flattering compliment in the shape of a very handsome cup of Indian workmanship, presented to Colonel Wood, and the officers of the regiment in the name of the officers of the Bengal and Punjab Cavalry and Central India Horse as a memento of the good fellowship which had ever existed, and of the kindly feelings evoked as well by service together in the field as by friendly rivalry and contention in various sports and games. Colonel Wood, in a letter acknowledging the acceptance of the cup, wrote: "The trophy will recall to all those who have served with the regiment in India the pleasant reminiscences of bygone days. To their successors it will be one of the most valued testimonials of honour to the regiment."

A circular has been issued by the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, informing commanding officers of native

regiments that cases of native officers and men invalided on account of disorders brought on themselves should be accompanied by a recommendation as to the amount of pension which should be granted, together with a statement of the field services and general character of the individual.

The 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment moved from Peshawar on the arrival of the 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, on the 25th February, en route to Umballa.

The Examiner of Marine Accounts, Calcutta, Mr. C. E. Palmer, is about to go on ninety days' privilege leave to England.

The Examiner of the Pay Department, Madras, and the Examiner of the Commissariat Accounts, Bombay, also intend going home soon on privilege leave for ninety days.

It was expected Colonel Hands, the present Judge Advocate-general, Madras Army, would have availed himself of two years' furlough to Europe, preparatory to obtaining his off-reckonings on attaining to colonel's allowance. It was definitely settled that Major Hallett, the Deputy Judge Advocate, Secunderabad Circle, would then have succeeded as the next Judge Advocate General, the vacancy thereby created being filled by Lieut. Col. Shaw, the Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate at the Presidency. These contemplated arrangements have now fallen to the ground, as Col. Hands purposes fulfilling his tenure of appointment, which expires in March, 1886, by which time he will also be entitled to colonel's allowance. Lieutenant Colonel Shaw will continue to officiate at the Presidency, pending Major Skinner's return from furlough, which expires at the end of June next. It is said that Major Chaplin, the deputy judge advocate at British Burmah, contemplates availing himself of furlough to Europe when Major Skinner returns; this will necessitate Lieutenant Colonel Shaw again performing officiating duty as Judge Advocate in Burmah during Major Chaplin's absence.

The 2nd Battalion "The Queen's" will leave Umballa on Feb. 25, by march route, for Sabathu, which it is expected to reach on the 1st proximo, and will remain for the hot season.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a mounted company of rifles, to be designated "The No. 1 Mounted Rifle Company," in the Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps, and has directed the Ordnance Department to supply cavalry carbines, with buckets, Mackenzie slings, and waist and pouch belts, for the use of the company.

Major J. B. Slater, Wing Commander, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry is about to retire from the service.

The following are the orders for the brigade parade this morning:—"Attack and defence of a position—Attacking force (under the command of Col. Beville, 21st N. I.):—3 guns; R. A.; 10th Regt. N. I.; and 21st Regt. N. I. Defending force (under the command of Col. Hallows, East Yorkshire Regt.):—3 guns, R. A.; East Yorkshire Regt. The strength and position of the enemy having been ascertained by a reconnaissance in force last Wednesday, it is determined, if possible, to force the position taken up by the defending force. The out posts of the defending force to be limited to the line of Church-gate-street until a time, gun is fired at 5.30, when patrols may be pushed forward, but not before that time. The limits of the operations as before, except that on the south side will be a line drawn from the Wodehouse Bridge along the north side of the Tramway Company's stables to the tramway on the Colaba-road. Umpires in blue, with white bands on left arm: Brigadier General Col. Smart, Major Dundas, Capt. Dean-Pitt, Capt. Challoner, and Lieut. Swann. Ammunition, 20 rounds per rifle, 10 rounds per gun. Dress—Khakee.

It is contemplated to hold a short camp of exercise for the Bombay Volunteers from the 18th to 22nd March. It is the hope of the Commandant and all officers of the corps that those who have not yet made themselves efficient in drill will take this opportunity of doing so. There will be drill on both the mornings and evenings of the 18th, 19th, and 20th—six drills in all—and thus in three days a work may be accomplished which in far too many cases it has taken four months not to do. Breakfast will be provided immediately after morning parade, and dinner in the evenings, for those who attend the parade.

If the camp proves the success that it is hoped it will, amusements will be provided after dinner. As camp equipage and comfortable tents will be pitched in front of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, it is further hoped that many will sleep in the tents, so as to be on parade at six in the morning. This is the first time that such a camp has been held in Bombay, and it is therefore a novelty which it is hoped may have the effect of rousing up the corps from its present somewhat lethargic existence. The police will most probably do the guard duties by day and night.

BAKER PASHA.—A petition to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to restore Baker Pasha to the British Army, lies for signature at the office of the *United Service Gazette*, Catherine-street, Strand, and may be signed between 12 (noon) and 4 p.m.; on Saturdays, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1884.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION

We learn by telegram that the first public meeting of the Indian Constitutional Association was held in Calcutta on Saturday; and its immense success, and the spirit and vigour with which the Association has been inaugurated, may be gauged by the simple but striking fact that no less a sum than forty thousand rupees was subscribed on the spot.

We look on this constitutional movement, started in the capital of British India, and destined to extend to every part of the Empire, as one of the most important political events that have occurred in that country for many years past—and one that promises the most far-reaching and beneficent results. Born of the necessities and the troubles created by the sentimental and sensational legislative projects of the last year or two, we believe it is likely to prove the most enduring and the most valuable outcome of Lord Ripon's "breathless benevolence." It has, we think, long been evident to the most thoughtful and the most disinterested well-wishers of India, that a terrible danger to the future of that country is ever present in the fact that its destinies are liable to be controlled and directed by the despotic will of a small clique of reckless visionaries. Whatever may be thought of the merits of that buried abortion, the Ilbert Bill, No. I.—and we would be the last to exhume the pernicious controversy on that subject—its fate (as has been pointed out by most of the ablest advocates on both sides) is an amply sufficient indication of the unwisdom that dictated the manner of its introduction. And now, as we look back on the wanton and gratuitous mischief caused by the recklessness of that manner, and as we look forward with dread to the social chaos threatened by such revolutionary proposals as those of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, there are many who will be inclined to agree with Lord Stanley of Alderley, that

the "Ilbert Bill, No. I." was only a little bit of Machiavellian tactics, merely preparatory to the delivery of the central "attack in force" of our Radical regenerators. However this may be, the establishment of the Indian Constitutional Association may be regarded as conclusive proof that the Machiavellian tactics, if they were intended to divide the forces of the Constitution in India, have signally failed to effect their purpose: Anglo-Indian zemindars, planters, and merchants, have far too great a stake and too deep an interest in the welfare of the country, to be permanently dissociated from those doughty champions of order and property, the Maharajas, Rajas, and other notables of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; and in the new Association we are delighted to hail the union of these two powerful and resolute bodies in the same determined resistance to a policy of revolution and confiscation.

We believe that much of the ill success that has hitherto attended the efforts of the friends of India, here at home, to arouse any intelligent interest in the affairs of that country, is due to the undoubted fact, as unaccountable as melancholy, that the attempt has been largely left in the hands of men who may be described (we use the words in no unkindly spirit) as the Radical Ishmaelites of Anglo-Indian society. The visionary character of the tirades of these sentimental gentlemen has been so obvious to sturdy British common-sense, and so repulsive to that British patriotism which after all is passionately proud of its Indian connection, that few have been willing to listen a second time to platitudes which are wearisome, when they are not irritating. We trust that one of the results of the new Association, and of the political movement that has produced it, will be to alter this—and to bring home to retired Anglo-Indians of culture and reputation the reproach they incur, and the political danger they permit to threaten the Indian Empire, when they allow Indian interests in England to be mainly represented by *doctrinaires* and *crocheteers*.

THE BUDGET:

SIR Auckland Colvin may fairly be consoled with on the hard fate which has saddled him with the responsibility for a Budget, over the preparation of which he has practically had no control whatever. In a year of profound peace, good harvests, and general prosperity—the very type of one of those years of plenty symbolised by Pharaoh's fat kine—the Government of India has just contrived to make both ends meet by stopping railway construction! We are told that it is all the fault of the bad opium crop—but no explanation is offered (at least in the telegraphed summary) as to how the opium reserves had been so depleted as to make the short crop so severely felt: The public is further assured that the statement made last year about the monstrous extravagance of Lord Ripon's Government is inaccurate. As we do not wish to be suspected of misrepresenting the Government of India, we will quote the very words of the Reuter's telegram in which this interesting and trustworthy intelligence is conveyed—we all know that Lord Ripon's views are always represented at their very best when they come to us through the medium of a Reuter's telegram. This is what the telegram says:—

"Finally, the minute enters at some length into an exami-

nation of the accuracy of the statement made last year regarding the increase of expenditure in India, and points out that the causes which led to such an increase were not of a nature to lead to charges of extravagance, being either largely covered by increased receipts in the departments in which the expenditure took place, or being due to the expenditure by provincial Governments of large balances which had accumulated during the Afghan war and of which at the time the provincial Governments could not avail themselves, or, finally, to misapprehension on the part of those by whom the complaints of extravagance have been brought."

We suppose that this very lucid explanation of the "causes which led to such an increase" in the expenditure of India under Lord Ripon's management is very satisfactory to the party of "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform." The Radical monopoly of these articles is just now being admirably illustrated in the Soudan in much the same way. Osman Digna, with a reward of five thousand dollars on his head, alive or dead, is in a position to admire Radical notions on the subject of peace; whilst Zebehr Pasha and the Mahdi between them will introduce any number of Radical Reforms into that latest of Radical institutions, negro slave-driving. So in Lord Ripon's Budget; the "causes which led to such an increase" of expenditure, as Sir Auckland Colvin has to deplore, must clearly be largely due "to misapprehension on the part of those by whom the complaints of extravagance have been brought." Of course it must; obviously. It cannot be due to any extravagance of the Viceroy of the Party of Righteousness—the Apostle of Peace, Retrenchment, and all the rest of it.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the National Indian Association, to which we drew attention in our last issue, duly took place at Exeter Hall on Monday afternoon.

When we mention that the objects are very extensive and the funds very small; when we further state that the income for the last year was £503, and that out of this sum £303 was expended in printing the journal and report, we not only indicate that the scale of operations can scarcely be called less than insignificant, but that the management is certainly open to some exception.

Still, quite apart from these facts, we most willingly allow that the design of the Association is in every way estimable, and that it certainly demands both more serious notice and more cordial support.

The meeting, held in the convenient council chamber of Exeter Hall, was fairly attended, and was presided over by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, with his usual amiability. Some allusion was made to the political events, which, during the present Viceroyalty, had in a measure interrupted the good feeling previously prevailing between Englishmen and natives. But as politics were foreign to the objects of the occasion, the topic was lightly touched, and led only to an expression of hope, in which all could join, that a better state of things might soon prevail. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot lamented that more interest was not felt in the Association by the general public; and, indeed, that a certain apathy everywhere prevailed on the subject of India, but a retrospect of what had already been done for that country—which he followed out in some detail—might well lead us to regard the future with confidence.

Mr. Bryce, M.P., who spoke with force and neatness, expressed the belief that persons occasionally received Indian topics in silence, not from indifference to their purport, but from fear of exhibiting misapprehension. He, personally, had taken great interest in female education in England, and when he considered the immense strides made in the last twenty years, he naturally looked with deep sympathy on the efforts to introduce the benefits of knowledge into the zenanas of the East. After some sensible remarks from Mr. Bhowranuggar, Sir Lepel Griffin ascended the platform, and in those suave accents in which he is not averse to announce home truths, remarked that though the association carried with it his best wishes, yet his experience in India led him to think that its objects met

with lukewarm support from the rich and noble amongst the natives themselves. He deprecated the tendency of educate students to devote themselves to politics, which were after all for them a barren pursuit; and expressed a desire to see a greater determination on the part of the cultivated to devote their knowledge to the removal of social degradation.

Ahmed Ali and Sir John Phear followed, and the call was then made for Dr. Leitner. Time did not allow him to do more than earnestly insist upon what are well known to be his views; namely—that improvement should proceed, as far as possible, upon indigenous lines. He thought the attainments of women in the East were often underrated, and that in dealing with female education, we should be careful not to ignore what they had already done for themselves, and should endeavour to make that the basis for further advancement.

A native medical gentleman from the Punjab gave a very hearty testimony to the kindness with which he had been received in England, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

We observed amongst the company assembled, Miss Manning, to whom more than one speaker had alluded in terms of eulogy, Colonel Keatinge, Colonel Macdonald, Messrs. Boulnois, Lindsay, Spankie, Sherer, Sinnett, Foggo, and many others.

It appears to us that the two principal objects which the association should follow are that of giving advice and introductions to Indian students visiting London, and that of supporting the cause of zenana medical and educational work. In the present state of the finances, the *Journal* is clearly too great an expense, and runs away with sums which might be laid out to better purpose.

But in that the society has for its aim the drawing together, in closer bonds, the two races most interested in India, we do not see how well-wishers of the country can do otherwise than bid Miss Manning and her coadjutors, God speed.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 23A)

SANDERS, Surgeon Major R. C., civil surgeon, Bareilly, to officiate as ophthalmic surgeon, and professor of ophthalmic surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Dr. Cayley.

CLARKE, Surgeon J., M.D., is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Chhindwara in the Central Provinces.

KING, Mr. W., senior deputy superintendent, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Geological Survey of India during Mr. Medicott's absence.

KISCH—The services of Mr. H. M. Kisch, officiating under secretary in the revenue and agricultural department, are placed at the disposal of the department of finance and commerce, from the 18th inst.

BAYLEY, Mr. C. S., Bengal C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department from the 18th inst.

GRANT, Lieut. Col. C., cantonment magistrate, Neemuch, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of superintendent of operations for the control of the Moghyas, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege of Capt. N. C. Martelli.

ELIAS, Mr. N., political assistant of the 1st class, and British Joint Commissioner in Ladakh, is granted furlough to Europe for one year from the date of embarkation, on medical certificate, with the usual subsidiary leave.

DUKE, Surgeon Major O. T., M.B., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as political agent at Kelat, from March 1.

RUCKERT, Mr. G., acting consular agent for Italy, at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on Jan. 10.

KISCH, Mr. H. M., Bengal C.S., having been appointed to officiate as postmaster general, Bengal, assumed charge of the appointment from Mr. H. E. M. James, Bombay C.S., on Feb. 18.

WALKER—The services of Mr. G. C. Walker, Bengal C.S., officiating assistant accountant general, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from Feb. 13.

BURROW, Mr. O. T., Bengal C.S., having been appointed to officiate as assistant accountant general, Bengal, assumed charge of the duties of the office, on return from privilege leave, from Mr. G. C. Walker, Bengal C.S., on Feb. 12.

REPTON, Lieut. F. W., Leinster Regiment, wing officer, 28th N.I., is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from July 25, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

BROWNE, Brigadier Surgeon J., M.D., to officiate as medical store-

leave at Allahabad, vice brigade surgeon G. A. Watson, proceeding on furlough.
MORRIS, Conductor W. J., has been transferred to the pension establishment, from Oct. 30.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MICHELL, Major T. B., to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 19, and **MAASH**, Major H. C., from Feb. 20.

FULTON, Lieut. R., to be captain, from Feb. 17.

MORICE, Surgeon Major J. C., to be brigade surgeon, vice Brigade Surgeon J. H. Loch, M.D., promoted, from Jan. 1.

To be Brevet Colonels—Lieut. Col. B. Battye, C.B., Bengal S.C., from Feb. 11; Lieut. Col. J. M. Boyd, Bombay S.C., from Feb. 20; and Lieut. Col. J. B. Reid, Madras S.C., from Feb. 20.

MCANDREW, Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel I. F., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the colonel's allowance, from Feb. 20.

Under instructions from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, the services of the undermentioned officers of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, P. W. Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government from the dates specified:—

ROSS, Major J. C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, from Nov. 23.

WATKINSON, Mr. W., executive engineer, 5th grade, from Nov. 30.

BROCKMAN, Mr. W. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate superintending engineer, class 3, during the absence of Colonel G. A. Craster, R.E., on privilege leave.

BRADDON, Mr. J. B., is on return from furlough, appointed examiner of accounts, Indus Valley, and Kandahar State Railway.

WILKINSON, Mr. J. W., examiner of accounts, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is, on return from furlough, posted to the office of Accountant General, P. W. Department.

RYAN, Mr. G. S. E., is appointed to the Superior State Railway Revenue Establishment, as a Probationer in the Traffic Candidate class; and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. E. E., squadron officer, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, from such date in Feb. as he may avail himself of the same.

LAW, Lieut. Col. V. E., assumed charge of his duties as assistant agent, Governor General, Shujangarh, on Feb. 8.

ASHTON, (Mr. A. F.), assistant commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, on return from deputation duty, resumed charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Sambhar division, from Mr. J. Bolster, officiating assistant commissioner, on Feb. 6.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

PRENDERGAST, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Colonel M. M., Bengal S.C., commandant, 4th Bengal Cavalry, private affairs, for 182 days.

FAGAN, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Colonel W. T., Bengal S.C., deputy inspector general of police, Bengal, private affairs, for two years.

MADDEN, Lieut. Col. T. D., Bengal S.C., wing commander and 2nd in command, 12th N.I., private affairs, for one year.

BROOME, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. H., general list infantry, squadron commander, and 2nd in command, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, private affairs, for two years.

HOLDICH, Major T. H., R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, private affairs, one year.

STRAHAN, Major G., R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, survey of India, private affairs, for one year.

WILSON, Capt. G. F., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, P.W. Department, private affairs, for 200 days.

BURN-MURDOCH, Lieut. J., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, P.W. Department, private affairs, for one year and 182 days.

RUNDALL, Lieut. F. M., Bengal S.C., tutor and guardian to the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, Rajputana, private affairs, for 273 days.

MCILAREN, Surg. Major G. G., M.B., private affairs, for one year and 183 days.

SWAINE, Surg. F. R., M.B., private affairs, for one year and 182 days.

WARDEN, Surg. C. J. H., Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Examiner, Medical College, Calcutta, private affairs, for one year and 182 days.

GRAY, Sub-Commander T., sub-engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, medical certificate, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

CODRINGTON, Lieut. Col. E. C., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for six months.

STEWART, Major D. J., general list, infantry, medical certificate, for 183 days.

HARRISON, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., private affairs, for 184 days.

ANDERSON, Dr. J., superintendent Indian Museum, is granted 8 months' furlough from the 12th March, 1884, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MEDLICOTT, Mr. H. B., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, is granted six months' special leave from the 1st May next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

BROWN, Mr. F. L., examiner State Railway accounts, Central Provinces, is granted furlough out of India for nineteen months, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

WILLIAMS, Mr. R. K., examiner of accounts, Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway, is granted furlough out of India for one year, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 15.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

COOKSON, Lieut. G. A., 19th Bengal Lancers, Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, dated Jan. 26.

BROWNE, Brigade Surg. J., 26th F.I., M.D., to be officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. Major P. Odwaine, on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination on completion of a course of instruction in army signalling, held at Roorkee, and have received certificates as instructors:—

Capt. G. Nugent, F-4 R.A.; Lieuts. W. D. Stuart, 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps; S. R. Masten, 2nd East Surrey Regiment; and P. G. Walker, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

BIRD, Lieut. W. J., 8th Hussars, for six months, on medical certificate.

BANNATYNE, Major N., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

ODDIE, Major H. H., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, for seven months on private affairs, and Lieutenant (Adjutant) L. L. Steele for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

FULTON, Capt. C., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs, and Lieutenant (Adjutant) C. V. Gunning, for twelve months, on private affairs.

GORE, Lieut. A. J., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

COOPER, Lieut. A. F., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

AGNEW, Lieut. P. A. V., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

CLARKE, Lieut. E. H. St. L., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, for eight months on urgent private affairs.

DYER, Lieut. C. R., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 20.)

VERNER—The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. F. T. Verner of his commission as captain in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

KELLEHER, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. F. Rampini, or until further orders.

WARDE-JONES, Mr. N., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rampore Hat, Beerbhoom, is transferred to Fuzzeepore, and is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. B. Martin, or until further orders.

MACPHERSON, Mr. W., district and sessions judge, Cuttack, is appointed to act as additional district and sessions judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Beverley, or until further orders.

EARLE, Mr. A., assistant magistrate and collector, Balasore, is transferred to Durbhunga, and is appointed to have charge of the Tejapore sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. H. Harding, or until further orders.

JONES, Mr. F., officiating magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Pooree, during the absence on deputation of Mr. T. J. C. Grant, or until further orders.

CURRIE, Mr. G. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Pooree, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Cuttack during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. R. H. Pawsey, or until further orders.

RAWLINSON, Lieutenant W. C. W., Second Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, is appointed to an extra Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, with effect from the 9th ultimo.

BAYLEY—The services of Mr. C. S. Bayley, assistant magistrate and collector, on special duty, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the revenue and agricultural department, with effect from 10th inst.

BOULEAU, Mr. H. W., is appointed to be a temporary assistant superintendent of police. Mr. Bouleau is posted to the sudder station of the district of Monghyr.

SMUTLEWORTH, Mr. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the sudder station of the district of the Sonahal Pergunnahs.

PARISH, Mr. A. H. M., is appointed to be a temporary assistant superintendent of police. Mr. Parish is posted to the sudder station of the district of Midnapore.

ROBERTS, Rev. A. G. A., reported his departure from India on furlough on Dec. 25 last.

NICHOLSON, Surg. Major F. C., First Resident Surg. on Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling.

RUSSELL, Surg. E. G., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Tipperah, is appointed to act as First Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon Major F. C. Nicholson, or until further orders.

HERALD—The Lieutenant Governor approves the election by the commissioners of the Dinapore Municipality, of Mr. J. L. Herald, assistant magistrate and collector, to be their vice chairman.

MACKIE, Mr. A. W., is appointed to be vice chairman of the District Road Committee of Lohardugga.

FURLONGS.

RYVES, Mr. W. T., officiating sub deputy opium agent, Patna, is allowed furlough for six months, with effect from May 2.

JENNIS, Mr. C., assistant inspector general of railway police is allowed furlough from March 20 next, or subsequent date, to Sept. 1.

BELLET, Mr. C., officiating principal, Presidency College, is allowed special leave for six months, with effect from 23rd prox.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 23.)

BROOKE, Colonel T. H. B., deputy commissioner, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 14th inst. on return from furlough. Colonel Brooke is posted to the Mandla district.
 ELLISON, Mr. T. E., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Mandla, on being relieved by Colonel Brooke, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bhandara.
 MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Bhandara, on being relieved by Mr. Ellison, is posted as assistant commissioner to the Rajpur district.
 GORDON, Mr. L., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of the Harda sub-division from Mr. S. H. Hennessey, assistant commissioner, on the 21st ult.
 ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 15th current. Mr. Ismay is posted to the Rajpur district for instruction in surveying.
 PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, transferred to Sambalpur, reported his arrival at that station on the 31st ult. and assumed charge of his duties on the 1st current.
 PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, Sambalpur, is appointed secretary, district fund committee, Sambalpur, vice Mr. Balwant, Rao extra assistant commissioner.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Feb. 9.)

IRWIN, Mr. A. M. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, relinquished charge of the Yandoon and Pantanaw sub-divisions, Thongwa district, on Jan. 21.

The following temporary alterations in rank are ordered:—

Consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Captain W. F. H. Grey:—Mr. R. Phayre, C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd (officiating 1st) grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade; and Mr. H. G. Batten, assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 2nd) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major W. G. Hughes:—Captain J. Butler, deputy commissioner, 3rd, officiating 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment; Mr. W. C. Midwinter, deputy commissioner, 4th, officiating 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment; Mr. R. Phayre, C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd, officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. H. G. Batten, assistant commissioner, 4th, officiating 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the absence on special leave of Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., assistant commissioner; Mr. H. G. Batten, assistant commissioner, 4th, officiating 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade. COBLETON, Mr. S. F., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, received charge of the Thongwa district from Mr. R. Phayre, C.S., from Jan. 25.

HOUGH—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. A. Hough, deputy commissioner, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

At a meeting held on Jan. 12, the members of the Akyab Municipal Committee elected Lieut. Col. H. R. Spearman, deputy commissioner, to be their president, vice Mr. T. C. Mitchell, C.S., who has resigned. BRATTON, Lieut. J. F., of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps for three months, with effect from Jan. 19.

ADDIS—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. W. J. Addis, of his appointment as lieutenant in the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps.

COX, Mr. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is temporarily transferred from the Henzada Division to the Tavoy Division.

ANDERSON, Mr. A. E., Class 3 of the State Railway, Revenue Establishment, traffic department, reported his arrival at Rangoon on the 5th Feb.

MCLEOD, Mr. C. F., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, joined the Bassein Division on Jan. 28.

BROOK-FOX, Mr. F. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank reported his return to duty from the three months' privilege leave granted him on 5th Nov.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 23.)

The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments in the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

DUNN, Mr. M., to be lieutenant in C (Cadet) Company, vice Lieut. B. Thomas.

O'BRIEN, Sergeant J. H., to be lieutenant, vice Lieut. C. G. Hind resigned.

GRANT—Consequent on the deputation of Surg. Major J. Cameron to the charge of the civil medical duties at Lucknow, Surg. Major A. G. Grant A.M.D., is appointed to the temporary charge of the Fyzabad civil station, in addition to his military duties, from Feb. 4.

JACKSON, Mr. W. G., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Basti District.

CURRIE, Major F., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Hardoi district, as a temporary measure, vice Major F. M. Newbery.

With effect from Jan. 23, vice Mr. D. Cargill, district superintendent of police, deceased, Mr. H. A. F. Smith, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to be district superintendent of police, 3rd grade; Mr. R. L. F. McMullin, district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to

be district superintendent of police, 4th grade; Mr. J. L. Ogilvie, district superintendent of police, new 5th grade, to be district superintendent of police, old 5th grade; and Mr. J. A. Innes, officiating district superintendent of police, to be district superintendent of police, new 5th grade.

TUCKER, Mr. W. R., assistant commissioner, from Jalaun to Lalitpur; BROWN, Mr. J. A., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, from Basti to Jhansi as assistant commissioner.

CAMERON—Consequent on Surg. Major J. C. Whistlaw's proceeding on furlough for six months, Surg. Major J. Cameron is transferred to the civil medical charge of Lucknow, from Feb. 5.

WILMOT, Mr. S. E., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, to be a special magistrate and to be invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Government of forests in the Kaumaun division.

HIND—HEATH—The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignations of their commissions of the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps by the undermentioned officers:—Lieut. C. G. Hind and Lieut. W. F. Heath.

SHAW—The services of Colonel C. R. Shaw, Bengal S.C., Regist Assurances Lucknow, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the military depot.

FURLOUGHS.

SMITH, Mr. J., C.S., magistrate and collector, Fatawah, furlough eight months, with effect from March 25, or subsequent date.

TWEEDY, Mr. G. A., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, Mirzapur, leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from April 25 or subsequent date.

BENSON, Mr. T. C., C.S., joint magistrate, Allahabad, furlough to Europe for nine months, with effect from March 14, or subsequent date.

SHAKESPEAR, Mr. A. M. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Mainpuri, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from April 8.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 19.)

PARKER, Mr. G. A., to act as district and sessions judge, Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr. Wigram on special duty, or until further orders.

GRAHAM, Mr. W. F., to act as district and sessions judge, South Tanjore, during Mr. Parker's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

WEIR, Mr. T., to act as district and sessions judge, North Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. Graham on other duty, or until further orders.

FRAZER, Mr. R. W., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Kiswa during the absence of Mr. Fiddian on leave, or until further orders.

TREMENEERE, Mr. J. H. A., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Tinnevely, during the employment of Mr. T. V. B. Harding on other duty or until further orders.

TWIGG, Mr. J., to act as special assistant to the collector and magistrate, Malabar.

TATE, Mr. A. C., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Trichinopoly.

SHIPLEY, Mr. R. H., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Salem.

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. E. L., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, North Arcot.

FOX, Surgeon Major W.S., civil surgeon, Vellore, to officiate as superintendent, lying-in hospital, and professor of midwifery, medical college, during the absence of surgeon Branfoot, on furlough or until further orders.

DUMERGUE, Mr. J. W. F., to be malayalam translator to Government. STEEL, Mr. J. E. P., to act as assistant superintendent of police Nellore district, during the absence on furlough of Mr. M. G. A. Worsop, or until further orders.

WHITLOCK, Major C. J. T., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, second grade, during the employment on other duty of Lieut. Colonel H. E. Cunningham, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the 3rd class:—

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. E. L., assistant to the collector and magistrate North Arcot district.

SHIPLEY, Mr. R. H., assistant to the collector and magistrate, Salem district.

CLERK, Mr. G. P., deputy director, Revenue Settlement, 2nd grade, to act as deputy director, 1st grade, during the absence of Mr. J. H. M. Cox on leave, or until further orders.

BARLOW, Mr. R. W., to act as resident in Travancore and Cochin during the employment of Mr. Logan on special duty.

WACE, the Rev. W., Chaplain of Bellar, is allowed furlough for two years.

BROWN—The Right Reverend Bishop of Madras has appointed the Rev. J. F. Brown, Senior Chaplain, to be Archdeacon and Commissary of the Diocese.

BROWNE, the Ven. J. F., Archdeacon, to be a joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.

ELVES, the Rev. W. W., M.A., to be garrison chaplain of Fort St.

George, but to continue to act as the Bishop's Chaplain until further orders.

ETTY—The Rev. C. J., to act as chaplain of Fort St. George.

WHITELEV—The Rev. C. E., M.A., to act as chaplain of Trinity District, Bangalore.

BENSON, Mr. P. H., M.D., to be lay trustee of the St. Bartholomew's Church, Mysore.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Feb. 9, sub pro tem.

The following promotions are made :—

ROMILLY, Capt. F. J., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, pro tem., executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, 1883, permanent.

NORFORD, Mr. C. H. T., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, 1883, permanent.

HAMILTON, Lieut. R. E., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, 1883, permanent.

BODDELEY, Capt. W. L. C., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, 1883, permanent.

WINTON, Mr. W. B. De, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, 1883, permanent.

VINCENT, Mr. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, (temporary rank) to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, 1883, permanent.

GARRET, Mr. A. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be an executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, 1883, permanent.

LEWIS, Mr. W. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer 1st grade, from May 1, 1883, permanent.

O'CONNELL, Mr. H. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, (sub pro tem), to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from May 1, 1883, permanent.

MORGAN, Mr. W. C. De, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from May, 1883, permanent.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Feb. 9, sub pro tem.

JACKSON, Capt. and Deputy Commissary W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, honorary, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from 9th Feb., officiating.

EVINS, Mr. H. E. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Feb. 9, sub pro tem.

CLERE, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Feb. 9, sub pro tem.

FURLOUGHS.

WILSON, Dr. W. H., professor of physical science, Presidency College, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and six months.

DANIEL, Mr. J. R., district judge, Ganjam, furlough, for six months.

PRITCHARD, Mr. T., deputy collector, in charge of the Treasury, Nilgiris, three months' privilege leave from or after March 1.

MILITARY.

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following temporary appointments on H.E.'s personal staff.

BAGOT, Lieut. A. H. L., the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) aide-de-camp, to officiate as military secretary.

AGNEW, Lieut. Q. C. K., 4th Battalion the Royal Scotch Fusiliers, extra aide-de-camp, to officiate as aide-de-camp.

HERBERT, Lieut. Col. Kenny, with effect from Dec. 29, the date on which Lieut. Col. Kenny Herbert took over charge of the office of Secretary to Government, Military Department.

ANDERSON, Lieut. E. B., R.A., is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment as assistant superintendent of factories, from Feb. 13.

BEVAN, Captain R. J., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to be commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class.

ANDERSON, Lieut. E. B., R.A., to be commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, vice Captain O'Grady, whose services are placed at the disposal of H.E. Commander-in-Chief in G.O.G., No. 94, of this date.

The undermentioned officers have passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department :—

WATSON, Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

MACKINTOSH, Lieut. W. C. H., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

FRASER, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) H., Staff Corps, military secretary to the resident, Hyderabad, private affairs, for 243 days.

CONINGHAM, Lieut. Col. W., Staff Corps, assistant adjutant general British Burmah division, private affairs, for one year and two days.

MCLEOD, Major D. J. S., general list, cavalry, deputy quartermaster general, private affairs, for one year.

SMITH, Captain C. M., Royal Artillery, commandant No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad contingent, private affairs, for 115 days.

O'HYRA, Surgeon A. J., Indian Medical Department, medical certificate, for 182 days.

BERKELEY, Lieut. Col. E. S., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

CARSON, Conductor W. P., Madras Ordnance Department Head Clerk, Office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, is promoted to the rank of deputy assistant commissary (supernumerary).

GRADY—The services of Capt. R. W. O. Grady, Royal Artillery, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander in Chief.

PRATT, Capt. W. R., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is granted leave out of India for six months, from March 1, or date of departure.

HOOPER—DAKEE—The undermentioned officers of the Madras Volunteer Guards are permitted, at their own request to resign their commissions in the corps :—Capt. A. M. Hooper and Lieut. A. W. Daree.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Madras, Feb. 21.)

SWANSTON, Colonel, 7th Regiment N.I., officiating assistant quartermaster general, is directed, on public ground, to rejoin his regiment.

THOMSON, Surgeon C. M., M.B., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the military department, will do general duty under the deputy Surgeon General H. M.'s Forces, eastern district.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ROWLANDSON, Lieut. Colonel G., Divisional Staff, 3rd Regiment L.I. to officiate as assistant adjutant general, British Burmah division, during the absence of Lieut. Colonel Conningham, on furlough.

ANDREWS, Brigadier Surgeon C. A., "Queen's Own" sappers and miners, doing duty in the Eastern district, to officiate as medical officer of the corps.

CARRUTHERS, Surg. H. St. C., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, will do general duty under the deputy surgeon general, H.M.'s forces, Bangalore division and ceded district.

DAMLIA, Surg. E. M., on return from leave, will do general duty under the deputy surgeon general, H.M.'s forces, Hyderabad subsidiary force.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

HAWKS, Lieut. G. W. S., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer (on probation), 26th Regiment N.I., for forty-four days, from Feb. 11, or subsequent date of departure, Bellary, on medical certificate.

ANDREWS, Lieut. R. C., Staff Corps, wing officer, and adjutant, 19th Regiment, N.I., for 182 days, from Feb. 10, or subsequent date of departure to Australia, on medical certificate.

BURTON, Surg. J. A., Indian Medical Department, for 182 days from Dec. 12, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 28.)

KING, Capt. J. S., acting and assistant resident at Aden, acted as superintendent of the gaol at that station, in addition to his own duties from the 15th Nov. to the 20th Dec.

CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Surat on the departure of Mr. G. M. Macpherson until relieved by E. Mc G. H. Fulton.

LAWRENCE—The temporary appointment of Major J. B. Lawrence, Bombay S.C., as cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad having ceased, his services are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Azam Waman, Balkrishna, Probationary Head Karum of Taluka Shirpur Azam Waman Abaji, Probationary Head Karum of Taluka Chonda, and Azam Vinayak Narhar, Probationary Head Karum of Taluka Savda, in the district of Khandesh, are each appointed magistrates of the 3rd class in the district of Khandesh.

Rao Saheb Waman Daji Nagarkar, substantive pro tem. Mamlatdar of Chandor in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the district of Nasik.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Belgaum with power to require security for good behaviour :—Lieut. Col. T. Trueman ; Mr. W. H. Horsley ; Mr. J. J. Heaton ; Mr. Gurshidapa Virbasapa, and Mr. Santapa Rangapa.

PLUNKETT—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. Plunkett, city magistrate of Poona, to be magistrate in charge of the sub divisions of the Poona district comprising the city and civil station of Poona.

ALCOCK, Mr. J. B., acting assistant judge at Khandesh, is hereby invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in Sec. 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 14, of 1869.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned magistrates of the 1st class in the District of Poona with power to require security for good behaviour :—Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Major G. C. Hogg, commandant Poona Horse, and Mr. G. Scott.

SNOW—H. E. in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.S., to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the presidency town of Bombay.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned magistrates of the 1st class in the district of Nasik with power to require security for good behaviour :—Mr. E. C. Morrison, Mr. C. W. Richardson.

GRIFFITHS—GREENWOOD—Messrs. J. Griffiths and E. Greenwood respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of the Sir J. J. School of Art on the 14th inst.

OLIVER, Mr. J., Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School, is appointed to act as Professor of English literature in the Elphinstone College during the absence of Mr. Arthur Barrett.

DALAL, Mr. J., is appointed to act as Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School during the same period.

WILTSHIRE, Mr. C. P. B., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GOODFELLOW—H. F. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint

Col. C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., to act as superintending engineer, Central Division, during the absence of Col. Greig, R.E., on privilege.

LISTER, Capt. W. J., R.E., is appointed to act as executive engineer, Kanara, during the absence of Col. Goodfellow.

OLIVIER—The services of Capt. H. D. Olivier, R.E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment as acting deputy constructing engineer for railways, Bombay.

LEMESURIER—H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Col. J. LeMesurier, R.E., superintending engineer for irrigation in Sind, to act as chief engineer for irrigation during the absence of Mr. J. H. E. Hart, on furlough, with the temporary rank of chief engineer, 3rd class.

RESNELL—The Rev. G. C., M.A., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, from Feb. 2.

WALSH, the Rev. A. O., M.A., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

STREETON—The Rev. G. B., M.A., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months on medical certificate, with permission to return to duty.

JOHNSTONE—**HORSLEY**—Messrs. D. C. Johnstone and W. H. Horsley respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 1st assistant collector, Belgaum, on the 15th inst.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 28.)

CASEY, Sub Conductor P., unattached list, Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

BREBNER—The following appointment is made:—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—Sergeant Brebner to be lieutenant.

POLLEN—Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The leave of absence to Europe for seven months granted to Lieut. J. Pollen is extended by six months.

ANDERSON, Lieut. R. S., B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

GRAY—The following appointment is made:—To be honorary surgeon: Dr. J. T. Gray, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

KINNALLY, A. J., assistant apothecary, is granted temporary rank of apothecary, 2nd class, from Dec. 12 to 22, while in subordinate medical charge of the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment.

PEARSON—The following promotions of warrant officers in the Commissariat Department are ordered, vice deputy commissary and honorary Lieut. W. Wild, retired; from Feb. 13:—Assistant commissary and honorary Lieut. T. Pearson to be deputy commissary; Deputy assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. H. A. Bennet to be assistant commissary; Conductor G. Collyer to be deputy assistant commissary; Sub Conductor W. Walker to be conductor; Sergeant R. Orr to be sub conductor.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Feb. 22.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ABBOTT, Capt. F., Poona Horse—Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Commander (Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander), 2nd Scinde Horse, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, during such time as Capt. Anderson may be employed on the Staff or until further orders.

WADSON, Lieut. F. W. G., 2nd Sind Horse—S.C., Officiating Squadron Officer, Poona Horse, to be Squadron Officer.

TRITON, Lieut. C., 4th Regt. N. I.—Officiating Wing Officer 25th N. L. I. (attached to 21st N. I.) to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

LINCOLN, Lieut. S. W., officiating wing officer 17th N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

PEYTON, Lieut. W. J., officiating wing officer 10th N.L.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

HEYMAN, Lieut. C. H. C., 27th N.L.I., S.C., officiating wing officer, 29th N.I., to be wing officer.

LOWRY, Lieut. F. J. S., 29th N.I., S.C., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

KEMBALL, Lieut. H. H. G., S.C., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

WATSON, Capt. and Brevet Major S., Colaba Depot, 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment to retain the appointment of commandant for another year, viz., till Feb. 24, 1885.

BARTON, Colonel L. C., S.C., is placed on general duty, Bombay.

With reference to G.G.O. the undermentioned medical officers, A.M. D. are placed on general duty in the circles stated opposite to their names:—

Surgeon-Major W. J. Campbell, Presidency Circle; Surgeon T. D. Brown, Presidency Circle; Surgeon E. W. Kelsall, Poona Circle; and Surgeon H. E. Deane, Presidency Circle.

ADDISON, Surgeon C. J., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty Presidency Circle, to general duty Poona Circle.

SANTON—Under instructions from India head-quarters, it is intimated that Lieut. H. E. Santon A Battery 2nd Brigade, has been appointed to No. 9, (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports division, R.A.

HARRIS, Lieut. C. G., R.I. Rifles, having resigned his probationary appointment in the Bombay S.C., is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England with a view to being provided with a passage to Nova Scotia to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

SCOTT, Major W., S.C., as-istant agent G.G. Baroda, in charge of Okhamandal, Feb. 16.

WARDEN, Lieut. H. B., S.C. sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, Feb. 16.

The under mentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

CLARKE, Captain E. H. St. L., Worcester Regiment, 1st Battalion, eight months, on private affairs.

FURLONGS.

YATES, Major C. J. A., general list, infantry, wing commander, 28th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

FRERE, Major R. T., R.E., imperial list, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

GARDNER, A. B., passed hospital apprentice, is granted acting rank of assistant apothecary, 2nd class, from Jan. 8 to 15, 1884, while he was in medical charge of transfers and volunteers, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

PATTERSON, Surg. D. A., six months, medical certificate.

JACKSON, Captain F. W. S., S.C., six months, private affairs.

IREDELL, Col. F. S., Infantry, six months, medical certificate.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. M., C.S., acting collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed furlough for sixteen months.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. St. G. Tucker, Cav., Surg. J. E. C. Ferris, Col. H. McD. de W. Douglas, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. Macdougall, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. G. H. F. Codrington, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. T. Lloyd (Cov.), H. E. Thompson.

Madras Estab.—C. M. Smith, E. L. M. Baber.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. D. Paget-Jones, B. W. Colvin (Cov.), C. G. Vansittart.

Madras Estab.—W. S. Foster (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major D. W. Inglis, Inf., one month; Lieut. Col. H. B. Hanna, S.C., two months; Col. J. C. C. Daunt, V.C., S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Major R. G. E. Dalrymple, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. G. H. F. Codrington, S.C., ten days.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Jamieson, S.C., six months; C. R. Hawkins (Cov.), two months; J. Monro (Cov.), six months; H. Hogan, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—H. Fortey, special, three months; W. B. de Winton, S.C., six months.

MARCH 14.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut. Col. St. George Caulfeild, of the Madras Staff Corps; Major Charles Walter Campbell, of the Bengal Army; Major Edwin Robert Ives, of the Bengal Army; Brigade Surgeon William Watson, of the Bengal Army; Brigade Surgeon Benjamin Williamson, of the Madras Army; Surgeon Major William Pierce Kelly, of the Madras Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. St. George Caulfeild, of the Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors Charles Walter Campbell and Edwin Robert Ives, of the Bengal Army.

To be Deputy Surgeons General—Brigade Surgeons Henry King and Alfred Sanderson, M.D., of the Madras Army.

Note.—The date of the retirement from the service of Surgeon Major J. Davies, of the Bombay Army, is altered to Oct. 17, 1882 (vide *London Gazette*, Oct. 27, 1882).

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—Capt. and Brevet Major William John Vousden, V.C., and Capt. Arthur Fish.

Lieutenants to be Captains—Arthur Cautley Bunny, Maurice Crosbie Cooke-Collis, Charles Stuart Wheler, Thomas Haughton Eyre, Charles Mordaunt Fitzgerald, Edward Benjamin James Vaughan, Claude Frederick Gambier, Francis George Lawrence Mainwaring, William Grenville Mansel, Mossom Innis Gibbs, Edmund George Barrow, William Selwood Hewett, Alexander William Denistown Campbell, and Charles Hamilton Des Voeux.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeons General—Brigade Surgeons Philip Warren Sutherland and Alfred Eteson, M.D.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors Thomas James Cotton, Montague Protheroe, C.S.I., Francis Middlecoat, and Edward MacDonald Stevenson.

To be Captain—Lieut. Ellison Thomas Charles Newton Marten.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeons—Surgeon Major John McNeale Donnelly, M.D., Surgeon Major James Kees, M.D.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors Henry John Stock and Charles John Staunton Cahill.

To be Captains—Lieuts. Allan Smith and Alexander Bowes Mein.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE RUSSIANS AT MERV.

THE apathy which, according to the telegram from London which we publish this morning, appears to exist in England with regard to the accomplishment of the annexation of Merv, is, on the face of it, somewhat surprising. It is the more so on account of the contrast which would seem to be offered by the excitement which, we are told, is present in Germany and Austria on account of the latest Russian advance into Central Asia. It would be easy to explain the lethargic attitude of English politicians, in the presence of this most notable event by attributing it to the deadening influences which the rule of the present Government has exercised upon the whole world of foreign politics in London. The people who are told that the chief duty of the English administration is to increase the number of persons who are entitled to put ballot tickets into boxes are not likely to feel much interest in the possible future of places with whose names they are scarcely familiar, and of whose political importance to the future of Asia they know nothing.

It would not be just, however, to suggest that the apathy which seems to be exhibited by the best informed classes in the mother country with reference to the Merv annexation is altogether a consequence of the studied indifference with which questions of foreign politics are treated by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. The truth is that those who are most familiar with the situation in Afghanistan have, during the last three years, been sadly and reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the position of Merv is no longer of the importance which it held in 1880. During the period which has elapsed since that date, the ever-restless spirit of Muscovite aggression has found for itself a new road into Afghanistan. The key of India is no longer to be found on the route of which Merv forms one of the stages. It is not now, as it was some three years ago, an object of primary importance to the politicians who make Central Asia a matter of special study, to estimate the amount of material strength which would enable a Russian force to utilise Merv as a means of obtaining possession of Herat. While English statesmen—under the chilling influence of the Foreign Office, which at present discourages the study of any subject involving geographical knowledge extending beyond the Straits of Dover—have consistently pursued a policy of *laissez-faire*, the Russian soldier-diplomatist has been quietly working his way towards the confines of Afghanistan, with the shores of the Caspian Sea as the basis of his operation. When the flag of the Czar was hoisted at Askabad, the political importance of Merv ceased to exist. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the news of the latest Russian annexation should have been received in London with an apathy which could not be explained but for the fact that Merv has ceased to be one of the leading factors in the Central Asian question. To those—and their numbers include the best informed of Anglo-Indian statesmen—who believe that the active presence of Russia in Afghanistan means the creation of a standing menace to English rule in India, nothing can be more melancholy than the indifference with which the latest item of news from Central Asia has been accepted. That indifference, properly interpreted, means that while those who ought to have been the guardians of British prestige in the East have been dreaming away their days in devising schemes for suddenly converting the lowest classes of the English population into political dictators, an opportunity which was given to us of creating a solid barrier between Russian aggression and the British dominions in India has been thrown away. Had the Government which succeeded to that of Lord Beaconsfield been sufficiently courageous to act on the convictions which must have been present in the minds of its best informed members, and had that Government, acting in accordance with those convictions, retained Candahar, it would have been a matter of almost utter indifference to us whether Russia seized upon Merv or established herself at Askabad. As it is, the opportunity has gone for ever. It is not even now a case of shutting the stable door after the steed has been stolen. The steed is gone, and there is no possibility of securing the stable against further raids, because the robber has been able to open the gateway at the back of the premises which renders the shutting of the door at the front utterly useless as a preventive of pillage.—*Englishman*.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THIS is perhaps formidable news for the present Government of India. It is reported that the cause of the Bengal Zemindars has been taken up in right earnest by the Hon. Mr Stanhope, and that, accordingly, the hon. gentleman has presented a petition to the House of Commons on behalf of the zemindars, bitterly complaining of the Bengal Tenancy Bill as

an attempt to disturb without right or reason the established and customary relations between the landlords and tenants of the Province. It is also stated that many Conservative and Liberal members of Parliament have promised to support the petition in the House, and altogether the chances of the Bill being succeeded with by the Government of India despite all agitation seem to be seriously threatened. The opposition to the Bill is strong enough, but the Government are not likely to give way without passing the Bill in some form or another. The complaint of the zemindars that the measure is of a revolutionary character is met by the apologists for the measure by the plea that so far from attempting anything new, it recognises rights already existing but not sufficiently recognised, because not invested with legal form. It is worthy of note that while the zemindars are protesting with all their energies against the measure, the officials announce that the province is anxious that it should pass into law at once. The Revenue Secretary of the Government of Bengal, Mr. MacDonnell, has, it is said, drawn up what is considered a very able memorandum, defending the measure and demanding its early passage into law on the ground that "the entire Province is expectant, and there is even already the danger of a no-rent cry being raised in certain districts." This looks like suggesting what the ryots ought to do rather than stating what they are likely to do. It is undeniable that the Permanent Settlement of Bengal is an eyesore to many, and Mr. MacDonnell's recommendation ought to be looked upon as emanating from one who bears a strong, if not the strongest, prejudice against the zemindars. That the Bill ought to be carefully proceeded with no one would deny, now that the agitation on both sides is assuming serious importance.—*The Indu Prakash*.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SLADEN—March 8, at Hartsborne Manor, Watford, Her's, the wife of Joseph Sladen, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, a daughter, stillborn.

STRETTILL—March 15, at Timperley, Avenue Elmers, Surbiton, the wife of Major A. D. Strettell, Bengal Staff Co ps, a son.

DEATH.

BARNARD—March 14, 1882, George Barnard, M.R.C.S., Deputy Surgeon General H.M. Indian Medical Service.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FITCH—Feb. 19, at Athenæum Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. T. W. Fitch, a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

FORDYCE—Feb. 12, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain J. Fordyce, B.S.C., a daughter.

MACKENZIE—Feb. 21, at the Marine Villa, Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Mackenzie, M.D., A.M.D., a son.

RUSTOMJEE—Feb. 19, at Gorakhpur, the wife of C. Rustomjee, C.S., a daughter.

SHORTT—Feb. 21, at 4, Elgin-road, Allahabad, the wife of W. H. Shortt, Esq., Mozufferpore, a daughter.

STONEHEWER—Feb. 23, at Bellary, the wife of E. H. Stonehewer, Esq., Bank of Madras, a son.

TODD—Feb. 14, at Meerut, the wife of O. Todd, Surgeon, A.M.D., a son.

TOOGOOD—Feb. 17, at Katak, the wife of J. H. Toogood, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., a daughter.

WEST—Feb. 22, at 23, Park-street, Calcutta, the wife of W. O'B. West, Branch Pilot, a son.

WILLIAMSON—Feb. 7, at Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of A. Fenneff Williamson, Lieutenant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, a daughter.

WRIGHT—Feb. 21, at Meerut, the wife of F. N. Wright, C.S., a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS—PURUCKHERR—Feb. 22, at the Cathedral, Madras, Colonel W. Andrews, R.H.A., to Marie Charlotte Wilhelmine, daughter of William Alexander Puruckherr, Esq., of Kahla, in Thuringen.

BAKER—TREVOR—March 12, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, Edward Norman Baker, Bengal Civil Service, to Mildred Marion, only daughter of Col. Salusbury T. Trevor, R.E., and granddaughter of Mrs. Trevor, of Colville-terrace, Notting-hill.

FISHER—WEBB—Feb. 14, at Bloemfontein, South Africa, William Cartwright Fisher, second son of the late Stephen Fisher, of Elm Cottage, Tiverton, Devon, to Edith Sophia, fourth daughter of the late Allen Webb, M.D., Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Staff.

GARSTIN—LANGFORD—Feb. 7, at Umballa, Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Garstin, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary, eldest daughter of Captain J. Crawford Langford, late of Ballintoher, Co. Tipperary.

KELLY—GOSS—Feb. 20, at Allahabad, William Kelly, to Ellen Mary, eldest daughter of the late James Goss, Esq., Divisional Superintendent of Post Offices, Cawnpore.

LUTTER—DONNITHORNE—Feb. 20, at St. Thomas's Church, Howrah, Edwin Archibald Lutter (Edmund Jones & Co.) of Rangoon, to Emily Eliza, only surviving daughter of the late James Henry Donnithorne, of the Postal Department.

MANUEL—DEVINE—Feb. 18, at Roman Catholic Chapel, Lucknow, Lazarus Manuel, Esq., Superintendent Commissioner's Office, Rai

Bareli, to Laura Ann Virginia Devine, daughter of Thomas Devine, Esq., Superintendent Commissioner's Office, Sitapur.

MCMEKIN—GIBBONS—Feb. 18, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. A. B. Watson, Robert McMeekin, Persian Gulf Telegraph Department to Anne Eliza, eldest surviving daughter of Frank Gibbons, Esq., City magistrate, Karachi.

MITCHELL—IRVINE—Jan. 21, at Calicut, Malabar, by the Rev. James Sharp, Edward Charles Mitchell, of Vythery, Wynaad, Madras, to Edith Caroline, widow of John Irvine, and daughter of the late Thomas Craufurd.

OSBORNE—COURT—Feb. 20, at Christ Church, Eligarh, by the Rev. J. Stuart, Alfred Waller Osborne, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of M. H. Court, C.S.I.

WATSON—ASPINWALL—March 15, at Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, Southern India, J. Dunlop Watson, second son of John Paton Watson, of Blackford, Aberdeenshire, and 11, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, to Margaret, youngest daughter of J. H. Aspinwall, Esq., Springdale, Coonoor, and Cochín.

WILSON—CROYDON—Feb. 20, at St. Andrew's Church, Fyzabad, Herbert Eyre Wilson, to Harriette, third daughter of the late William Croydon, Ordnance Department.

DEATHS.

BRADON—At Alipore, Calcutta, Lieut. Col. Richard Beadon, Bengal Cavalry, aged 44.

BHANDUPVALA—Feb. 22, Ba Shirinbai, widow of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Bhandupvala, at her residence opposite Sans-Susi, Victoria-road, Byculla.

CAW—March 3, on board the Hydaspes (s.), off Ceylon, aged 54 years, Thomas Caw, of Luzon, Helensburgh.

CHITTY—Jan. 28, at Clifton, Bristol, Helen Alves, the beloved wife of Col. W. T. Chitty, H.M. Bombay Staff Corps.

CONWAY-GORDON—March 6, at Bombay, aged 49 years, Colonel Charles Vanrenen Conway-Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent (late of 47th and 79th Regiments), son of the late Captain Conway-Gordon, of Lynwode, Lincolnshire.

DAWER—Feb. 26, at his residence, Warden-road, Khumballa, Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawer, aged sixty-nine years.

HOPE—Feb. 21, at Cuddalore, William Mitchell, son of James Hope, Madras Civil Service, aged 5 years and 1 month.

MACCULLAGH—Feb. 9, at Rangoon, British Burma, Eileen, infant daughter of Major and Mrs. McCullagh.

MCDUGALL—Feb. 16, at Meerut, Lizzie Needham, wife of Sergeant-Major McDougall, 8th Hussars.

MERCADO—Feb. 23, at Ballygange, Ellen Geraldine, wife of F. Mercado, aged 29 years.

READ—Feb. 22, at Gorakhpur, Margaret Amanda Ethel, the infant daughter of Stephen George Read.

RICHARDS—March 13, at Calcutta, Edmund, fourth son of the late John Richards, of 345, Brixton-road, London, aged 28.

WILSON—Feb. 23, at Calcutta, Minette Frances, the infant daughter of Edward and Min Wilson.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 22. Arabia (s), Bussorah; Longhurst (s), Newcastle; Berenice (s), Trieste; Athelstichmy, Cochín.—23. Brindisi (s), Shanghai; Ellora (s), Rangoon; S.R.S. Purdoj, Karachi.—24. Adria (s), Mauritius; Mobile (s), Bussorah; Albatros (s), Aden.—25. Simla (s), Karachi; Clan Mackenzie (s), Liverpool; Goa (s), London; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur.—26. Huzara (s), Calcutta; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—27. Chunda (s), Calcutta; Bangalore, Hong Kong.—28. Scindia (s), Karachi; Harripursad, Diu; Edon Hall (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 18. Commilla (s), Rangoon; Henzada (s), Singapore; Tibre (s), Colombo; Valiant, Bombay; Vice Reine, Liverpool.—19. Perim (s), Bombay; Clive (s), Madras.—20. Enterprise (s), Rangoon.—21. Astronome (s), Liverpool; Shahjehan (s), Colombo; Aglaja (s), Trieste.—22. Ilighfield (s), Middlesborough; Banceora (s), Bombay; Waterloo, Capetown; Pauline, Bourbon.—23. Nerbudda (s), Bombay; E. of India (s), Bombay.

MADRAS.—Feb. 20. Kangra (s), Bombay; Clan Matheson, Calcutta.—21. Asia (s), Rangoon; Siam (s), London.—24. India (s), Calcutta; Scindia (s), Calcutta.—25. M. Meanatchy (s), Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 22. Venetia (s), Trieste; Khundalla (s), London; Harbinger (s), Havre.—24. Gavino (s), Dunkirk; Thames (s), China; K. of St. George (s), Liverpool; Merton Hall (s), Karachi; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Alleghany (s), Elephant Point; C. Mackintosh (s), Liverpool; Bucentaur (s), Genoa.—25. Euripides (s), Dunkirk; H. Balckow (s), Persian Gulf; Tharia Topen, New York; Colaba (s), Rangoon.—26. Bedford (s), Antwerp.—27. J. Marychurch (s), Elephant Point.—28. Inflexible (s), Trieste; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur; Draco (s), Hull; Berenice (s), China; Daisy Morris, Mauritius; Titania (s), Trieste; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; Hydale (s), Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 18. Clan Matheson and Scindia.—19. Maharani.—20. Maharrata and Satara.—22. India, Arratoon, Apar, Governor, Rajputana, and Wing Sang.—24. Clive, Nowshera, and Chilka.

MADRAS.—Feb. 19. Kerbela (s), Bombay.—20. John Harvey, New York.—21. Clan Graham (s), Calcutta.—22. Siam (s), Calcutta.—25. Scindia (s), Bombay; M. Meanatchy (s), Singapore; India (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Bokhara*, Feb. 28.—From London: Mr. J. G. Browne, Mrs. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Goodburn, Mr. Urrah, Mr. H.

and Miss Bourne, Mrs. B. and Miss Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Cardew and two infants, Miss A. E. Hartley, Mrs. H. G. Saunders, two daughters, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Brindisi*, Feb. 29.—For London: Miss Blenkarn, Mrs. Marryat, three Misses Marryat, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Noble Richardson, Mrs. Goldingham and child, Miss Miller, Mr. F. H. Hollway, Miss M. M. Becker, two Misses Berkley's, Mr. Connor and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon and two children, Colonel Hastings Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Rivaz and three children, Mrs. Fanshawe and two children, Mr. F. Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. C. Steel, Miss Fraser, Mr. Madworth, Mr. A. Barton, Mr. H. D. Barclay, Mr. J. Smalley, Mr. Edward Booth, Dr. and Mrs. Whitney, one Chinese lady, two children, and infant, two Seamen, one Stewardess, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ainsley, Mrs. Hilbert, Rev. R. J. Bell, Mrs. Nicholas Coates.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

For week ending March 12.

Per s.s. *Nudda*, sailed from London, March 6.

For Bombay: Major W. A. Eden, R.A., Surgeon Major R. Malley, A.M.D., Surgeon N. E. Hunter, A.M.D., Lieut. C. E. Jervois, R.A., Lieut. F. W. Cox, 1st Oxford L.L., H. Smythe, 2nd Warwickshire, Lieut. A. P. Elphinstone, 2nd Warwickshire, Capt. Mayne, 2nd Leicestershire, Capt. S. E. Bellingham, 2nd Middlesex, wife, and child, Lieut. S. L. Bailly, 2nd Middlesex, Lieut. E. M. Norie, 2nd Middlesex, Lieut. M. H. Millar, 2nd West Surrey, Capt. Garfit, 2nd Hants, Lieut. H. R. Pease, 2nd East Yorkshire, Lieut. D. Chapman, Capt. S. P. Strong, 2nd Scottish Rifles, Lieut. G. S. Haines, 2nd Dorset, Lieut. M. Jones, 2nd Wilts.

Per s.s. *Africa*, sailed from London, March 12.

For Port Said: Mrs. Howard.
For Algiers: Miss Taylor.
For Zanzibar: Mr. Geering.
For Calicut: Mr. J. N. Minchin.
Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, March 19.
For Colombo: Mr. Hole.
For Madras: Miss Inman and Mr. J. Mackenzie.
For Gopaulpore: Misses Fullerton.
For Rangoon: Col. and Mrs. Prædergast, Lieut. Croasdale, Mr. Davis.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. Hewlett, Mr. A. George, Mr. Cowley.

Per s.s. *Patna*, to sail from London, March 26.

For Karachi: Mrs. and Miss St. John.

For Bombay: Mr. Taylor.

Per s.s. *Quetta*, to sail from London, April 2.

For Colombo: Mr. Blair, Mr. C. F. Wadmore.

For Rangoon: Mr. J. Brown.

For Madras: Mr. W. Maclean and Miss Florence Preston.

Per s.s. *Merkara*, to sail from London, April 7.

For Brisbane: Mr. and Mrs. W. Thorne, Mr. M. D. Damar, Mr. T. Howard Hunt.

Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, April 16.

For Colombo: Mr. T. M. Dale, Mrs. and Miss Ircton.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. H. Miles.

Passengers per Clan Line Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, sailed Feb. 15.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mr. Gordon, Mr. T. S. Miles.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. M. Buntine, Mr. E. Ames, Mr. Medge, Rev. J. McLaren.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed Feb. 26.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mr. W. Downs, Mrs. Senior and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lord and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Stainbridge and three children, Mr. Dyre Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Anderson and three children, Miss Bettye and nurse.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, sailed March 15.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Capt. W. J. Orr, Lieut. G. E. Gore.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailing April 5.

From Liverpool.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Juddah.

Per *Clan Macarthur*, sailing April 5.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mrs. Allan Russell, Mr. White, Mr. Marshall.

Two deserters from our army in Afghanistan have lately turned up. One was a sepoy of the 1st Punjab Infantry, who deserted at Kushdil Khan in November, 1878; the other was a sepoy of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, who deserted at Pirak in August, 1880. Both have been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to three years' hard labour each.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a district court-martial held at Mean Meer on Feb. 8, Driver T. Hall, R. Rattery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, was charged with quitting his post when on sentry, and being drunk on duty, at Rawalpindi, on Jan. 8. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years. The sentence has been confirmed by Lieutenant General R. Hume, C.B., commanding the Lahore Division, who has remitted eighteen months of the imprisonment awarded.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 25.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 96 5/8 to 96 3/4 |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 100 to 101 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — |
| Ten years .. | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 107 1/2 |

BANKS.

| INDIAN BANKS | Paid-up Rs. | Cash Rates Rs. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 76 1/2 |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 85 1/2 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 63 1/2 |
| Agra .. | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 33 1/2 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28 | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12 1/2 | 85 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 800 |
| Frere .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 38 1/2 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,090 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 112 1/2 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,900 | 330 |
| Bellary .. | 1,000 | 560 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 56 1/2 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | 38 |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,340 |
| Dholera Ginning .. | 300 | 195 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,600 |
| French .. | 500 | 620 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 545 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 410 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 210 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 610 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,700 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 87 1/2 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,000 | 1,415 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 134 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 500 | 590 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 705 |
| Blownuggur Mills .. | 100 | 38 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 108 1/2 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 710 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 4,000 | 835 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 460 |
| Hindustan .. | 1,000 | 1,006 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,260 |
| Khandeish .. | 1,000 | 900 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,300 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 255 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 1090 |
| Oriental .. | 625 | 700 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 250 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,530 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 780 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New 5% Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 21-13-1 | — |
| Do. New 4 1/2 Shares .. | — | — |
| B., B. & Cent. India (New 4 1/2 Shares) .. | 106-15-5 | 352 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 500 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. | 100 | 170 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 4,800 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300 | 320 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,325 |
| Treacher and Co .. | 500 | 1,285 |
| Thacker and Co. .. | 100 | 180 |

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| % Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 96 3/4 to 96 1/2 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) .. | 97 8 to — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 100 4 to — |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 100 4 to — |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 101 0 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 102 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1880) .. | 107 0 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 107 12 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 103 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings .. | 100 | 120 to 122 |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 121 to — |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 128 to — |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 835 to — |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Delhi and London .. | 625 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya .. | 100 | 115 to 116 |
| Mussoorie .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| National of India .. | 6 1/2 | 85 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 93 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 100 | 27 to 28 |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 500 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute .. | 500 | 80 to 81 |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 1470 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to — |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 84 to 86 |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 to — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. | 100 to — |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 80 to — |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 100 to — |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 700 to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 100 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 to — |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 to — |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 100 to — |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | 620 to — |
| East Indian Railway .. | 620 to — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 250 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 to — |
| Goswary Cotton Mills .. | 200 to — |
| Gouripore .. | 100 to — |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 100 to — |
| Howrah Docking .. | 500 to — |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 to — |
| Kamerhatti Jute Mills .. | 50 to — |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 to — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 100 to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 500 to — |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 to — |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. | 100 to — |
| Nanhpore Indigo .. | 30 to — |
| New Beerboom Coal .. | 100 to — |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | 620 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 to — |
| Ramkistopore Press .. | 100 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. | 100 to — |
| Riverside Press .. | 70 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. | 100 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. | — to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 to — |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 83 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcturipore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam .. | 620 | 540 to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 90 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 45 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | 35 to 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 200 | 240 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 120 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | 620 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Burkholah (Cachar) .. | 100 | 66 to 67 |
| Central Cachar .. | 200 | 170 to 140 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 45 to 50 |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheels (Cachar) .. | 100 | 25 to 35 |
| Cutecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 90 | 45 to 46 |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 | 98 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 | 62 to — |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 48 to 49 |
| Gielie (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 79 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. | 100 | 75 to — |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellalpor (Cachar) .. | 250 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kalecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 61 to — |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 | par. |
| Kornafali (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 35 to — |
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| Loobah .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Lower Assam .. | 67 1/2 | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | 620 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
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| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 40 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 30 to — |
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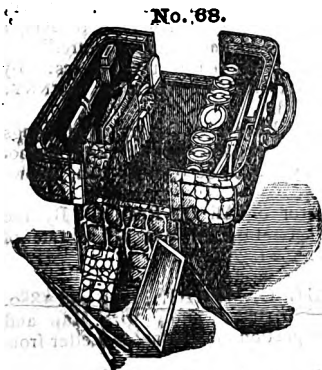
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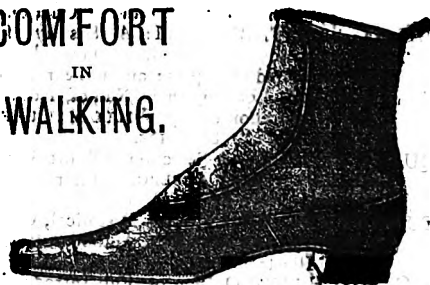
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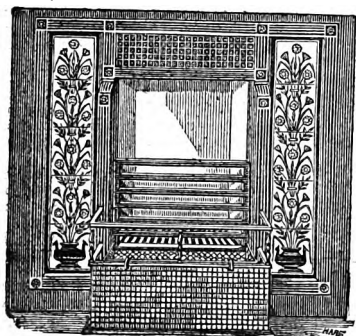
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LONDON, MARCH 25, 1884.

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ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited), 117, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Westminster Town Hall, Caxton-street, Westminster, on THURSDAY, the 27th of March, at 2 p.m.

March 12, 1884.

By order, H. LAWSON, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited), 117, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Society, to be held at the Westminster Town Hall, Caxton-street, Westminster, on THURSDAY, the 27th March instant, the following alterations in, and additions to, the Articles of Association will be proposed.

- 55a. The Committee may, with the sanction of a resolution of the Society in General Meeting out of the profits carry over to a separate account to be called "The Deferred Bonus Account," or such other name as the Committee shall think fit, any sum they may think proper to be allotted to the Shareholders in proportion to their shares, and to be payable upon such contingency or contingencies either separately affecting the respective shareholders (as e.g., the respective deaths of the existing shareholders at the date of the Resolution), or otherwise as shall, by the Resolution, be determined, and so that the several parts of the fund so carried over shall, so long as the same remain unpaid, bear interest at such rate as may be determined.

56. To be altered by adding at the end the words "This clause is to apply to the interest credited on any part of the 'Deferred Bonus Fund' but is not to apply to any part of the Fund itself."
57. To be altered by inserting at the commencement of it "Subject to the provisions of Article 55a."

By order.

March 12, 1884.

H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, March 7; Madras and Allahabad, March 5; Calcutta, March 4.

It is in vain that Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal, has denounced in a powerful minute the monstrous taxation of justice which is imposed by our exorbitant scales of court fees. The present Government of India is far too extravagant, and therefore too impecunious, for any reform of this kind.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* justly complains of the disturbing effect on business transactions, of Lord Ripon's obstinate reticence as to whether the Public Works Loan is to be raised in England or in India. Every one is confident that it must be raised in England; and yet no one can venture to base his business arrangements on that confidence, merely because Lord Ripon is afraid to force the hand of the Cabinet at home—and the Cabinet at home, as usual cannot agree on the point.

WE entirely agree with the *Times* correspondent, that the great and growing interest evinced by the Native Press on the subject of railway extension, is a remarkable and hopeful fact. It is greatly to be regretted, in every way, that Lord Ripon's lavish expenditure on objects of less solid utility forces the Government of India to have recourse to a Parliamentary inquiry, in order to give the finances breathing-time before carrying out the urgent needs of the country in this direction.

WITH an administrator of the calibre of Mr. Hope at headquarters, a man whose ability and judgment are trusted equally by Natives and by Europeans, Lord Ripon was favoured by Fortune with a grand opportunity; but, as usual, he has missed it.

AND now we have a Select Committee sitting on Indian Railways, with Mr. Baxter for their chairman! Mr. Baxter has visited India, with the object of inciting the Natives to attack the system under which the Indian Government has been accustomed to allot a small sum yearly for the provision of ministrations to the spiritual needs of its servants. Fortunately, the more liberal-minded of the Native community were quite aware that it would be no gain in the end to India, if this small sum were saved at the cost of the deterioration of the morale of the Services; and one of the results of Mr. Baxter's crusade was to bring on himself a well-merited rebuke from Mr. Grant Duff for his violation of the ordinary courtesy of a guest. In addition to this achievement, Mr. Baxter, after a considerable amount of friction and much heart-searching among military secretaries and A.D.C.'s, succeeded in forcing from the powers that be due recognition for his right, title, and precedence as a Privy Councillor and a Right Honourable. After all these exploits, it is clear that the right hon. gentleman is the very man to be chairman of the Select Committee on Indian Railways; at least, so thinks Her Majesty's Government. And so, Sir John Strachey and the other authorities on the question will enjoy the privilege of being cross-examined by Mr. Baxter.

THE *Times of India* has the following significant paragraph, referring to the reports current some time ago of Lord Ripon's intention to carry out Mr. Baxter's wishes, and disendow the Indian chaplains:—

"It will be noticed that the correspondence relating to what is known as the Disestablishment Question in India has been

asked for in the House of Commons. If published in entirety it will afford curious reading. The recommendation from the Government of India to the Secretary of State was, as we said some time back, signed only by Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert; and was, we since hear, returned to India with the remark that Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert did not constitute the Government of India."

GENERAL KOMAROFF is to occupy Merv with his troops, and will establish a Russian administration there. And Lord Ripon, having marched down the hill three years ago, is now pondering how to march up again.

WE congratulate Dr. Vincent Richards on the important discovery he has made in regard to the propagation of cholera. The *Englishman* announces that Dr. Richards has succeeded in artificially producing cholera in pigs; so that at last we have something tangible to go upon in the search for a preventive.

WE regret to notice the death at Bankipore of Mr. Richard Van Gelder, Barrister-at-Law. He went out to India a few years since, and was most successful in his profession. We understand that he had just returned from Benares, where he had been to defend an important case, when he was attacked with small-pox, doubtless contracted there. His loss will be felt by numerous friends in the neighbourhood by whom he was much respected.

THE License Tax, which is retained by Lord Ripon, is thus condemned by the *Times of India*:—

"The forthcoming budget is the last that is likely to be issued under the auspices of Lord Ripon, and we can scarcely believe that, amid all his efforts at reform in so many directions, he will consent to leave the abolition of such an unjust, unfair, and unpopular tax to his successor. So far as we know there is not a good word to be said for the License Tax. It brings in the paltry sum of 49 lakhs. It taxes the poor and leaves the rich almost untouched. The Bank of Bombay and all its branches pays the same amount as a struggling broker. A merchant who happens to live in one presidency pays Rs. 800 per annum, in another Rs. 500, in a third Rs. 200."

IT is reported that the Mongal Chiefs in reply to the letters sent to them by General Gholam Khan advising them to submit to Abdul Rahman, and desist from assisting the Bandit Chief Lada, have stated that they have no confidence in the Ameer, and that they will accordingly fight against him.

REPORTS from beyond the frontier seem to show that, besides his supposed designs on Bajour and other semi-independent territory in that direction, the Ameer is anxious to obtain a recognition of his sovereignty from some of the tribes of the Sulaiman hills on our Derajat frontier—Waziris and others. According to one story, he had even some idea of appointing governors over the Waziris.

THE *Sind Gazette* says that the Hurnai works are being pushed on with great vigour under Colonel Brown, R.E. There are at the present moment no less than 18,000 labourers employed on the different works between Nari Gorge and Hurnai, a distance of about fifty-five miles.

ACCORDING to the same authority, Nawab Hassan Ali Khan, Attaché to the Biluchistan Agency, has been directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Persia, there to join Colonel Stewart, who is at present engaged on special duty in Northern Persia.

THE *Englishman* says:—

"The burning of the ship *Aurora* at Garden Reach, and the alarming spectacle which was witnessed on Wednesday of the *Hughli* in flames, ought to settle, once and for all, the question of the establishment of a Calcutta outpost on the Matla. The absolute necessity of providing a depot for kerosine, the existence of which will relieve the Calcutta river from the terrible danger to which it is now subject, puts an end to all controversy as to the claims of Diamond Harbour in opposition to those of Port Canning. In addition to the other arguments against the immediate utilisation of Diamond Harbour as an

outport, there is this irresistible one, that the storage of kerosine at the Hughli outport, where the wharfage space is rigidly limited by physical conditions, would render the place unavailable for the landing of other classes of merchandise. At Port Canning, on the other hand, not less than four miles of wharfage can be at once rendered available for commercial purposes. On that enormous area, kerosine might be stored to any extent with perfect safety."

THE following paragraphs of the review by the Chief Commissioner of the administration of the Land Revenue Department of the Central Provinces, for the year ended the 30th of September 1883, regarded the beneficial effects of opening up railways in those provinces, will be read with interest:—

"The Chhattisgarh Division is now the most interesting, if not the most important, division in the Province. During the year, the opening of the railway to Nandgaon and the projects which are now in hand for railway extension, have brought it, and everything connected with it, into prominence; and have already begun to modify materially the agricultural condition of the tract. The reports now before the Chief Commissioner show that prices have very largely risen. Thus wheat, which in June, 1882, was selling at fifty-four seers per rupee in Bilaspur, is now selling at thirty-two. During the same period rice has risen from eighty-one to fifty-one seers; and this notwithstanding the general abundance of the harvest. Changes of this kind will profoundly affect the condition and habits of the people and their capacity to meet the Land Revenue demand. They will cease to treat rice as an article with scarcely any money value, and will not, as in some districts they now do, allow a large portion of the crop to be lost through neglect and delay in gathering it. Another effect of the opening of the new railway will, it is believed, be to give an exceptional impulse to wheat cultivation. Inquiries are being made as to the extent to which wheat is replacing other crops; but it is already quite certain that much new land has been of late put under wheat. The importance of wheat as an article of export was dwelt upon in the statement of the Finance Minister in March last; and there is every reason to believe that Chhattisgarh, at all events, will do its best in fulfilling the anticipations there expressed. It may be mentioned here that the Deputy Commissioner of Seoni notices the keen demand for pissi wheat in his district. He says that it has driven out almost all other rabi crops."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending March 7:—"The Cochin Sultan (son of the late King of Delhi), Major A. B. Douglas, 4th Bengal N.I."

THE *Englishman* gives the following on the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending March 4:—

"We have had another quiet week, and not much business doing; Canal rates have remained unchanged, except for dead weight, which has slightly advanced, while sailing vessels have maintained the advance previously obtained, as there has been a fair demand for jute tonnage. One vessel fixed for London, one for New York, and two for the country trade, leaving our unfixed tonnage about 41,200 tons. For London *via* Suez Canal.—No transactions of importance to report. The Armenia and Aston Hall filled up with jute, cotton, and light freight at 27s. 6d., and rapeseed at 30s., while the Carmona, City of London, and Karamania secured 30s. for measurement and light freight, giving longer shipment. The Rewa berthed with saltpetre at 17s. 6d., rice at 20s. and 22s. 6d., and the Karamania secured 25s. for sugar. For forward loading the ss. Cashmere has taken the berth for all April loading with wheat at 30s., linseed at 37s. 6d., and rapeseed at 40s. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal.—Nothing to report. For Mediterranean Port.—Nothing to report. For London *via* Cape.—A fair inquiry for jute tonnage springing up enabled the Candahar and Millwall to complete their requirements at 32s. 6d. The Waterloo took the berth with saltpetre at 15s., jute and cotton at 32s. 6d., and rapeseed at 35s., securing almost a full cargo. For Liverpool *via* Cape.—The Baroda fills up with owner's cargo. For Dundee *via* Cape.—Nothing fresh to report, no more demand at present. For Mauritius.—The Broomhall secured coolies at Rs. 70 per head, and rice for stiffening at four annas, and the Star of Greece was chartered for a full cargo of grain at fifteen annas. For New York.—The Teviotdale obtained a charter at 86¼ for usual assorted cargo. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 41,120 tons.

WE take the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market for the fortnight ending March 4, from Messrs Carritt and Co.'s Fortnightly Market Report:—

"Public sales were held on the 21st ult., when 8,904 packages were offered, of which 8,654 changed hands. The quality was hardly up to the average of the previous auctions, and

there was not much animation noticeable in the biddings. Prices showed a further decline, Souchong kinds and broken teas of ½d. to 1d. per lb., and Pekoes and broken Pekoes of 1d. to 2d. in many cases."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 26th ultimo are as follow:—

"There has been rain during the week in three districts of the Madras Presidency, in Sind, in parts of Central India, and the Central and North Western Provinces, also in parts of Assam and Bengal. The fall generally has been too slight to affect agricultural prospects. Harvesting continues in active progress in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, and standing crops promise well. In Bombay the *rabi* is being cut, and with the exception of some crops in the Surat and Shikarpur districts, which have suffered from insects and blight, the prospects are fair. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India States, and Rajputana the *rabi* promises well, but in the Ulwar State the crops on unirrigated lands are reported to be withering for want of rain. Rain is also urgently needed in the south eastern districts of the Punjab; elsewhere in that province the prospects are satisfactory. The rain which fell in the North-West Provinces during the week under report was slight and insufficient, and the out-turn of the *rabi* on unirrigated lands is expected to be below the average. On irrigated lands the crops are fair. A scarcity of fodder is beginning to be felt in two districts. In Bengal the prospects remain unchanged. The standing crops in Chota Nagpore, Behar, and the Burdwan district promise a poor outturn; elsewhere in the province they are fair. The preparation of the land for the next rice season is in hand, and the early *rabi* crops are being cut. In Assam the reaping of the mustard crop is nearly over, and prospects are good. No report has been received from British Burma. Cholera exists in most districts of the Madras Presidency, but is abating. Small-pox is general in the Bombay Presidency and the North-Western Provinces; in other provinces the public health is on the whole good. Prices are unchanged."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* dated March 23:—

"The course of affairs in Egypt continues to attract some attention from the Native Indian Press, its remarks being frequently uncomplimentary and sometimes almost seditious. The *Mahomedan Observer* attributes all the recent troubles to the vacillating and uncertain policy of the British Government. The *Bengalee* says that the English are in Egypt ostensibly for the benefit of the Egyptian people, but really for the benefit of the foreign bondholders, whose demands have converted Egypt into a veritable desert. The *Bombay Native Opinion* says that the charm of British success lies not so much in its guns as in its gold, and describes General Gordon's slavery proclamation as a "disgusting guarantee," and a "piece of moral turpitude." Great satisfaction is expressed by all the native newspapers at the resolution of the Government not to employ Indian troops in the Soudan.

"The Indian Press, with few exceptions, has given a very favourable reception to the Budget. Such criticisms as have been passed upon it are for the most part directed to two points, in connection with which the Indian Government can hardly be held responsible—namely, the failure to state whether the Public Works Loan will be raised in London or in Calcutta, and the cautious tone adopted on the subject of railway extension.

"On the first of these points the Press and the mercantile community are practically unanimous. It is urged on all sides that as the Secretary of State has ample information regarding the inexpediency of borrowing in silver, he should have instructed Sir Auckland Colvin to announce that the loan would be raised in gold, and thereby have saved business men an uncertainty which must have a disturbing effect upon their transactions.

"As regards railway extension, there is, perhaps, not quite the same unanimity, for, although that subject now occupies a large share of the public attention, there is some difference of opinion as to the mode in which extensions should be carried out. It is a remarkable fact in connection with this question of the railways that the native Press, in the vernacular as well as in English, has begun to show great interest in the subject, and to discuss with intelligence the various proposals put forward by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce. Some few of these newspapers, it is true, look with suspicion on railway enterprise, and describe it as benefiting England rather than India. One or two would prefer to see the money spent upon canals, on the ground that they supply the means of irrigation as well as the means of transport. But the great majority fully recognise the importance of the increasing network of railways, both as a protection against famine and as a means of

developing trade and enabling Indian products, especially wheat, to compete more advantageously with those of foreign countries. But the native, like the English journals, differ greatly when they come to consider the question whether the construction of new lines should be undertaken by State or by private agency; and they do not appear to recognise the fact—which is one generally admitted by their European contemporaries—that India can borrow to greater advantage in the London than in the Calcutta market.

"The Agricultural Department of the Government has published an account of certain inquiries regarding the production of wheat which have been latterly undertaken at the instance of the Secretary of State. From this document it appears that the area under wheat in British India comprises about 20,000,000 acres, yielding between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000 tons. The corresponding area in the native territory is about 6,000,000 acres, and yields 1,500,000 tons. The production per acre varies from an average of thirteen bushels in the North West Provinces and Oude to seven in Berar. The soft white wheat which commands the highest price in the European markets grows to greatest perfection in Northern India, Rajpootana, and Guzerat. The soft red wheat ranks next, and comes chiefly from the Nerbudda Valley. It is estimated that when the railway system is in a more developed state one-fourth, or possibly more, of the total outturn will in good years be available for export. The cost of production varies greatly in different provinces. It is calculated for Northern India at about 12s. the quarter. Some doubt exists as to whether the soil has not deteriorated under wheat cultivation; but the answers on this point are described as being, on the whole, encouraging.

"It is announced that the first section of the Bengal and North Western Railway, from Goggra Ferry to Baraitche, a distance of seventy miles, will be opened for traffic on April 2; while the remainder of the line will probably be ready for use by November. It is also stated that the Nawab of Joonaghur proposes to construct, at his own expense, a line of railway from Jaitpore to the seaport of Virawul. This will afford a new outlet for the cotton trade between Cutch and Bombay.

"The Viceroy arrived in Simla yesterday. He spent a week at Puttiala, where he formally opened the Mohender College, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lord Northbrook, in 1875, during the reign of the late Maharajah.

"The promised memorial of the Calcutta Exhibition will take the form of an enlargement of the existing Indian Museum, by the construction of new wings for the accommodation of fine arts, ethnological, and economic sections.

"The *Calcutta Englishman* announces another important result in the investigation of the causes of cholera. Dr. Vincent Richards, civil surgeon of Goalundo, has succeeded in doing what the German Commission have hitherto failed to accomplish. He has produced the disease artificially. The subjects of his experiment were pigs, and after many trials he communicated to one of them what appears to have been genuine cholera, the animal having died within three hours after the cholera poison had been administered.

"The Central Asian question has been much discussed by the Anglo-Indian Press during the last few weeks, and the assurances given by the Ministers in Parliament are looked upon as far from satisfactory. It is urged that the Government should lose no time in completing the railway to Quetta and the Pisheen Valley and otherwise in strengthening its position along the frontier. The *Pioneer* recommends the appointment of a Commission to demarcate the northern boundaries of Afghanistan. The *Madras Mail* considers that it is a poor satisfaction to India to know that the Ministry is determined to deal with this great matter after its own fashion, and goes on to say that it has hitherto been the fashion of this Ministry to sacrifice future security for present ease, by scuttling out of difficult positions. There is an almost absolute unanimity of opinion among Anglo-Indians as to the grave importance of Russia's last forward step. There is matter, too, for serious reflection in the tone of some of the more rabid native newspapers, which, assuming the rôle of a candid friend, have taken upon themselves to lecture England on her duty to India and on the necessity of making concessions to the people, so as to secure their friendship and assistance, now that Russia is at her gates."

Mr. James Buckingham has been gazetted major commandant of the Sibsagar Mounted Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gossett, of the 2nd Dorset Regiment (54th), who has just rejoined his battalion at Peshawar, from being officiating military secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will not, it is believed, remain long unemployed, he being now fully qualified for staff employ, having recently passed in languages. Colonel G. B. Wolseley, assistant adjutant general at Lahore, it is believed, is likely to go home for six months shortly, which will leave an officiating vacancy open; while on Aug. 8 Lieutenant-Colonel Combe will complete his five years' tenure on the staff of the Adjutant and Quarter-master-General's Department combined.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the discussion provoked by Russia's occupation of Merv, I presume to ask if you will insert the following extracts from papers I have published on the Eastern Question.

From a paper on the future of the Eastern Question in *Allen's Army and Navy Magazine* for April, 1881:—

"As regards the course to be adopted by the British Government in the face of Russia's progress against the Turcoman's, let the necessity for Russia's advance to Merv be no longer disputed. The great Power whose outposts have stretched out to Kuldja and the northern slopes of the Tiah Shah ranges, whose caravans traverse the regions of High Tartary, and penetrate the cities of Western Asia; this same Power that rules in the three Khanates of Central Asia, that commands the passage of the Oxus, that has undisturbed command over the waters of the Caspian, is that Power to be checked and debarred from the accomplishment of what little remains to complete her great task, because her occupation of the oasis of Merv would be a menace and would facilitate her command of positions the British Government has never attempted nor desired to occupy? It does seem that the oasis of Merv, and the line of the Attrek route, is as much a necessity to Russia in the fulfilment of her destiny in Asia, as is the passage through Egypt to the British Government, in the maintenance of communications between the Mediterranean and her empire in India.

"But at the proper time and in no uncertain terms Russia should be made to understand that, though her advance to Merv would not be opposed, a step southward in the direction of Meshed and Sarrahkha, and any attempt to encroach upon the integrity of Persia and Afghanistan would be seriously opposed. Simultaneously, every effort should be made to improve our relations with Persia and Afghanistan; striving to induce both Powers to see the reciprocity of interests, and the necessity for mutual accord and co-operation in resisting the encroachments of a Northern Power. Mutual mistrust may not be overcome, and the traditional animosities between the Persians and the Afghans may not cease, but it is worth the effort to induce common action to meet a common danger. It should, moreover, be the unceasing effort of the British Government to improve political and commercial relations with both Powers, and to secure maintenance of the integrity of their dominions."

From a paper on the power and position of Russia in Asia, published in the *Army and Navy Magazine*, Feb. 23, 1884:—

"As regards Persia and Afghanistan, the time has arrived when Russia should be called upon to assist in establishing a *modus vivendi* for Russia in Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, and British India. At a conference between the four Powers, let the limits of Persian and Afghan territory be definitively fixed, and the frontier of Russia in Asia and of British India be clearly defined. Then let the territories of Persia and Afghanistan be declared a neutral zone, barred alike to Russia and to the British Government of India—Persia and Afghanistan at the same time accepting the frontiers assigned them—any future encroachment on the part of either Power to be resisted by the joint and combined action of the other three parties to the engagement. Let there be combined action also in regard to the construction of any railways from the frontiers of Russia or British India through Persian or Afghan territory. Looking at the aggressive policy of Russia in Asia, and at the antecedents of Persia and Afghanistan, such a peaceable solution of the question as is here proposed may seem utopian and impracticable, but in no other way does a peaceable solution appear possible. Russia is narrowing the limits of territory that separate her frontiers from those of British India, and she may soon reach what has been termed the 'Gate of India,' Herat. The danger of her proximity is imminent, and if peaceable measures cannot be adopted to check his further progress, there can only be an appeal to the arbitrament of war."—Your obedient servant,

EDWARD H. PASKE, Colonel.

Merrrow, Guildford, March 10, 1884.

The surplus native infantry lines at Alipore and Dorunda are to be dismantled.

It is rumoured that No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers, now in Beluchistan, will probably be detained in that country for employment on the Hurnai route, but it is considered almost certain that the company will return to India next relief season.

The pay code for all India, revised edition, Volume I., is now ready for issue, but Volume II. will not be ready for some days yet. The first volume is now a handy book to use, but, whether it will be found as useful as the previous editions or not, time will tell. Our own impression is that it will not, as much useful matter has been eliminated for incorporation in other works which will have to be kept up by officers and others concerned. Indeed, when the military series of Indian regulations is completed, an officer will require a mule to carry them when on the march!

SELECTED ARTICLES.

THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.—SPEECHES BY MR. CORDERY AND MAJOR TREVOR.

SOME interesting speeches were made at a dinner given at the Residency, Chudderghat, on the 23rd February by Mr. Cordery in honour of the Nizam's new Minister. In responding to the toast to his health, which was proposed in felicitous terms by the Resident, Salar Jung said:—"It will always be my endeavour to deserve the good opinion and kind sentiments you have expressed regarding me to-night. You have alluded, Sir, to the distinguished services which my father rendered to His Highness's State and the British Government during his long career. I need not tell you how grateful I am to you for your words concerning him. From the commencement of his career it was my father's chief aim to deserve the confidence and support of the British Government and of his own Sovereign, by his loyalty and devotion to the interests of his country, and there was nothing he valued so much as the friendship of the successive residents who represented the British power at the Court of Hyderabad. How he secured and continued all his life to enjoy that confidence, is matter of history. Ladies and gentlemen, it will be my earnest endeavour to tread in the footsteps of my father, and I shall ever consider it my greatest good fortune if I can secure the confidence and support that was extended to him. And you who have listened to the kind and cordial expressions to which utterance has been given to-night, will share with me the feeling that my good fortune has already commenced. It is not necessary for me to refer to the past, but I may say with perfect truth that if there was anything to console me for the overwhelming loss I suffered last year, it was the great kindness shown me by the British representative and the whole of the European community of the cantonment and of Hyderabad. To Mr. Cordery my thanks are chiefly due. During these last twelve months in moments of difficulty and doubt, I have never appealed to him in vain; a word of encouragement or advice has always been at my disposal. If he has ever had occasion to find fault with me, it has been as the criticism of a friend. I am fully conscious of the responsibility I have undertaken in accepting the high post I now occupy, and if it were not for the certainty I feel of the Resident's support, I should despair of success, but with the countenance of Her Majesty's Government and of my own sovereign, and with the friendship and guidance of the residents at Hyderabad, I have entered on my career full of confidence and hope."

Major Trevor's health was next proposed by the Resident, who is reported to have spoken as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise once more, because I do not think we are likely to find another so convenient an opportunity of wishing God-speed, a happy voyage, and a pleasant furlough to Major Trevor. He has been a part of this Residency since 1867, or for seventeen years, and the severance of any such connection must rouse on both sides some feeling of regret, however much it may be tempered by the agreeable anticipations of a well-earned leave. He may take, however, a retrospect of his services here, of which he may well be proud. During all that period, passed in an atmosphere, which I hope I shall not be deemed undiplomatic in designating as at any rate sometimes stormy, not a breath of slander has ever rested on his name. I speak this advisedly: for the recent Jesplicable efforts to sully a more than ordinarily spotless reputation have resulted, as it was inevitable that they should result, in his complete exoneration from all imputations upon his character by the Government which we both serve. No further vindication is either desired or needed by him, and I am not sure that I should have taken any notice at all of these calumnies upon this occasion, were it not that amongst other innumerable false misconceptions, even his departure now has been attributed to the attempts to blacken his name. As a matter of fact it was arranged that he should have taken his leave in September last, months before the occasion for the contempt which we all feel for such calumnies as have arisen at all. The ordinary course of his promotion must prevent his returning to his present post more than a year hence. Seldom has any assistant or secretary been more trusted; never has any more justified the trust. I can say this, not on my own authority only, but on that of six residents preceding me. And I will add that wherever single-minded devotion to the work before him and absolute freedom from self-seeking or self-interested motives is appreciated at its due worth—wherever an integrity which has been carried (as is well known in Hyderabad) to a refusal of some advantages and privileges held by others to appertain to his position—wherever, I say, the principle of this abstention receives its proper meed of esteem—wherever, above all, the faculty of true and lasting friendship, of which I perhaps may boast myself the oldest possessor here, though many others have felt its charm in the kindness of his wit and the readiness of his repartee—wherever such qualifications as these are valued as they deserve to be, there, as now, his departure will be regarded with the same regret, mixed with the same pleasant recollections of the past and good wishes for the future as I now

ask you to echo with all your hearts, as they assuredly come from mine."

Major Trevor, in acknowledging the compliment, said:—"Mr. Cordery, Nawab Salar Jung, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is one of the infirmities of noble minds that they are apt to measure the services of others more by the standard of their own generosity than according to the value of those services. The kind words which have just been spoken remind me of this truth, but I am none the less very grateful for them and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the manner in which this toast has been received. The compliment is enhanced by being paid on an occasion like this when we are met to do honour to the young Dewan of this important State. For myself I can only say that a man cannot be many years at a place, and it is more than sixteen years since I first came to Hyderabad, without leaving it with mixed feelings. It is of course a great pleasure to be going home on leave to those who are near and dear to us, and I am very thankful to have got my leave, but good byes to friends are full of regrets, and I leave some friends behind me. It has been my lot to see our guest of this evening mount almost from infancy to the seat occupied by his distinguished father, which we all hope and pray he will adorn, if possible, in equal degree, and also to see the youthful Sovereign of this State pass from the arms of his nurse through the years of his minority to the charge of his dominions. There have been changes during this period. When I first came here, I had to ride on a mail-cart from Sholapur, which was then the limit of the railway, and I recall with pleasure that I was received on arrival by the then first assistant, Mr. Cordery, and that from that day commenced a friendship which is one of the treasures of my life. I know no man from whose lips I valued commendation more, and no one who can better afford to praise a subordinate. He has referred to the scurrilous attacks which have been made on me in a certain newspaper. They will pass as a breath on a mirror. They can only discredit their authors. I may have made many mistakes, but I am quite sure that the general verdict on me here will say, when I am gone, that I always tried to do what I believed to be my duty, with single-mindedness and in fear of no man. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness and wish you all good-bye."

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

A CONFERENCE which will probably have important results on passenger and goods traffic on Indian lines of railway, is now in the third week of its sittings at the office of the Public Works Department. All the important guaranteed lines are represented by their agents or traffic managers, and the State railways by an officer nominated by the Government of India. The conference is presided over by Colonel Hancock, R.E., consulting engineer for railways in Bombay. Besides the East Indian Railway and the lines of State railway under Government direct management, the lines represented are the Eastern Bengal the Delhi and Rohilkund, the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, the Bombay and Baroda, the Great Indian Peninsula, the Madras, the South Indian, the Southern Mahratta. The objects of the conference are mainly the simplification and assimilation of the different tariffs for goods on the various lines, by the elimination, as far as possible, of the varying conditions on which goods are transported in various parts of India, and the settlement, for at least a very considerable number of articles, of a uniform rate at which they will be carried over the lines. Various other questions have come under discussion, and amongst other matters the following may be mentioned as being of most general interest. It has been settled that, instead of the varying rates now levied as terminal charges, being charges to cover the cost of loading and unloading and the use of accommodation at stations, a fixed charge shall be made on through traffic of six pies a maund, when such through traffic is not carried at special rates not including terminals, the charge being shared by each of the railways owning the termini. A uniform rate of insurance of goods has also been fixed, ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for distances not exceeding two hundred and fifty miles to 1 per cent. for distances up to one thousand miles. These rates are doubled for horses, the declared value of which is over five hundred rupees. All goods are to be divided into two great sections, the first including the comparatively small number of articles which are of importance as yielders of revenue, the rates on these being generally fixed specially at a low level to attract and develop trade. In the second section are entered the large number of articles individually of no importance, and in the aggregate not giving more than ten per cent. of the gross revenue of the railways. For each of these it is proposed to fix a uniform rate for all lines, the rate on any article not to be higher, we understand, than the lowest rate now charged for it on any line, and the rate now fixed is not to be departed from until altered either by another conference or after due notice to be given by any railway. Thus, as an illustration, a box of books sent, say, from Calcutta to Bellary might at present be charged two pie a maund on the East India Line, four pie on the G.I.P., and three pie on the Madras line. In future the

box would be charged two pice on each line. Passengers' baggage is in future to be carried at a uniform rate of two pice a maund, and the free allowance has been fixed at two maunds for 1st class, one maund for 2nd class, twenty seers for intermediate, and fifteen seers for 3rd class passengers. The free allowance for 1st and 2nd class passengers is higher than that which exists at present. The system of allowing passengers to buy tickets during the day instead of having to take them just before the train starts is to be generally adopted. This will be a great convenience—as anybody knows who has had to take his tickets and have his luggage weighed and registered by a sleepy clerk late at night or early in the morning. A further concession, which ought to have been made long ago, has been given by the decision that at junctions and ferries, when the luggage of through passengers has to be conveyed from one train to another, the transfer will be made by the railways without charge. Also at the large stations the railways will employ a staff of porters for the conveyance, without charge, of luggage from the station doors to the train, and *vice versa*. This is a more important matter than it seems, for the shouting and scrambling of half-a-dozen porters each clinging desperately to a small package and each demanding payment sufficient for the carriage of the whole, form an intolerable nuisance at most large stations. It has been further settled that 3rd class passengers shall be booked through, without restriction, all over India, the present system ceasing under which a man who wants to go from Calcutta to Surat is booked as far as Delhi only on the East Indian Railway, has then to take another ticket on the Rajputana-Malwa line which books him only as far as Ahmadabad, and has then to take another ticket from the Baroda Railway for the rest of his journey. Not only is this objectionable, as giving a needless amount of trouble by compelling a man to take three tickets instead of one, but it probably acts as a deterrent to native travellers, many hesitating to commence a journey when they are not quite certain that they can proceed beyond a certain point short of their destination. Prepayment of parcels is to be optional except in regard to perishable or dangerous goods. At present, prepayment being compulsory on certain lines, it sometimes happens that a parcel addressed to a person is received after he has, in the nomadic fashion peculiar to Indian official life left it on transfer to another five hundred miles away, and when it cannot be sent on to him. Lastly, it has been decided that the establishment of a clearing house on the model of the railway clearing house in England is desirable. These are the most important of the matters which have so far come under consideration. The conference is still engaged on the separation of the list of goods into the two great sections referred to above, and the public will expect that the selection will be made in a judicious and liberal spirit, that uniform charges for carriage all over India will be the rule, not the exception, and that most of the intricate and varying conditions attached by different lines to the conveyance of goods will disappear from the tariffs.

It is to be understood that the proceedings of the conference touch only through traffic, that is, traffic carried over two or more lines. Local traffic, that is, the traffic which is confined to one line, is not dealt with, but there is little doubt that the rules which will govern through traffic must necessarily also be applied to local traffic. The proceedings of the conference are subject to the sanction of the Boards of Directors of the guaranteed lines and of the Government. There is, however, little apprehension that they will not be confirmed, and we may look with some confidence to the operation of the settlement now being made for the introduction of some greatly needed reforms in Indian railway traffic.

The conference has now nearly finished its labours, and at its meeting yesterday the last of the chief questions before it were discussed. These related to the charges for parcels and animals. It was also resolved that a similar conference to the one now sitting should assemble in Calcutta or some other centre every two years. If this resolution is executed, the railway companies are likely to profit no less than the public. The opportunity for a mutual interchange of ideas in railway affairs offered by these periodic conferences cannot fail to be of advantage to the managers of lines, and the result will tend to the introduction of greater facilities and conveniences to those who travel or send their goods by railway.

THE GERMAN CHOLERA COMMISSION.

THE members of the German Cholera Commission, Drs. Koch, Fischer, and Gaffky, proceed in a few days to Gosalando and Darjiling to prosecute further inquiries on the subject which they have in hand. After a short stay at the latter place they return to Germany, but hope to be back in India at the beginning of next cold weather, when the success of their labours this season will no doubt ensure them a hearty welcome. The departure of the distinguished scientists at a time when their work in India has produced results so fruitful is caused chiefly by the fact that the experiments on which the chief reliance is placed in their investigations are of a kind that cannot be

favourably prosecuted during the hot weather. At this juncture, therefore, it may be worth while to briefly record how far those investigations have forwarded the great inquiry, answer to which has been so long sought, as to the etiology of cholera. The investigations of the Commission in Egypt and India may be roughly described to have established three facts, of which medical science, though it may hitherto have had glimmerings of the truth, was without the clear knowledge now afforded it. In the first place, in all cases of true cholera which have been the subject of examination, the existence has been proved of a certain minute organism, or bacillus. Bacilli have been found in great number in the intestines of persons who have died of cholera, and in the dejecta of cholera patients. In the second place, bacilli similar to these have not been found in connexion with other diseases, such as diarrhoea and dysentery, which have some resemblance to cholera. In the third place, bacilli exactly corresponding to those observed in cholera cases have been found in the water of a tank in the district of Baliaghatta, Calcutta, in the neighbourhood of which tank there was a sporadic outbreak of cholera. The bacilli were found in the water in great abundance, and, as the outbreak subsided, coincidentally the water became clearer of the bacterium. While the investigators have gathered these facts, all attempts to propagate cholera by means of the bacilli, whether those found in the water, in the human body, or in cholera dejecta, have been without success. Many experiments have been made with a view to reproduce the disease by inoculation in animals, but all have failed. Mice, cats, and dogs have been experimented upon, but without success. Matter containing the bacilli has been mingled with the food of these subjects, but the health of these animals has not apparently been disturbed.

The discovery that there was a microscopic parasite of peculiar and special form present in all cases of true cholera was made by the Commission during their sojourn in Egypt, and it has been fully confirmed in the course of the further investigations made in Calcutta. The utmost efforts of the Commission in Egypt, however, failed to discover the parasite outside of the human subject. The further link in the chain of connexion between the bacillus and the disease was found on the discovery of the parasite in the water of the Baliaghatta tank. To complete the chain it now remains to artificially produce the disease by means of the bacillus. As we have said, the experiments made with this view on various animals have so far been without the desired success. As the experiments are not likely to be abandoned, the wished-for result may yet be obtained. Dr. Koch, by investigation similar to those upon which he is now engaged, ascertained some years ago that the disease of splenic fever in animals was produced by a minute parasite, and he further artificially propagated the malady by means of the parasite. A still more important discovery was made by the same distinguished savant subsequently, when he demonstrated the existence in tubercle or consumption of another minute parasite, by means of which he again succeeded in artificially producing the disease. Other investigators have found the disease among fowls known as "fowl cholera" is caused by a parasite peculiar to it, and there is reason to believe that the malaria associated with the Roman Campagna is due also to a special bacillus, for the organism is found to swarm in the air and earth of that locality, being most numerous in the worst spots. These cogent cases go strongly to show that the bacillus now discovered by Dr. Koch and his colleagues is the long-sought-for cholera germ.

The Commission propose to take with them abundance of material for the prosecution of their investigations in Germany until their return to India next cold weather, but their hopes of success are mainly based on the inquiries which they trust they will be able to institute when they come back. On their return they also hope to devote some attention to an inquiry on the subject of malaria.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE Party of Anarchy in Ireland has received so many solid and tangible proofs of the fact that the present Government is amenable to pressure, that little wonder need be felt if it refuses to take no for an answer to its recent proposals to reopen the Land question there. Rumours are already rife of a determination, on the part of at least a large section of the party, to renew the agrarian agitation in a more vigorous and aggressive form than ever; and even if a few moderate men recoil from the horrors of such a prospect, it is only too probable that they will be "rushed" into action by the wilder and more lawless spirits with whom they are associated. If Mr. Parnell were to hesitate, there is always Mr. Davitt ready to force his hand; and the feebleness of the Government which was a party to the Kilmainham Treaty is a standing notification to all whom it may concern that contentment is folly, and that all things are possible to those who dare boldly. Telegrams from India show that Mr. Gladstone's Viceroy is there busily engaged in offering precisely those incitements to avarice and greed which have been employed

with such disastrous effect in Ireland. Lord Ripon's latest achievement in Calcutta, by which his Excellency doubtless hopes to induce his Radical admirers in England to forget the ridiculous *fiasco* attending his famous "Ilbert Bill," is the introduction into the Legislative Council of India, of a Bill called "The Bengal Tenancy Bill," which the leading native paper declares must infallibly produce an agrarian revolution, and which promises to involve the most peaceful and prosperous provinces of India in something very like civil war.

We report to-day an interesting and instructive discussion of the provisions of this Bill, which took place last Friday at the meeting of the Society of Arts. Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, who was Lord Lawrence's Foreign Secretary in India, opened the discussion with an exhaustive account of the history of the general question, together with some criticism of the details of the proposed legislation; and inasmuch as Mr. Seton-Karr may be regarded as the representative of the friendly critics of the Bill, his paper shows very clearly how little there is to be said in its favour. The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal is a country almost purely agricultural, as populous as France and England put together. It has long enjoyed profound political quiet, and a steady advance in material prosperity which is absolutely unparalleled in any other parts of the Indian Empire. In 1793 Lord Cornwallis granted it a "Permanent Settlement"—that is to say, he promised all the landholders of the province, on the solemnly-plighted word of the British Government, "that no alteration will be made in the assessment which they have respectively engaged to pay, but that they and their heirs and lawful successors will be allowed to hold their estates at such assessment for ever." These were the words of the first of Lord Cornwallis's famous Regulations; and the second of them declared that "no power"—after the passing of these Regulations and their loyal acceptance by the zemindars or landholders—"will exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders by the regulation can be infringed, or the value of landed property affected." For nearly ninety years these rights have been scrupulously guarded by the sovereign power, though occasionally hungry or thriftless financiers have cast longing eyes on the wealth accumulated in Bengal by the beneficent operation of this righteous method of government. English honour and English honesty of purpose have hitherto respected the inviolability of these treasures; and it has been reserved for a Liberal Ministry and a Radical Viceroy to destroy the confidence of India in that honour and that honesty of purpose. Nor is it possible for Lord Ripon to allege that it is only the rich and the strong that he is proscribing and plundering by this legislation; for out of the 206,000 landowners of Bengal, no less than 197,000—or more than 95 per cent.—are peasant proprietors enjoying an income of less than £8 per annum! And these peasant proprietors are the men who will first of all be ruined by Lord Ripon's proposals; the Landholders' Association of Behar officially informed the Government, a few months ago, that the mere introduction of the Bill had brought down the selling value of all small estates to exactly one-half of what it had previously been—thereby ruining all those peasant proprietors whose lands were mortgaged or in any way at the mercy of creditors.

"And what is it," our readers will ask, "that Lord Ripon and Mr. Gladstone hope to effect by this wholesale devastation?" Well, it may be briefly replied that they apparently wish to assimilate the condition of this peaceful and prosperous Indian province to that of Ireland; for the Bengal Tenancy Bill proposes to apply to agricultural Bengal all, and more than all the most rasing conditions of Mr. Gladstone's recent Irish legislation. A considerable share of the proprietary rights in each estate is to be taken away from the landlord and given—not to the cultivating tenant, but—to any one who chooses to buy up the rights of existing tenants either as a commercial speculation or for the purpose of harassing a hated enemy! The income of every landowner in Bengal is to be virtually at the mercy of the English competition-wallah who happens to be the civil servant in charge of his district, who will not only fix rates of rent, but will also have the sole power of sanctioning any contracts between landlord and tenant. No one will be allowed, even if he wishes it, to be a tenant-at-will; and if a landlord wishes to free himself from the annoyance of the worst possible tenant-at-will, he will have to sue him in the courts for enhancement of rent, and then pay him "compensation for disturbance" at the monstrous rate of ten times the enhancement demanded. The extreme limit of rent that is to be legal—and this not unless the ubiquitous Government officer consents—is never to exceed one-fifth of the estimated annual value of the produce of the land. Mr. Seton-Karr authoritatively assured the Society of Arts last Friday that this maximum rent will often prove not sufficient to meet the revenue demand of the Government on the land; and yet, he might have added, if the landowner does not pay the uttermost farthing of this land-tax before sunset on the day it is due, he is immediately ruthlessly sold up under the inexorable "sunset law," one of the most terrible engines of public vengeance ever invented by a despotic Government. Fixity of tenure and fair

rents have already been peacefully established over about nine-tenths of the land of Bengal with the goodwill of the landlords; now they are to be thrust down the throats of these and all the other landlords of the province by the iron hand of the English Government; and, in addition, Lord Ripon insists on free sale and compensation for disturbance and abolition of freedom of contract, in defiance of all the traditions of Hindoo custom and even of Hindoo religion. Well may Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of Bengal, say in an official minute presented to the Government, "I confess I view with horror and dismay the revolutionary provisions of the present Bill," and after this honest expression of opinion from the highest judicial officer in India, perhaps we ought not to be surprised that Mr. Cross was compelled last week to confess, in answer to a question from Mr. Stanhope, that the minute of the Chief Justice of Bengal had been virtually burked.

Lord Ripon, by his abortive Ilbert Bill, has utterly exasperated the whole English community of India, official as well as non-official; and now by the confiscatory provisions of this Tenancy Bill he is endeavouring to break down and ruin the most influential and the most loyal of the natives of India. The petition of the Behar landholders, presented to Parliament a fortnight ago, and signed by every rajah and zemindar in the province, concluded with these eloquent words:—"Your petitioners would further respectfully say that they have done nothing to deserve such treatment at the hands of the British Government. They have always been conspicuously loyal to the British Crown during the times of difficulty at the beginning of the century; and during the more troublous days of 1857 the zemindars of Bengal and Behar placed themselves, their influence, and their wealth ungrudgingly at the disposal of the Government. But if this wealth and this influence is destroyed, to what class of the community will the Government in future look for support? If the zemindars, whose welfare has always been bound up with the British Government, are sacrificed to visionary theories, what class of the community will be able in future to repose with confidence on—what had up to the present time been inviolable—the honour and good faith of the British Government.—*Morning Advertiser.*"

INDIAN LAND AGITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GLOBE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to offer a few remarks regarding the paper on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which was read before the Society of Arts by Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, with Sir George Campbell, M.P., in the chair? It is hardly necessary to say that the paper was very able and very interesting to those who understand the subject of the Tenancy Bill, on which Mr. Seton-Karr is no mean authority. But the conclusion at which I arrived after listening to the paper, and to the animated discussion which followed, is that the attempt to push this bill through the Indian Legislative Council is premature. There seems to be hardly a single fact or position in connection with the proposed enactment which is not strongly disputed and contested. The leading points of the case may be stated briefly. What is the status of the zemindar or landlord? What is the status of the ryot or cultivator? Mr. Seton-Karr tells us most emphatically that it is essential to divest oneself of the idea that a landlord in Bengal corresponds to the English squire or owner in fee-simple. He says that "this attempted analogy, arising out of loose language, misleading translations, and forcible introduction of the English law of real property, though productive of some confusion and error, has long been abandoned by all but a very few." On the other hand, Mr. Charles Campbell, an old Bengal official, of experience very similar, and fully equal, to that of Mr. Seton-Karr, holds an exactly opposite opinion. He tells us the zemindar, or landlord, is a squire, and even more than a squire, and that all the language of the Indian Legislature in 1793 was intended to vest him with the equivalent of an estate in fee-simple. Which of these two witnesses are we to believe? It is rather suspicious that Mr. Seton-Karr has to explain away the laws of 1793 by accusing them of loose language and misleading translations, and the forcible introduction of the English law of real property. Is Mr. Seton-Karr aware of the interpretation which was put by Lord Lyndhurst in the Privy Council on the laws of 1793, as showing that the zemindars had an absolute dominion and ownership of the soil? Of course, this opinion of Lord Lyndhurst has now been disputed. But this violent difference of opinion and endless disputation is sufficient to show the danger of precipitating legislation, especially when the legislation is based on the assumption that the zemindar, or landlord, does not enjoy the status which he claims for himself. The tenor of the proposed Bill, called the Tenancy Bill, is to take away from the landlord certain rights which he foolishly and fondly believed to belong to him, and to convey them to the ryots and cultivators who have not asked for them, and have not been asked if they wished for them. The recent land legislation in Ireland provided the model on which the Bengal Tenancy Bill is framed, and if Mr. Barry, in his recent speech in the House of Commons, was correct in stating that the Irish land laws have only produced

the three D's—discontent, dissatisfaction, and disturbance—may it not be expected that like causes will lead to like effects in Bengal? What then, is the status of the ryot or cultivator in Bengal? Is he really oppressed and rack-rented, and does he need to be protected and to be presented with new rights and privileges? Here again, we are met with conflicting evidence. Mr. Seton-Karr tells us that he was a friend of the ryots and familiar with their ways and manners. Does he describe them as oppressed and down-trodden? Far from it. He represents them as almost substantial yeomen, and as capable of combining to resist the legitimate claims for rent of their landlords in Eastern Bengal. Nevertheless he would legislate in favour of these ryots, but he would leave the people, whom he calls sub-ryots, apparently meaning the actual labourers on the soil, to take care of themselves. Here he immediately provoked the opposition of Sir James Caird and Sir George Campbell, who declared that the legislation which did not provide for the welfare of the labouring classes would be incomplete and inefficient. Certainly, the new Tenancy Bill provides no protection for them, but it leaves them to be rack-rented by superior owners and by the money-lenders into whose grasp they may fall. I have encroached too much on your space, but I have merely touched the fringe of a vast subject, and have striven to show that legislation is premature so long as the leading facts and principles are in doubt and dispute. It was urged by some speakers that the time for legislation is ripe, because the subject has been under discussion for nine years. I venture to say that they are wrong. The discussion began in 1870, and is now in its fifteenth year of gestation. But I very much incline to agree with the remark of Sir James Caird, who in his recent book on India, has told us that "the lesson to be drawn from the opposite results which came under his cognisance would seem to be that the less the Government and the courts of law interfere in the relation between landlord and tenant, the more likely are they to be satisfactorily arranged by the mutual interests of the parties."—I am, yours truly,

March 10.

C. T. BUCKLAND.
Late Bengal Civil Service.

INDIAN LAND LEGISLATION.

In another column we print a letter on Lord Ripon's proposed land legislation, from one of the highest authorities on such matters. Mr. Buckland, it will be seen, contests the expediency of revolutionising the existing system, and it is easy to perceive, in spite of the studiously moderate tone of his letter, that he foresees danger ahead. As we said yesterday, when treating of the effect already produced on the native mind by Russia's annexation of Merv, it looks like sheer insanity to be pursuing a course certain to cause deep and lasting irritation among the most powerful class in the country. And all for what? Not to benefit the millions of cultivators, the real ryots, but to give larger profits to the middlemen and money-lenders. The ryots would remain just as much rack-rented and ground down as at present, while the land-owners would be made to hate British rule, by having their property confiscated for the advantage of people who are well able to look after their own interests. There is neither equity, nor humanity, nor statesmanship in the mad scheme, but, throughout, the same sort of fussy disposition to meddle and muddle which Lord Ripon exhibited in the Ilbert Bill. The Indian system of land tenure may be open to improvement in some points, but we do not hesitate to say that the Bengal Tenancy Bill would make matters worse, instead of better. If Lord Ripon cannot be restrained from experimental Socialism, the sooner he is recalled, the better for our Eastern Empire and the foundations on which it rests.—*Globe*.

THE INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION'S ESTIMATE OF THE TEA CROP.

We have received the following from Mr. Barton, Secretary to the Indian Tea Association. In their Circular of October 4, the General Committee gave a revised estimate of the Indian Tea crop of 1883, based on actual results to July 31, and they have now the pleasure to hand you a statement of the outturn of the crop prepared from final returns, kindly supplied by all firms interested in Tea. The figures are as follow:—

| | Revised estimate of Crop of 1883. | Actual outturn of Crop of 1883 by final returns. |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| | lbs. | lbs. |
| Assam | 29,081,520 | 29,152,104 |
| Cachyr and Syhet | 17,264,720 | 17,136,387 |
| Dai-jeling and Doon's | 9,827,003 | 9,153,104 |
| Chittagong and Chota Nagpore | 1,210,205 | 1,114,168 |
| Dehra Doon, Kumaon and Kangra Valley | 2,616,252 | 2,660,000 |
| | 50,000,000 | 59,215,763 |
| Against the total production of 1882, of say | | 59,000,000 |

Taking the requirements of Government and the local consumption to be 1,500,000 lb., and the shipments to Australia, America and other places to amount to 800,000 lb., there

would remain about 57,000,000 lb. of the crop of 1883 for export to Great Britain, against 54,000,000 lb. during the previous year.

Although the crops of the two past years have been nearly equal, the falling off in the shipments to Australia and America leaves an excess of 3,000,000 lb. to be exported to Great Britain during the current season.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

A CORRESPONDENT has just been published between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India on the constitutional robustness of candidates selected for the Civil Service of that country. The correspondence has grown out of an extract from a letter of the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State, dated Jan., 1882, to the effect that the Bombay service comprised several members who could not sustain the labour of district work. In reply to the Secretary of State, who desired full particulars of these cases, the Bombay Government forwarded a list of cases (not given in the return now published), and repeated their opinion that too many of the gentlemen sent out were not robust enough for work, adding that the advantages of the service were such that the Government had a right to expect the candidates to possess the necessary physical strength. A confidential inquiry was then ordered, and the Government of India transmitted to the Secretary of State the reports received from the several local Governments and administrations, who were instructed to state not only whether their experience resembled that of the Government of Bombay, but also whether the civilians selected and trained under the recent regulations were physically inferior to their predecessors. This circular was answered by reports from Bengal, the North West Provinces and Oude, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah, to the effect that the experience of Bombay has not been repeated in any other part of India.—*Times*.

TOUR EXPENSES.

THE "tour expenses" of the highest officials are a rather heavy item. In the first year of Lord Ripon's viceroyalty his peregrinations and those of his councillors cost the country no less than £90,856, while the travelling expenses of all the local Governments during the same period was £20,888. The latter sum is not excessive, but the Government of India were more extravagant than usual. The amount in 1880-81 was nearly double what it was in 1873-74, and more than treble the charge for 1874-75. The figures for the eight years ending 1880-81 are as follows:—1873-74, £47,576; 1874-75, £27,864; 1875-76, £66,269; 1876-77, £81,788; 1877-78, £75,785; 1878-79, £66,360; 1879-80, £67,960; 1880-81, £90,856. The most remarkable thing about these figures, next to the largeness of the amounts, is the extraordinary disproportion between the charge for 1874-75 (£27,864) and that for 1880-81 (£90,856). The figures are quoted from a volume of statistics, showing the receipts and disbursements of each presidency and province from April 1, 1873, to March 31, 1881, which has just reached us from the Department of Finance and Commerce. We see that during 1880-81 the cost of the Governor of Bombay's staff and household was £19,890. The cost of the staff and household of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in the same year was only £2,546, but the Bombay tour expenses were only £1,384, while those of Bengal were £5,243. In some cases the Bombay expenditure is lower than the public would wish it to be. For instance, in the last of the years under notice the Western Presidency spent only the beggarly sum of £337 upon Museums, while Bengal devoted £1,876 and Madras £1,458 to similar objects. The Natural History Society, who, we believe, are anxious to improve the Bombay Museum, should make a note of this fact.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR 1882-83.

THE full "Report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1883-83" has now reached us, and we observe that unusual pains have been taken to make the red-letter chapters as complete as possible. This portion of the work is re-written or revised once every ten years, and on the last occasion on which it was done the compiler was assisted, among others, by the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, who contributed a learned chapter on tribes and languages. That chapter has been omitted from this year's issue, but otherwise few changes have been made in the form of the work. Although the subjects of the contents are much the same as usual, some of them have been treated entirely afresh, such, for instance, as the historical summary, which is from the able pen of Mr. James Campbell, editor of the *Bombay Gazetteer*. The census chapter is, of course, also new, the contributor being Mr. Baines, Census Commissioner for this Presidency. The chapter of the "Form of Administration" has been revised by Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., and that on "Land Revenues" by Colonel G. A. Laughton, of the Revenue Survey. The other chapters deal with the physical features of the country, area, climate, and chief states; the civil divisions of British territory; the system of public instruction; literary societies and religious institutions; and all have an

parently been most carefully edited. We shall have other opportunities of noticing the report at length, but in the meantime we must congratulate the editor and compiler, Mr. Hamilton, on the admirable way in which he has performed his task.

SPRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE HON. A. B. MILLER.

HAVING regard to some of the most important incidents in the political history of India which have occurred during the last twelve months, the announcement of the appointment of Mr. A. B. Miller, as a member of the Bengal Council, which we are enabled to announce this morning, will be received with general and unqualified satisfaction. The services which he has been able to render to the country during the crisis through which it has recently passed, will render his presence at the Council Board, over which Mr. Rivers Thompson so ably presides, a source of special strength. Mr. Miller's usefulness in the Bengal Council will be specially important on account of the strong sympathy which is present in his mind with the growing commercial enterprises of Bengal, and which enables him to lend his wide and full legal experience to the cause of the promotion of the economical resources of the country. It is seldom that such a combination of practical experience and of enthusiastic desire to create new conditions of prosperity for a great community are to be found co-existent.

THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY.

THE most pronounced dogma of the present Liberal administration is an insistence on the reversal of every policy of the Beaconsfield Government in every part of the world. But a Nemesis is ever waiting upon the Gladstone Ministry compelling it to the adoption of the identical measures which it seeks to discredit. One such instance is now staring us in the face in reference to our Afghan Policy. We need not remind our readers that the late administration had resolved upon connecting our frontier beyond the Indus with Kandahar, by means of a railway, for strategical reasons, a portion of which work was commenced by the Indian authorities under Lord Lytton's Government. It will be in the recollection of every one that almost the first act of the present Gladstonian administration, on coming into power, was to stop all proceedings in that direction, and cease the preparations then being made for constructing a railway onwards from Sibi to Quetta and thence to Kandahar, as had been determined by the late Government, who regarded that position as one of paramount importance in dealing with the defence of our north west frontier against a Russian advance.

It is the ignominious fate of the present Ministry that events are for ever obtaining a mastery over them; and never are they found so weak and faltering as when endeavouring to depart from the lines of foreign policy laid down by their predecessors. It is even so with the Sibi-Kandahar railway. Nothing has been heard of this important military work, which had met with such ruthless condemnation for many months, yet for all that, it now appears that the Government are prepared to admit the necessity for carrying it on. A telegram lately informed us that "Mr. Gladstone, in replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Government had reconsidered the subject of railway communication with the north west frontier of India, to extend as far as Quetta."

It is scarcely credible that not only has the Government fully "reconsidered" the subject, but it has for months past been busily engaged in acting upon that reconsideration, and occupied in carrying out the policy it had so rashly and unwarrantably condemned in its predecessors? During the past cold season working parties have been employed in the continuation of the work rudely interrupted years ago, and which, but for the perversion of party policy, might by this time have been far on its way to Kandahar. As if ashamed of adopting a project previously condemned, the work has been proceeded with, and appears in the accounts under the designation of a military road, but it has been constructed for carrying rails, and with a view to the early working of this line, which we are now told has been "reconsidered;" an expert has been for months past engaged in the northern districts of Beluchistan, boring for petroleum, which it was known existed there, with a view to utilising it for fuel in a country where coal does not exist. These boring operations, we are assured, have proved successful, and the next reply which the Secretary of State for India will be in a position to give the parliamentary questioner will be that a cheap, convenient fuel supply has been found for the Beaconsfield-Gladstone railway to Kandahar!

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

OUR readers will recollect the famous declaration made by Sir Charles Dilke in March, 1881, during the Kandahar debate, when

he opportunely exploded a shell in the ranks of the opposition by informing the House that he was able to state "that the very first act of the new Emperor, upon ascending the throne, was to recall General Skoboleff to St. Petersburg, and to put a stop to all operations which that General had been conducting in Asia." This announcement, completely illusory as it was, served its purpose, which was to secure a parliamentary majority in favour of the evacuation of Kandahar. The Russians are again employing precisely the same tactics. As a concession to English susceptibilities with respect to the occupation of Merv, General Rosenbach has been sent to replace General Tcherniaeff in Turkestan. But we must remember that in 1881 the Russians were so far from stopping operations on Skoboleff's retirement to Europe, that they prosecuted them with renewed vigour, pushing beyond Geok Tepe to Askabad; for it is a recognised maxim of the Russian Government never to give up an inch of conquered territory. Under the direction of General Annenkoff, Director of Military transport, a railway was constructed from Michaelovsk on the Caspian to Kizil Arvat, a distance of 144 miles, while a good road was carried on a farther distance of 145 miles, to Askabad, where fortified barracks were constructed for the reception of 5,000 men. Skoboleff's successful campaign, combined with the opportune completion of the railway from Tiflis to Baku, the great oil port on the Caspian, had the effect of transferring the Russian base of operations in Central Asia from Turkestan to the Caucasus. In 1869 a colony, professedly commercial, was established at Krasnovodsk (now practically superseded by its neighbour Michaelovsk) on the south east shore of the Caspian, near the spot where the Oxus is held to have once debouched. The customary turbulence of the neighbouring Turcoman tribes afforded the Russians the excuse they sought for making reconnaissances into the interior, and the successive defeats experienced in 1877-78 and 1879 by General Lomakin led to Skoboleff's celebrated Geok Tepe campaign. A few months ago we heard that they were at the outskirts of Serakhs. Now we know they are at Merv. From Merv to Herat it is not a "far cry," only about 270 miles. Herat is the frontier city of Afghanistan, and even so Russophil a statesman as Lord Hartington recently declared that the approach of Russia to that frontier would necessarily be viewed with serious displeasure by Great Britain. So far this serious displeasure has only been displayed in accelerating the construction of the railway to Quetta, and it will be interesting during the present crisis to watch the further action of the Government of which Lord Hartington is a member, if not a very influential one. As things stand at present, the position of Russia in the Attak, where she commands the roads into Korassan, give her supreme political influence at the Court of Teheran. Once upon a time when the advancing Cossack loomed but a dim and misty figure in the far north, English influence reigned paramount in the councils of Persia. Those days are gone.

It is worthy of note that news of the submission of Merv came not from the British Embassy at Teheran, but from St. Petersburg. While Lord Beaconsfield guided the helm of State this country possessed a Consul at Asterabad, a Persian town within hail of the Russian naval station of Asharuda on the Caspian, a news-writer at Meshed, and an agent (Major Napier) on the Turkoman frontier. The advent to power of Mr. Gladstone, who had wholly surrendered his judgment of Russian designs to the wily influence of the female Cossack emissary, "O. K.," put an end to all these wise and necessary precautions. The English Press pointed out the successive stages of the Russian advance, and the English Government persistently denied the accuracy of each fresh statement. From either Merv or Serakhs, Russia is now potential mistress of Herat, which she could occupy in much less than half the time we should require to advance on it from Quetta. Any future attempt on the part of England to prevent the annexation of Constantinople will infallibly launch a Russian column on Herat, the effect of which on the population of India need not be here discussed. The Russian base at Askabad is only ten or twelve days distant from Tiflis, the head-quarters of the Caucasian army, which numbers even in peace time 150,000 men. From Askabad to Herat the distance is only 388 miles, and the engineer, Lessar, who surveyed the country right up to the gates of Herat, states that it is so level, the highest point he crossed being only 900 feet above the surrounding country, that a railway could be run all the way. The lofty and dangerous passes, with which Russophil writers and spouters used to block the way between Merv and Herat are proved to have no existence out of their own fertile imaginations. The Russian plea for her conquests in Central Asia—for her *par tatonnements* mode of advance—has invariably been the turbulence of the neighbouring nomad tribes, which necessitated the search for a quiet and settled frontier. The excuse will still serve her. Between Merv and Herat there remains the Sarik Turcomans and two tribes of Afghans, the Djemshidi and the Hazare, who will in due course be made to afford the ready apology from creeping up with gradual steps until the Cossack finds himself within easy bounding distance of the gates of Herat.—*Times of India*.

MAIL NEWS.

His Highness the Nizam was severely attacked by cholera on Saturday 1st inst., and for several hours was in a precarious condition. He is now rapidly recovering.

Two days before his attack he appointed a Privy Council consisting of Nawab Salar Jung and six other nobles of the State.

At a dinner given by the Resident of Hyderabad to the new Minister, Salar Jung, references were made in speeches by Mr. Cordery and Major Trevor to the attacks recently made upon them by a Calcutta newspaper. Major Trevor states for England on leave on the 7th inst.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will visit Umbal during the polo and race week. They will be the guest Colonel Bushman, 9th Lancers.

The offices of the Government of India will break up in Calcutta on the 14th inst., reassembling after the usual interval at Simla. The Viceroy will start for the hills on that date. The Bombay Government will assemble at Mahabeshwar on the 1st of April.

It has now been arranged that the Viceroy, and not the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, will close the exhibition, the ceremony taking place on Monday, the 10th inst.

The Governor of Bombay, Sir James Fergusson, visits Aden early next month.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab will leave Lahore for Simla on April 17.

The Hon. T. C. Hope goes to Quetta immediately, to confer with Sir R. Sandeman as to the extension of the railway to that place.

The Bombay Government have formally refused M. Joubert's offer to hold an exhibition there next autumn.

A Mahomedan, Mr. Saiyid Mahmud, has been appointed to a seat in the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have decided to send a memorial to the Viceroy on the subject of the extension of railways in India.

Professor Monier Williams left Bombay for England by the mail of the 7th inst. Mr. Wilfrid and Lady Anne Blunt left by the Italian mail on Saturday, March 1. Mr. Blunt's proposal to establish a Mahomedan university has been well received.

It is expected that Mr. Atkinson will officiate as Comptroller-General when Mr. Westland goes home to give evidence before the Select Committee on Indian Railways.

Principal Wordsworth, Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, has gone to Calcutta to confer with Lord Ripon about the terms of the proposed Educational Bill.

The members of the German Cholera Commission will shortly go back to Germany, but they hope to return to India next cold weather to investigate the subject of malaria.

Mr. A. B. Miller has been appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Mr. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E., has been re-appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras.

It is reported from Burma that Mogoung and Bamo have been taken by rebels, and that great agitation prevails in Mandalay. The news however, requires confirmation.

It was expected that the annual Financial Statement would be issued on the 11th inst.

Great festivities are to take place at Kolhapore on the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant, in connection with the adoption of Shremant Yeshwantroa Baba Saheb, son of the Chief of Kagal as Rajah of Kolhapore.

The new ruler of Jhalawar has been installed by Colonel Bradford, agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

The marriage of the Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan with a daughter of the Hon. Raja Gajapatee Rao, was celebrated in Madras on the 28th ult.

Small-pox is still raging at Madras. The epidemic has spread to Bangalore, and special precautions have been taken to protect the troops of the garrison.

The split in the Brahmo camp is widening.

The dismantlement of the Bangalore Fort has been finally ordered.

The Rev. Mr. Hildesley, Warden of the Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, has been appointed Principal of the Lawrence Asylum at Daltousie.

A rifle match between the Calcutta and Bombay Volunteers has resulted in a victory for the former by 113 points.

The crops in the south-western districts of the Punjab are perishing for want of rain. In the other districts rain has fallen and agricultural prospects are fair.

Messrs. G. Betjemann and Sons inform us that they have received a telegram announcing that their exhibit has been awarded a gold medal, together with a first class certificate, at the Calcutta Exhibition.

The publication of a revised code of regulations for the provision of clothing and necessaries for the Native Army of Bengal has been sanctioned.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, March 7.]

The Secretary of State has decided that the India medal with the North-West Frontier clasp shall be granted to all the survivors of the troops who took part in the operations under the command of Colonel A. Macdonell, C.B., against the Momands between the 5th December, 1863, and 2nd January, 1864.

Major-General Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras Army, and Major W. H. Yates, Bombay Army, have been placed on the list of lieutenant generals.

Lieutenant-General Lucas of the Bombay Staff Corps has been transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

The formation of a volunteer corps in Assam, to be designated the Sibsagar Mounted Rifles, has been sanctioned.

The designation of the Behar Mounted Rifles has been changed to the Behar Light Horse.

THE VICEROY.—The Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 14th instant for Simla, and travels *via* Puttiala. His Excellency will arrive in Simla on the 22nd.

The head-quarters of the Bombay Army, it is expected, will be established at Mahabeshwar about the 8th instant.

The I.G.S. Malabar, on her next voyage from Bombay to England, will call at Aden with a company of the East Essex Regiment at present stationed at Sitabuldee. The Malabar will leave Bombay on the 3rd of April with N Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, time-expired men, and invalids, in addition to the company of the East Essex.

The company of Madras Sappers and Miners under orders for Aden in relief of the company of Bombay Sappers will embark at Bombay in one of the Indian Government steamers about the middle of March. The same vessel, on her return voyage, will bring to India the company of Bombay Sappers and a number of European and native details from Aden.

J Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery arrived at Ahmednagar from Ahmedabad and Baroda on the 24th ult.

The 1st Regiment of Sind Horse arrived in Jacobabad from the Quetta district on the 19th ult.

Captain C. H. Rickards, No. 3 Battery Scottish Division, has been appointed to do duty with No. 2 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division, Royal Artillery.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain H. C. C. D. Simpson, lately promoted into the No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, Portsmouth, with Captain M. Beresford, 5th Battery 1st Brigade Western Division, Bengal.

Captain F. Leigh, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, having resigned his commission, has been appointed paymaster of the corps, with the honorary rank of captain.

A proposition by the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps to form a band of native musicians, with State aid, has been negatived by the Government of India.

Colonel Hastings Fraser, military secretary to the Residency of Hyderabad, proceeded to England in yesterday's mail-steamer on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Colonel Laughton, M.S.C., deputy commissioner Basim district, has been promoted to colonel.

Surgeon James, medical officer, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Ellichpur, is appointed to the civil medical charge of that district, vice Surgeon Swaine, of the 2nd Infantry, removed to Hingoli.

Lieutenant E. G. Nicolls, R.A., 1st Brigade, has been appointed subaltern of No. 3 Field Battery, in the room of Lieutenant Marrett, transferred to the 4th Infantry, H. C., Bolarum.

Colonel Hastings Fraser, M.S.C., who has held the appointment of military secretary to the resident at Hyderabad since January, 1869, has obtained a final furlough to Europe, and will retire on the expiry of his leave. Captain Gilchrist, of the cavalry, is now officiating as secretary. Colonel Fraser obtains the Colonel's allowance in January next.

The wing of the 4th N.I. which was sent to Sylhet several weeks ago during the Lushai scare, will return to Alipore shortly.

Colonel W. A. Baker, Royal Engineers, Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, and formerly chairman of the Port Trust, retires from the service this month, and will probably be succeeded by a civilian member of the department. Colonel Baker leaves for England by the mail steamer of the 28th of March.

Surgeon-Major Barker, acting medical officer Marine Battalion, goes to Rajkot as civil surgeon.

Major W. F. Prideaux, agent to the Governor-General with the King of Oudh, and superintendent of political pensions, contemplates taking leave shortly to England. Captain Hope, of the Foreign Department Secretariat, may possibly fill the vacancy thus caused.

The Government of India has replied to a recent application for an allowance towards the maintenance of a volunteer band by expressing its regret at being unable to entertain this or any similar request.

Sub Lieutenant E. J. King, Calcutta Artillery Naval Volunteers, A Battery, has been promoted lieutenant, *vice* G. M. Anderson, resigned.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1884.

OUR PROTECTIONIST GOVERNMENT, AND THE SILVER DUTIES.

THE deputation from the East India Association has waited on Mr. Childers, in the vain hope of shaming the Gladstone Government out of its disgraceful determination to exclude Indian silver manufactures from the English market by a tariff and regulations that are virtually prohibitive. The benefits of Free Trade are appreciated by Radicals, when they catch the votes of Lancashire producers, and when the only sufferers are the Indian taxpayers—as in the case of the Indian Import Duties. But when Free Trade means a reciprocal benefit, to be conferred on Indian silver craftsmen in the shape of the encouragement of the beautiful Indian art-work in silver—the said Indian craftsmen possessing no votes, and only one or two champions in Parliament—a Radical Government fears lest the sacrifice of a few thousand pounds of English revenue might “injuriously affect Imperial fiscal arrangements!” Such is the contemptible hypocrisy with which the appeals are met, of those who desire to see this exceedingly trifling reciprocity offered by England to India in the name of Free Trade! With a Radical Government, no argument has force that does not rest on voting power; hence, it is vain for the East India Association to point out how valuable are likely to be the effects of this very slight concession, not only on the development of the Indian silver-manufacture, but also on the course of exchange. What does Mr. Childers care if the rupee goes down to sixpence? It is the Indian revenue, not the English, that suffers from the depreciation of silver; and to a Radical, the belief that England and India, as both members of one grand Imperial Federation, ought equally to feel an injury inflicted on either, is a hateful sentiment smacking of Imperialism.

But will Parliament, will the generous British nation,

allow India to be thus shamelessly wronged? The British nation is generous at heart, in spite of the apparent prevalence for the last four years of a sordid Radicalism. We earnestly appeal to every Member of Parliament who has any care for the national honour—who has any regard even for national decency—to put down a notice of motion on this subject. There are now nearly twenty members in the House of Commons, who either know something personally of India, or have demonstrated in their public life an intelligent interest in Indian affairs. If each one of these twenty members were to put on the paper some such notice as this:—“Upon the occasion of the introduction of the Budget, to move that the duties on Indian gold and silver plate be abolished;”—we verily believe that the conscience of this wretched Government would at last be roused. Pachydermatous the Ministry undoubtedly is, beyond all precedent. But such a motion as that we suggest, would assuredly pierce the official hide; for it would draw the attention of the country at large to the hypocrisy of Radical professions, and to the flimsy nature of the excuses by which Mr. Gladstone's Ministry justifies its neglect of Indian interests.

INDIA, EGYPT, AND THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

THE letter that appears in Monday's *Times* from Mr. Egmont Hake—whose name will carry just weight in India, as in England—must render it impossible for Mr. Gladstone's Government to descend to the infamy of handing over Khartoum, and the key of the slave trade of the Soudan, to that prince of slave-drivers, Zebehr Pasha. It is sufficient humiliation for us as a nation, that such a proposition should have been entertained for a moment; but the fact is of a piece with the other disgraceful incidents which have marked the miserable weakness and vacillation of the Ministry throughout this Soudanese muddle. It is galling for Englishmen to be told by the *Bombay Native Opinion* that General Gordon's slavery proclamation is “a disgusting guarantee,” and “a piece of moral turpitude,” and by the *Mahomedan Observer*, that all the recent troubles are due “to the vacillating and uncertain policy of the British Government.” But the sting of these observations lies in the fact that there is a certain substratum of truth underlying them; and we believe that patriotic Indians, as well as patriotic Englishmen, look forward with pleasure to that change of Government which alone is likely to lead to such a change of policy, as will enable the loyal subjects of Her Majesty to look with satisfaction on the situation in Africa.

We have always maintained, and shall continue to maintain, that the Queen of England and Empress of India has no more loyal subjects than the bulk of the Indian populations. In this respect, no record could possibly be clearer or more honourable than that of the zemindars, and the upper classes generally, of Bengal. And we believe that even the mischief-making policy of Lord Ripon, utterly ruinous and disastrous as its effects have been on a small section of the population, has not been able materially to affect the loyalty of any beyond that small and insignificant section. Unhappily, however, the worst effects of Lord Ripon's frenzied attempts to gain popularity for himself at the expense of his countrymen and of the Empire, have shown themselves among some of the ablest and most promising

members of that important class known as, "Young Bengal." To this fact alone, we believe, is due that deplorable attitude of a portion of the native press towards English difficulties in the Soudan, and towards the Russian advance on Merv, to which the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* draws attention this week. But the significance of that attitude is very grave indeed, and sufficient in itself to condemn Lord Ripon's incendiary policy.

On the Russian advance to Merv we are told that "the more rabid native newspapers, assuming the rôle of a candid friend, have taken upon themselves to lecture England on her duty to India, and on the necessity of making concessions to the people, so as to secure their friendship and assistance, now that Russia is at her gates." And we learn further that the native press generally expresses great satisfaction "at the resolution of the Government not to employ Indian troops in the Soudan." What a contrast is all this to that outburst of ardent Imperial loyalty, with which was received, in every province and every district of India, the news that Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton had determined to send our gallant Indian troops to Malta, with the view of giving them the opportunity of fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with their English comrades against the Russian enemy! We verily believe that there was hardly a native paper in India, whether printed in English or in the Vernacular, that did not express on that memorable occasion, not merely satisfaction, but patriotic ardour and national pride in the expedition. But now, alas! after nearly four years of Lord Ripon's pernicious influence, we find Mr. Ilbert's warmest supporter in the Native Press declaring that "the English are in Egypt ostensibly for the benefit of the Egyptian people, but really for the benefit of the foreign bondholders, whose demands have converted Egypt into a veritable desert." And to this, the *Bombay Native Opinion* sneeringly adds that "the charm of British success lies not so much in its guns as in its gold." These phrases betray a spirit that is anything but patriotic; and it is noteworthy that they are used by the very papers that have been loudest in their praises of Lord Ripon personally, and in their demands for an extension of Lord Ripon's viceroyalty.

Very different, it is almost needless to say, is the tone of those leaders of Native public opinion who have never bowed the knee to the Radical Baal. The *Hindoo Patriot* has been the most powerful supporter of Lord Ripon's "Ilbert Bill" policy; and that support, undoubtedly founded on national and patriotic feeling, has been given in a way that has commanded the respect even of those who considered it mistaken—and has been worth more to Lord Ripon's Government than that of a score of ignorant or scurrilous journalistic sycophants. And the *Patriot* now discusses the troubles in the Soudan in precisely the same spirit as that in which they would be discussed by any high-class journal in London; and with precisely the same feelings of patriotism.

Fort Maekeson will in future be inspected by the General Officer commanding the Peshawur District, and Fort Abazai by the Brigadier General commanding the Punjab Frontier Force. Abazai is garrisoned by the Corps of Guides, and there is only an open country between it and Mardan; whereas the Indus with its numerous branches and the Swat River runs between Abazai and Peshawur.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 1.)

AGNEW—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. F. Agnew, barrister at law, to be Recorder of Rangoon, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment.

FOX, Mr. C. E., barrister at law, is appointed to officiate as Government Advocate, British Burma, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, or until further orders.

COWELL—SNADDEN—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the following persons in British Burma to perform the functions of Notaries Public under that Act:—Mr. D. Cowell, advocate, and Mr. C. Snadden, advocate.

KELLEHER, Mr. J., of the Bengal Civil Service, to the district and sessions judge of Sylhet, and sessions judge of Cachar in Assam, on the retirement from the service of Mr. H. Muspratt, C.S.

HORTON—The services of the Rev. F., B.A., Chaplain of Nowgong, Bundelcund, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, with effect from Jan. 9.

HAMMOND—The Rev. B. A., M.A., is appointed to be chaplain of Nowgong, Bundelcund, with effect from Jan. 9.

The following temporary promotions are made among conservators of forests during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Mr. B. Ribbentrop, conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in the Punjab, with effect from Jan. 5:—

HOME—Mr. A. L., conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in Bengal, to officiate in the 2nd grade of conservators of forests.

WILD—Mr. A. E., deputy-conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, to officiate in the 3rd grade of conservators of forests and to have charge of the Forest Department in the Punjab.

The following Brigade Orders, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated Jan. 8, are confirmed:—

GERARD—Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain (Brevet Lieut. Colonel), M. G. Gerard, C.B., Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, the following officiating appointments are made, subject to confirmation, and from date of assuming charge:—

Captain (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) M. G. Gerard, C.B., to officiate as second in command; Captain A. Masters to officiate as 2nd squadron commander; Lieut. H. W. Hughs to officiate as 3rd squadron commander; and Lieut. J. B. Edwards to revert to his duties as squadron officer.

COBB—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. B. Cobb as Vice and Deputy Consul-General for the United States of America, at Calcutta.

RITZ—It is hereby notified that the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Alfred Ritz as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, at Calcutta, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

KITTS—The services of Mr. E. J. Kitts, C.S., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad assigned district, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

The following changes are made in the Bérar commission, with effect from Jan. 14, consequent on the return from furlough of Major H. de P. Kennick, assistant commissioner of the 2nd class:—

RENNICK, Major H. de P., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

THOMPSON, Major R. S., officiating assistant commissioner of the 1st class, to revert to his substantive grade of assistant commissioner of the 2nd class.

GERARD, Lieut. Col. M. G., C.B., squadron commander, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, and officiating second in command of the 2nd Regiment, is appointed to be political assistant, Poona, with effect from Jan. 13.

KEENE, Mr. H. G. H., officiating assistant controller, British Burma, having been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for eight months, made over charge of his duties on Feb. 19, and availed himself of the leave from the 20th idem.

ATKINS—The services of 1st Class Apothecary Charles Atkins are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Rajputana Malwa Railway at Sabarmati, vice Assistant Apothecary J. W. Hogan, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

BECKETT, Major W. H., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Sibi division, and joined his appointment on Jan. 11.

RICE, Mr. G. S. E., probationer in the traffic candidate class of the Superior State Railway Revenue Establishment, is posted to the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway.

TREVOR, Mr. A. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Feb. 4.

HARTT, Mr. W. E., 2nd class of the Superior Revenue Establishment

of State Railways, Traffic Department, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

HEARSEY, Mr. C. C., 1st grade officer, is permitted to resign the service from Feb. 24.

LAMBERT—The general management of the construction of the State Railway from Guntacul to Bezvara, and from Tirupati to Nellore, having been placed under the Director General of Railways, the services of Mr. H. Lambert, engineer in chief of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, and Mr. F. L. Dibblee, engineer in chief of the Cudapah-Nellore State Railway, are also placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

POPE, Mr. A. W. U., Class 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is transferred from the establishment under the chief commissioner, British Burma, to that under the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

HARTT, Mr. W. E., Class 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, to that under the Director General of Railways.

MURRAY, Major H. Y., executive engineer, 1st grade Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, Class 3 and secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Lieut. Col. R. G. Smith, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The following officers attached to British Burma are transferred temporarily to State railways, and their services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways:—

KNAPP—CONCANNON—Mr. C. C. B. Knapp, assistant engineer, 1st grade, and Mr. T. Concannon, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

HOSKEN, Lieut. C. R., R.E., examiner of accounts, is appointed examiner of State railway accounts, Central Provinces.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

HAMILTON, Lieut. G. F. D., East Surrey Regiment, wing officer, 39th N.I., July 5, 1882.

BROOKE, Captain A. W., York and Lancaster Regiment, wing officer, 17th N.I., July 11.

WRIGHT, Major General T., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, vice Lieutenant General W. T. Hughes, C.B., whose term of service on the staff has expired, dated Feb. 21.

The undermentioned officers are confirmed in the appointment of Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, with effect from the dates specified:—

FOSS, Lieutenant K. M., Jan. 3.

CARRUTHERS, Lieutenant G. A., and H. Wharry, Feb. 9.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

TEMPLER, Lieutenant H., 5th Punjab Cavalry, squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Captain C. F. Gambier, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

ADAMS, Lieut. R. B., (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be quartermaster, vice Capt. M. C. Cooke-Collis, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

MANIFOLD, Lieut. J. F., R.A., No. 2 Mountain Battery, 2nd subaltern, No. 3 Mountain Battery, to be 1st subaltern, vice Lieut. C. P. Triscott, appointed to the Ordnance Department.

POLLOCK—DOBBIN—Lieut. J. A. H. Pollock, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Capt. A. C. Bunny, who vacates the appointment on promotion; and Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbin, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. J. A. H. Pollock.

GONLIFF, Lieut. E. W., 6th Punjab Infantry, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Captain E. B. J. Vaughan, who vacates his appointment on promotion.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

WRIGHT, Lieut. E. L., 2nd Cavalry, officiating squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to be squadron officer and adjutant, vice Captain W. J. Bird, seconded.

WINTER, Lieut. F. J., No. 1 Field Battery R.A., officiating subaltern, vice Captain W. A. Urquhart, appointed commandant.

HATTON, Lieut. A., 1st Infantry, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant, vice Captain F. S. Sorell, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

WAY, Col. T. H., 4th Infantry, wing commander and second in command, to be commandant, vice Col. J. P. Pedler, whose tenure of that appointment has expired, and Captain F. D. Welchman, wing officer to be wing commander and second in command, vice Col. T. H. Way.

KING, Sub-Lieut. E. J., Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers, A Battery, to be lieut. vice Lieutenant G. McD. Anderson, resigned.

The names of the following officers of the Indian Staff Corps are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 10, 1881:—

Placed on the list of Lieut. Generals:—Major General Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras.

Placed on the list of Lieut. Colonels:—Major W. H. Yates, half-pay, Bombay; Major (now Lieut. Col.) H. W. Hastings, Madras; Major (now Lieut. Col.) H. W. Webster, Bengal; Major (now Lieut. Col.) G. S. Hills, Bengal; Major (now Lieut. Col.) C. J. Durand, Bengal; and Major (now Lieut. Col.) H. G. Pritchard, Madras.

In consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of the undermentioned officers on the dates specified:—

Lieut. General A. W. Lucas, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, Jan. 1; Lieut. General F. C. Maisey, Bengal Infantry, July 16; Major General W. M. Cafe, V.C., Bengal Infantry, July 16; Colonel (Major General on the Indian Gradation List) H. S. Obbard, Bengal Staff Corps, July 20; Lieut. General W. H. Watts, Madras Infantry; Major General (now Lieut. General) G. T. Radcliffe, Madras Cavalry,

Aug. 1; and Colonel (Major General on the Indian Gradation List) J. Doran, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Oct. 2.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—
Brevet.—To be Lieut. Colonels—Major A. Curtois, Madras General List, Cavalry, in succession to Colonel (Major General on the Indian Gradation List) W. E. White, Madras Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, since deceased, May 31.

JACKSON, Major G. C., Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major General now Lieut. General H. B. Stevens, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, dated July 16.

ROBERTS, Major A. W., Bengal General List Cavalry, in succession to Major General now Lieut. General J. Buchanan, Madras Cavalry transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, dated July 16.

YATES, Major H. A., Madras General List Cavalry, in succession to Col. Major General on the Indian Gradation List, C. F. Hicks, Bengal Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, dated Oct. 24.

NEWBERRY, Major F. M., Bengal General List Cavalry, in succession to Major General F. Mardall, Madras Staff Corps, deceased, dated Dec. 10.

KITCHEN, Major W. D. B., Madras General List, Cavalry, in succession to Col. (Major General on the Indian Gradation List) A. B. Marsack, Madras Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, dated Dec. 16.

MURRAY, Major H. Y., Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieut. General A. W. Lucas, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, dated Jan. 1.

GRAHAM, Major A. W., Bengal General List, Infantry, in succession to Major General J. M. Earle, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, dated Jan. 1.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
BIDDULPH, Major J., Bengal S.C., Feb. 24, Brevet, to be lieut. col. BUCKINGHAM, Mr. J., Sibsagar Mounted Rifles, to be major commandant.

FURLONGHS.

JONES, Mr. W. B., C.S.I., C.S., chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, is granted furlough for six months, with effect from March 20, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

AVES, Mr. W. E. C., 1st grade officer, I.G.S. Patrick Stewart, is granted twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

FITZGERALD, Surg. Major E. A., private affairs for 334 days.

MCLEOD, Surg. Major K., M.D., professor of surgery, Medical College, and ex-officio first surgeon to the College Hospital, Calcutta, private affairs, for one year and 140 days.

LETHBRIDGE, Surg. Major A. S., M.D., inspector general of gaols, Bengal, private affairs, for one year and 182 days.

MACDONALD, Surg. D. P., M.D., 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, private affairs, for one year and 182 days.

DARWIN, 1st class assistant apothecary R. T., private affairs, for one year.

HERVEY, Capt. C. G. B., Bengal S.C., sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, is granted leave in India, private affairs, for 182 days, the first 90 days being on full pay.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

LITTLE, Lieut. C.B., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Captain F. B. Bradshaw, appointed adjutant of the 3rd Battalion, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief, dated Nov. 16.

WORLEDGE, Lieut. J. F., 7th Native Infantry, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Barrow, vacated on promotion, dated Dec. 30; Lieut. A. Elderton, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Worledge, dated Feb. 1.

PRITCHARD, Lieut. A. B., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Hewett, vacated on promotion, dated 30th Dec.

BARTER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. B. St. J. Barter, Lincolnshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been removed.

BENSON, Capt. F. W., is posted to Lucknow as garrison instructor.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—
JOHNSON—Sirhind division order, dated Jan. 23, directing Col. A. C. Johnson, C.B., Royal Artillery, to assume command of the division, vice Lieut. Gen. W. T. Hughes, C.B., vacated on completion of tour, with effect from Jan. 22.

FURLONGHS.

LOWRY—The leave to England on private affairs, granted to Lieut. R. T. G. Lowry, 1st Dragoon Guards, is extended to July 10.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

BARROW, Lieut. Col. S. D., 10th Bengal Lancers (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from March 20 to Sept. 20.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BROADWOOD, Lieutenant R. G., for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HARVEY, Major J. J., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

LAPHAM, Quartermaster M. U. F., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for six months, on private affairs.

SAWYER, Surgeon R. H. S., Army Medical Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
CHARD, Major W. W., 201 Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for six months on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 27.)

COXHEAD, Mr. T. E., officiating magistrate and collector, Burdwan, acted in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors from 11th ult. to 8th inst., both days inclusive.

JENKINS, Mr. T. L. L., assistant magistrate and collector, Jehanabad, is transferred to Shahabad, and appointed to have charge of the Buxar sub division of that district.

STEWART, Mr. E., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, leave for one month from date he may avail himself of it.

MULLER, Mr. W. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Furreedpore, and to have charge of the Goalundo sub division of that district.

BIGNELL—The services of Mr. R. A. D'O. Bignell, assistant superintendent of police, are placed at the disposal of the Cooch Behar State, from Jan. 18.

GRAHAM, Mr. G. D., assistant superintendent of police, leave for two and a half months, from date he may be relieved of the special duty on which he is at present employed.

JUDGE, Mr. A. S., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Malda, to act in 1st grade of assistant superintendent of police during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. S. Schurr.

KAYE, Mr. E. St. G., assistant superintendent of police, Manbhoom, to act in 1st grade of assistant superintendent of police from Dec. 17.

HOERNLE, Dr. H. F. R., officiating principal of the Calcutta Madrisa, to be principal of the Calcutta Madrisa College from Feb. 1.

DRUMMOND, Mr. H. F., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Monghyr, Behar agency, to act as sub-deputy opium agent of Tehta, during absence of Mr. J. D. Savi.

O'BRIEN, Surg. Major J., officiating civil surgeon, Shahabad, to act as professor of surgical and descriptive anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, during absence of Surg. Major D. O'C. Raye.

BRUCE—The Lieutenant Governor appoints Mr. W. D. Bruce to be a commissioner of the town of Calcutta, vice Mr. H. A. Adkin, resigned.

NOSWORTHY, Mr. H. M. S., to be an honorary magistrate for the bench at the sudder station of the Darjeeling District, and is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class, appointing Mr. Nosworthy to be an honorary magistrate for the Kurseong Bench.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions and reversions in the engineer establishment of the Public Works Department:—

MILLS—Mr. C. A., from executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer 4th grade, from May 1, permanent (a).

NORMAN—Mr. M. J. J. P., from executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer 4th grade, from May 1, permanent (a).

ROGERS—Mr. A. C. C., from executive engineer 4th grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, permanent (a).

DOUGLAS—Mr. F. M. S., from executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary), to executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, permanent (a).

INGLIS—Mr. W. A., from executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary), to executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, permanent (a).

TAYLOR—Mr. C., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer 4th grade, from Nov. 28, permanent (a).

STEPHEN—BOASE—Mr. K. H. Stephen and Mr. J. T. Boase, from assistant engineers, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineers, 1st grade, from May 1, permanent.

MARTYR—THOMSON—Mr. C. C. Martyr and Mr. A. S. Thomson, from assistant engineers, 2nd grade, to assistant engineers, 1st grade, from May 1, sub pro tem.

MARTYR, Mr. C. C., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Nov. 28, permanent.

LEES, Mr. O. C., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade, from Nov. 28, sub pro tem.

CANTOPHER, Mr. B. W., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Nov. 28, temporary.

CLEGHORN, Mr. J. P., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Dec. 1, temporarily.

CLEGHORN, Mr. J. P., reverted from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Jan. 24.

CLAY, Mr. W. M., magistrate and collector, Khoolna, furlough for a period of six months, from April 1, or subsequent date.

SMITH, Mr. E. McL., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Pakour, Sonthal Pergah, leave for ten days, from 26th prox.

PETERSON, Mr. H. P., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Buxar, Shahabad, furlough for twenty months from 15th prox.

STACK, Mr. G. A., professor, Patna College, leave for two months and fifteen days from date he avails himself of it.

SAVI, Mr. J. D., sub deputy opium agent, Tehta, Behar Agency, leave for three months from 15th prox. or subsequent date.

RAMSAY, Mr. J., Executive engineer, 1st grade, Nagpore Railway Surveys, is granted by the Secretary of State a further extension of three months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of furlough granted June 18.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 1.)

MAKETT, Major J. R., subordinate judge, 1st grade, to officiate as district judge of Rae Bareilly during the absence on deputation of Mr. Saiyid Mahmud.

From March 7, or subsequent date:—

DENNISTON, Mr. J. L., joint magistrate, Moradabad, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Gazipur.

AIKMAN, Mr. R. S., officiating magistrate and collector, Etah, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Aligarh.

WARD, Mr. G. E., magistrate and collector, Aligarh, to officiate as commissioner, Jhansi Division, during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. Kaye.

CHARLTON, Surgeon Major W. J., A.M.D., having returned from the Meerut Camp of Exercise, is re-appointed to the charge of the civil medical duties at Muttra, from Feb. 13.

From Jan. 9, the date on which Mr. W. Young received charge of the Allahabad Judgeship—Mr. W. H. Hudson, officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.

From Jan. 22, the date on which he made over charge of the Moradabad Judge's office—Mr. J. L. Denniston, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. W. Hoey, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Mr. T. R. Wyer, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. C. L. M. Eales, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

From Jan. 22, the date on which he received charge of his office—Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. P. Gray, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

From Jan. 24, the date on which he made over charge of the office of secretary to the Board of Revenue, North West Provinces—Mr. C. J. Connell to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. H. G. Pearse, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade (on privilege leave), to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. J. Macpherson, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. A. M. W. Shakespeare, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

BARRY, Mr. W., district and sessions judge, is transferred from Jaunpur to Banda.

THORNHILL, Mr. E. B., district and sessions judge, is transferred from Aligarh to Jaunpur.

BRERETON, Mr. W. R. J., deputy conservator of forests, on return from furlough, is posted to the charge of the Ranikhet Forest Division of the Central Circle.

BRYANT, Mr. F. B., assistant conservator, on being relieved by Mr. W. R. J. Brereton, to be placed on special duty in connection with the demarcation of forests in Garhwal.

JOSEPH, Mr. G. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Benares to the Allahabad Provincial Division.

HAWKINS, Mr. R. W. L., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the Aligarh division, Ganges Canal, to the 3rd division, Betwa Canal, vice Mr. E. W. S. Douglas, executive engineer, proceeding on furlough.

HILL, Mr. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Mainpura division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed on Feb. 16, the departmental standard examination in Hindustani.

SWIFT, Mr. G. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed on Nov. 5, the lower standard examination in Hindustani.

STRACHEY, Mr., assistant engineer, is posted to the Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal.

GORDON, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed on Feb. 16, the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

FURLONGHS.

RICHARDSON, Mr. W. P., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Bulandshahr division, Ganges Canal, is granted six months' furlough on private affairs, from April 1.

DOUGLAS, Mr. E. W. S., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., is granted furlough for six months from April 1.

HODGES, Mr. R. N., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Cawnpore and Farukhabad State Railway extension, is granted furlough for six months from April 20.

CADDELL—The special leave on urgent private affairs for six months granted to Mr. A. Caddell, C.S., is hereby commuted to ordinary furlough.

POWLETT, Mr. C. J., C.S., magistrate and collector, Basti, has been granted leave on urgent private affairs for five months from April 10.

MCLEAN, Mr. J. J., assistant commissioner, Jhansi, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from April 6.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 1.)

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Betul to Jubbulpore. Mr. Nedham assumed charge of his duties at Jubbulpore on the 28th ult.

JACKSON, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant a license to the Rev. Geo. W. Jackson, Wesleyan Minister, Jubbulpore, to solemnise marriages in the Central Provinces.

LEEFE, Mr. C. O., assistant engineer, reported his return from leave on the 14th ult.

The following transfers of inspectors are ordered, consequent on the appointment of Mr. Inspector Hurst to officiate as district superintendent of police, Chanda:—

MCGUIRE, Mr. J. D., from Saugor to Jubbulpore.

BUGGY, Mr. R. A., from Mandla to Saugor.

FASLEY, Mr. W., European Constable, Railway Police, Wardha, appointed to officiate inspector in the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. J. Hurst on deputation, and is posted to Mandla.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Feb. 16.)

CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. M., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for British Burma.

HILDEBRAND, Mr. A. H., officiating deputy commissioner, received charge of the Tharrawady district from Mr. W. C. Midwinter, deputy commissioner, on Oct. 10.

BAYNE, Mr. C. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of the Yandoon and Pantanaw sub-divisions, Thongwa district, on Jan. 24.

MOLLOY, Mr. E. H., assistant district superintendent of police, relinquished charge of the police of the Myede sub-division, Thayetmya district, on Jan. 30.

SHAW, Mr. G. W., assistant commissioner, relinquished charge of the Sittang sub-division, Shwegyin district, on Jan. 20.

BAKER, Surgeon O., received medical charge of the Akyab district from Mr. C. W. E. Foster, on Jan. 29.

HUGHES, Major W. G., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Kyaukpau to the charge of the Toungoo district.

JENKINS, Captain T. M., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is posted temporarily to the charge of the Toungoo district, pending the arrival of Major Hughes.

RAIKES, Captain F. G., officiating deputy commissioner, on his return from privilege leave is transferred from Kyaukpau to the charge of the Hanthawady district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Hugh, or until further orders.

GREY, Captain W. F. H., officiating deputy commissioner, on his return from privilege leave, is transferred from Henzada to the charge of the Kyaukpau district.

KRAUSS—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. H. Krauss of his commission as captain in the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

POPE, Mr. A. W. U., made over, and Mr. A. E. Adie assumed, charge of the office of Traffic Superintendent, Burma State Railway, on Feb. 5.

JAMES, Mr. H. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Hanthawady to the Akyab Division.

CHENNEL, Mr. J. A., sub-engineer, 2nd grade, Rangoon Division, has passed the colloquial test in the Burmese language.

COX, Mr. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, joined the Tavoy Division on the 6th inst.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 26.)

COLEMAN, Mr. G. D., to be secretary of the Monegar Choultry, Madras.

MORGAN—The services of Brigade Surg. W. H. Morgan are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SMITH—The services of Lieut. Col. J. M. Smith, M.S.C., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as magistrate and president of the municipality, Bangalore, without prejudice to his present appointment as officer in charge of pensioners at that station.

HAY, Col. A. C., to be a lay trustee of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, in the place of Sir J. D. Gordon.

BORMHEAD, Major, commandant of the depot, to be a lay trustee of the Church at Poonamallee.

The Revs. A. C. Taylor, J. Smithwhite, and J. Jollie have been permitted to return to duty by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

PLUNKETT, Mr. C. E., to act as deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, Ootacamund, during the absence of Mr. Pritchard on leave, or until further orders.

The following transfer is ordered :—

CLERK, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, substantive pro tem., from the Vizagapatam division to the 4th Circle for duty in the Coimbatore division.

MILITARY.

ROWLANDS—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major General H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., being placed on the Staff of the Army in India, with a view to his commanding a division in the Madras Presidency, in succession to Lieut. General W. Panya, C.B., who will vacate on April 21, 1884.

The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval :—

SIMPSON—WHITLOCK—Major R. J. B. Simpson and Major C. J. T. Whitlock to be Lieut. Colonels, Feb. 20.

SHERARD, Lieut.-Colonel R. C., to be captain, Feb. 22.

CHALONEL, Lieut.-Colonel T. H. T., Madras Cavalry, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SMITH—The services of Lieut. Colonel J. M. Smith, S.C., in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Bangalore are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Political Department for employment as magistrate and president of the Municipality Bangalore, without prejudice to his present appointment.

MORGAN—The services of Brigade Surg. W. H. Morgan are replaced temporarily at the disposal of H. E. the Commander in Chief. The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal

of the Public Department :—Surgeon F. C. Smith, Surgeon D. F. Dymott, M. B., and Surgeon W. B. Browning.

HURLEY, Conductor W., retransfer to the establishment of the Madras Ordnance Department is sanctioned.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary sub-idiary leave :—

KEYES, Major General Sir C. P., K.C.B., Staff Corps, commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary force, medical certificate, for six months.

WHITLOCK, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) W. H., Staff Corps Commandant, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, private affairs, for two years (first two months in India).

HUTCHINSON, Major R. C., General List, Infantry, squadron commander Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs, for 182 days.

MACNELL, Major J. G. R. D., General List, Infantry, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Nagpore force, private affairs, for 182 days.

BLACK, The Rev. J., acting joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, special leave for six months on urgent private affairs from March 15.

LISTER, Mr. A. L., district judge, Vizagapatam, furlough for 9 months and 15 days from May 18.

DUMERGUE, Mr. J. W. F., assistant resident, Travancore and Cochin, privilege leave for one month.

O'FARRELL—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, has permitted Mr. H. H. O'Farrell, of the Civil Service, to return to duty within the period of his leave, and has granted extensions of leave to the undermentioned gentlemen, of the Civil Service, for the periods set opposite their names :—

SPELLING, Mr. J. B., six months, sick certificate, without pay.

MCIVER, Mr. L. M., seven months and eighteen days' furlough.

LANCASTER, Surg. J., Zillah Surgeon, Tranquebar, is appointed a special magistrate of the 1st class.

BROWING, Surg. W. B., act as Zillah Surgeon, Tellichery, during the absence of Surg. Major Hyde on furlough, or until further orders.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Madras, Feb. 28.)

SLAUGHTER, Brig. Surgeon G. M., Army Medical Department, serving in this Presidency, will proceed to Bengal and report himself to the Surgeon General H.M.'s Forces for orders.

WOODWARD, Lieut. Colonel (Colonel) W. W., R.H.A., having been removed from employment, having completed five years' service in the rank of regimental lieut. colonel, is permitted to proceed to England at his own request.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

VANDERZEE, Lieut. Colonel F. H., 5th R. N.I., Staff Corps, to officiate as second in command from the date of Colonel Whitlock's availing himself of the furlough granted him.

WROUGHTON, Major F. J., from officiating wing commander, 9th N.I., to be officiating wing commander.

LEONARD, Surg. J., Bangalore, to be garrison surgeon from March 30, vice Surg. A. F. Dobson, M.B., about to be promoted.

The undermentioned officers are detailed for duty at the Wellington Depot during the present year :—

MALCOLM, Lieut. P., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

CHURCHILL, Lieut. F. V. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

BOYDS—LUMLEY—Major S. B. Boyds and Lieut. F. D. Lumley, 2nd Battalion D.C.O., Middlesex Regiment.

The undermentioned officers, at present at the depot, will rejoin their regiments, their services being utilised, if practicable, with details from the depot.

DAVIDSON—Lieut. F. A. L., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

BERRSFORD, Lieut. J. P. de la P., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to join the detachment of his battalion at Mullapooram.

OLIVER, Lieut. L. G., 2nd Battalion D.C.O., Middlesex Regiment.

THOMAS—The undermentioned officer is reported as qualified by the lower standard test in Persian :—Surg. G. Thomas, Indian Military Department.

The following orders are confirmed :—

SMYTHE—By the general officer commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, appointing Lieut. H. H. Smythe, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to act as aide de camp to Major General Sir C. Keyes, K.C.B., commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, vice Lieut. E. G. Mansel, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, resigned at his own request, Jan. 29.

By the general officer commanding Western District, making the following appointments from Jan. 26, the date on which the brigade general commanding the district, accompanied by Major J. G. Simpson, officiating deputy assistant adjutant general, arrived within the limits of the district from camp of exercise at Bangalore and proceeded on inspection duty, Feb. 1.

ORR—SMALLEY—Col. J. W. Orr, 19th N.I., to command the garrison of Cannanore, and Major F. Smalley, 19th N.I., station staff officer, without prejudice to his other duties.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

MONTAGU, Capt. P., 12th Lancers, for three months, on private affairs, pending retirement.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence :—

WEST, Lieut. Colonel F. E., Staff Corps, for six months from March 1, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

O'GRADY, Capt. R. W., Royal Artillery, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The services of Captain H. D. Olivier, B.E., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment as Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 6.)

HORSELEY—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Horseley, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Belgaum, to be magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Sampgaon, Parasgad, and Khanapur.

BATTY, Mr. H., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Shirikarpur in addition to his duties of acting judge and sessions judge of Hyderabad until relieved by Mr. C. E. G. Crawford.

MORISON—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. D. Morison, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Thana, to be a visitor of the district gaol at Thana.

DALAL—OLIVER—Messrs. J. A. Dalal and J. Oliver respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, on the 19th ult.

CHATFIELD—COOKE—Messrs. K. M. Chatfield and T. Cooke respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction on Feb. 28.

DAVIDSON, Surgeon D. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira, during the absence of Surgeon J. P. Greany, M.D., L.M.

FERGUSON, Surgeon A. F., M.B., C.M., to act as Civil Surgeon Thana during the absence of Surgeon K. R. Kirtikrr, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. The following appointments are made :—

WATSON—The Rev. A. B., to act as Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, and also as Senior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, vice the Rev. T. H. Greig proceeding to England on furlough.

HENDERSON, the Rev. J., M.A., to act as chaplain, Church of Scotland, at Karachi, vice the Rev. Mr. Watson.

WINGATE, the Rev. W., M.A., chaplain of Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from the date of return to India of the Rev. G. B. Streeton, M.A., the following appointments are made :—The Rev. A. W. Baynam, B.A., to officiating chaplain of the Camp, Aden.

STREETON, the Rev. G. B., M.A., to be officiating chaplain at Steamer Point.

ALMON—YOUNG—Messrs. W. Almon and W. E. Young respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector of Customs, Prince's Dock, on the 1st inst.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Apothecaries—J. McIntyre, from general duty, Presidency, to Civil Medical Department temporary; J. McIntyre, from Civil Medical Department, to general duty, Presidency; H. Murray, from general duty, Presidency, to Civil Medical Department; S. Carvalho, assistant, from general duty, Sind, to Civil Medical Department; and A. J. B. Vaz, assistant, from Civil Medical Department, to general duty, Sind.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned are granted leave from the date of departure :—

WAGRE, Assistant Apothecary R., two months, without pay.

PERNE, Hospital Apprentice S., is allowed to resign the service.

PINHEY—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, is pleased to grant to the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature, Bombay, privilege leave of absence for three months from June 16.

ALEXANDER, Mr. H. N., district superintendent of police, Upper Sind Frontier, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year, from the 8th inst.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 6.)

HEYTHUYSEN, Col. H. R. M. Van, assistant commissary general, 1st class, having returned from furlough, is appointed to act as commissary general during the absence of Col. Phelps, or until further orders.

GOMES, Surg. D. A., Indian Medical Department, is permitted to resign the service, subject to H.M.'s approval.

YONGE, Lieut. Col. C. W., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from March 23, on a pension of £595 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.

LOWDELL—The services of Surg. C. G. W. Lowdell, Indian Medical Department, are rep'aced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

PORTMAN, Major A. B., S.C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

ASHBY, Lieut. J. S., Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate.

List of military officers of the Bombay Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extension of leave, or allowed to retire from the service, &c., No. 6, dated Feb. 8.

Deaths—Col. W. B. Gray, retired Dec. 30.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Feb. 29.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

TRITTON, Lieut. C., 24th N.I., officiating wing officer, 25th N. L. I., (attached to 21st N.I.), to officiate as wing officer on probation. (This cancels that portion of G. O. C. of the 22nd inst., appointing Lieut. Tritton to the 4th N.I.)

BARRY, Surgeon J. P., I.M.D., is transferred from staff and details

Hospital, Asirgurh, Mhow Circle, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

STAVELY, Lieut. Colonel E. R. W., from March 7 to May 31, to Purandhur, on private affairs.

WALTER, Lieut. G. E., 19th N. I., on private affairs, to the Punjab, from March to August 31. The first two days will be on full staff pay under Subsidiary Rule 3.

WAKE—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Colonel A. J. Wake, R. A., in G. O. C., of the 8th inst, is cancelled.

FORBES, Lieut. A. W., S.C., squadron officer, Poona Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.

COX, Lieut. E. C., S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, 14th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for 206 days, on private affairs.

HODGSON, Major G. R., S.C., superintendent of police, Kurnool district, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs.

SWINHOE, Lieut. Col. C., Staff Corps, assistant commissary general, 2nd class, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Major J. C. Whishaw, M.D., Lieut. W. M. Dundas, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surg. Major E. F. Drake-Brockman, Col. D. W. Williams, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. M. Mayne, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. L. M'F. Mackay (Cov.), W. M. Young (Cov.), P. de L. H. Johnstone (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. P. E. Henderson, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Col. R. A. Cole, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. Major J. T. Welsh, M.D., six months; Lieut. Col. R. Bythell, S.C., six months; Col. G. S. Stevens, S.C., six months; Surg. A. T. Faulkner, ninety-two days.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Y. Shakespear, S.C., five weeks; W. A. Darling, S.C., six months; W. H. Nightingale, two months; Lieut. G. B. Hewett (return cancelled), S.C., six months; H. R. Rich, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—A. Mitchell (return cancelled), S.C., six months; M. C. Leckie, S.C., six months.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

In reply to Mr. Leamy, Mr. J. K. Cross said: The officers of the Indian Medical Service are subject to the same transport and travelling regulations as the rest of the army. Under those regulations, if an officer is ordered to another station to perform the duties of any temporary staff or other appointment and is pecuniarily benefitted by such transfer, he is required to pay his own travelling expenses but not otherwise. It is not proposed to suggest to the Government of India to alter their travelling regulations.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

SALT-TAX.

In reply to Mr. Burt and Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. J. K. Cross said: If the price of salt at Chingleput is only three annas per maund, a duty of two rupees would have to be paid on three annas' worth of salt. This taxation certainly exists throughout India, and in some parts, far from railway communication, the cost of carriage is, no doubt, equal to both first cost and duty. Petitions could be sent, if necessary, to the Secretary of State.

MR. GRANT DUFF.

Mr. BIGGAR asked the Under Secretary for India whether it was true, as reported in the leading European journal in India, the *Pioneer*, and extensively copied into other Indian papers, that Mr. Grant Duff had spent 40,000 rupees on silk hangings for Government House, Ootacamund, and had passed the item through the public accounts under the heading of "repairs."

Mr. J. K. Cross—When Mr. Grant Duff arrived in Madras he found that the Government House at Ootacamund, which had been begun some years before he left England, required to be finished and furnished. The amount sanctioned by the Government of India for furniture was Rs.1,25,000; but we have no details of the particular items on which this sum has been expended. There has been no expenditure on repairs.

Mr. J. COWEN—Was not this the house which Mr. Grant Duff used to studiously denounce? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cross—The house has been denounced several times in this House.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KOLAPORE.

In reply to Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Cross said: Full particulars of the circumstances connected with the death of the Maharajah

of Kholapore have been received from the Government of Bombay, and have been considered by the Secretary of State in Council. The Maharajah having in 1881 become hopelessly insane, it was deemed advisable, in the interest of his health, to remove him from Kolapore to Ahmednuggur, where he was placed in charge of his former guardian, Mr. Birch, assisted by Private Green, who had already shown himself a careful, kindly, and judicious attendant, and a suitable number of servants. On the 25th of December, the Maharajah, who had been subject to occasional fits of violence, assaulted Green, who without using unnecessary force endeavoured to get him into a chair. His Highness resisted, and fell, and shortly afterwards died. The opinion arrived at by the Bombay Government, that the fatal result was entirely due to the diseased state of the Maharajah's spleen, and that no blame could be attached to the attendant, was based upon the result of a *post-mortem* examination. A careful inquiry was held before the district magistrate, and a jury of native gentlemen of different castes, selected in view both of their position and intelligence, reported that the death was accidental, and that the evidence showed the Maharajah to have been well treated by the persons, both European and native, who attended upon him.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

In answer to Mr. Gorst, Mr. Cross said he was not aware that there was any intention on the part of the Government of India to appoint a Commission of Inquiry as to the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

FLOGGING STUDENTS IN INDIA.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Under Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to a recent sentence of public flogging inflicted upon certain students of a high school at Dacca, on the charge of being concerned in a brawl or disturbance with the police; and whether these youths belonged to some of the most respectable families of Dacca and the neighbourhood.

Mr. J. K. Cross—The Secretary of State's attention has been called to certain Indian newspapers, from which it appears that three boys, seemingly students of the Dacca Collegiate School, were convicted on different charges of assault and sentenced to be whipped. In two, if not in all, of the cases the whipping was to be by way of "school discipline." There is no information in the India Office as to the family or respectability of the boys thus punished. (Hear, hear.) The case is receiving attention. (Hear, hear.)

THE SALT TAX IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. J. K. Cross said,—I have read the address of the people of Bellary petitioning for an alleviation of the salt tax, as reported in the *Madras Weekly Mail*, but I have not seen that of the people of North Arcot on the same subject. The Government of India do not send home returns of all petitions giving expression to native grievances with respect to the salt tax, nor can I state the number of such petitions presented to the British authorities during the past year. (Hear, hear.)

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

At the ordinary meeting on Tuesday, the 18th of March, Sir J. W. Bazalgette, C.B., president, in the chair, the paper read was on "Wire-Gun Construction," by Mr. James A. Longridge, M. Inst. C.E. Before entering on the specific subject of the paper, the author referred to a number of documents received by the institution from the Ordnance Department, U.S.A. These were mostly translations from the works of Virgile, Rosset, and Clavarino, and related entirely to the Hoop-Construction of Guns. The conclusions and formulas arrived at by these authorities completely bore out those of the author's paper of 1860, and the fundamental formulas agreed with those derived by Lamé, Hart, and Rankine. The formulas, however, required modification in certain circumstances, when account was taken of the action of lateral forces, whether of tension or of compression. In guns constructed on the author's principle there was no strain on the core or coil in the direction of the axis of the gun, so that only the radial compression-force had to be considered. It was shown that in no case was this very important, and that its effect vanished when the modulus of elasticity of the material of the gun was the same throughout. Virgile came to the conclusion that no part of the gun should be strained beyond its elastic limits, whether in tension or compression. Whilst agreeing with this as regarded tension, the author came to a different conclusion as regarded compression. This, from his own experience, might be largely exceeded without detriment, and in this he agreed with Clavarino, who expressed the opinion, fully confirmed by experiment, that a compression of three times the elastic limit was perfectly admissible. Both Virgile and Clavarino attached great importance to the proper determination of the shrinkages, in this respect agreeing with the author, who had always contended that Sir William Armstrong and the Woolwich authorities were wrong in assuming that if the actual shrinkages were in excess of those indicated

by theory, the gun would shake itself right by repeated firing. This view the author contested; he pointed out that it would only be true if the excess strain caused a permanent set just equal to the original excess shrinkage; that it often happened that the permanent set was greatly in excess of this, and in such case the gun was reduced to the condition of deficient shrinkage, and it might be of no shrinkage, and would then inevitably fail. The author next referred to the failure of a 6.3-inch gun on board H.M.S. "Daring" on the 22nd of February, 1883, resulting in the death of two men and the wounding of three others during target practice. From calculations made by him, the author concluded that the failure of this class of gun was certain, if the powder-pressure was not kept down to about ten tons per square inch, the effect of which on the efficiency of the gun need not be stated. He thought it probable that, owing to the method of construction, this gun did not actually burst, but was torn asunder by the successive permanent sets loosening the hold of the hoops upon each other between the breech and the trunnion. After referring to Rosset's experiments on "Special Elasticity," or the extension of the "Elastic Limit" by stretching, the author pointed out that inasmuch as this only took place when the stretching was the effect of mechanical force, and not when it resulted from contraction in cooling, this property was not available in the ordinary method of gun-construction, though it had some effect on the behaviour of a gun under fire. After careful consideration the author was forced to the conclusion that the construction of a perfect hooped-gun was beset with enormous practical difficulties, and that the present armament of the country was unreliable. Turning to wire-guns the author remarked that there was a good deal of misconception on the subject. It was not that a material in the form of wire was much stronger than the same material in mass, and that the method of coiling it on was expeditious and convenient. This was true; but the essential feature of wire-gun construction consisted in the facility it afforded of bringing the body of the gun into the proper state of varied initial tension, in order that, when the powder-pressure acted, every portion of the coil might be equally strained to a pre-determined tension. Thus the important question was to determine the proper tension with which to lay on the wire. It was maintained by some that the tension should be uniform, and by others that it was sufficient to lay the wire on with just enough strain to ensure close contact. The latter plan had been adopted by Dr. Woodbridge in the 10-inch gun constructed at Frankfort Arsenal, in 1873, for the United States Government. After briefly describing that gun and its mode of construction, the author pointed out the impossibility of its proving a success, being wrong both in principle and in practice. The author then proceeded to enunciate the problem, and to enumerate the variables on which it depended. By a series of diagrams he showed that by a proper formula it was possible to determine the exact lying-on tension of each coil of wire, so that when the powder pressure acted, every wire should be uniformly strained to the allowed limit, which should always be kept well within the elastic limit of the wire. The diagrams also demonstrated the strains both of the coil and of the core when under fire and when at rest. There were three sets of these diagrams, in the respective cases where the modulus of elasticity of the core was 4,500 tons, 9,000 tons, and 22,000 tons, that of the wire being 22,000 tons throughout; and they showed clearly the great advantage of a core of low modulus. In the next section the author dealt with the case of laying-on the wire with uniform instead of varying tension, and by a series of diagrams he showed how very important it was to determine the proper amount of this tension if uniform. He also showed that for each individual gun there was one "particular" tension of laying-on which gave the best result, and that this particular tension might be found by the formulas. The formulas and diagrams also demonstrated the condition of the respective guns when under fire and when at rest. A further set of diagrams showed the serious error that had been made in Captain Schultz's, 34-centimetre gun, if the account of its construction in the United States Ordnance Reports was correct: Clavarino's hypothesis, that the strength of a gun was measured by the "extension" and not by the "tension" of the material, was shown to be ill-grounded. Proceeding to the objections which had been made to wire-guns, namely, want of longitudinal strength, derangement of tensions by heating, and crushing the core by the compressive action of the coil, the author pointed out that such objections had no validity, provided the gun was constructed properly. The next section of the paper was devoted to a brief examination of the practice of "chambering." This was maintained to be only a device for reducing the initial pressure of the powder gases to such an extent, that it would not overcome the inherent weakness of the guns of the present day. A comparison was made of two 13-inch guns, one with a large chamber, the other unchambered, and it was shown that whilst the two guns were equally strained by the explosion, the chamber gun, with 500lb. of powder imparted about 19,000 foot-tons of energy to the projectile; the unchambered gun, with 413lb., gave nearly 30,000 foot-tons. Some remarks were then made upon slow-burning powder,

and it was maintained that it was a retrograde step as regarded ballistic effect, and was only called for by the weakness of the gun. The principal inferences drawn from the investigations on which the paper had been found were three:—First, the paramount importance of a proper formula for the laying-on tension of the wire. Second, the advantage of a core of material of a low modulus of elasticity, such as cast-iron. Third, the advantage of a thin core. In an appendix were given the principal formulas for the construction and the calculation of the strength of these guns, and a few examples of their application.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

PRIOR—March 19, at Dinan, Cotes du Nord, France, the wife of Major General B. J. C. Prior (Retired List Indian Army), a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAVISON—BUTT—March 19, at Kensington, James Davison, formerly of Japan, to Margaret Anne Butt, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Arthur James Butt, Madras Staff Corps, and second daughter of W. Gilchrist, Esq., M.D., late H.E.I.C.S.

HIGGINS—CROKER-STEWART—March 18, at St. John's Church, Clapham, Francis Higgins, of Newman-street, W., and Southend-on-Sea, to Hortense Louise Colebrooke, third daughter of Major Croker-Stewart, of Gauden-road, Clapham, late H.M.'s Service (Retired), and granddaughter of the late General Sir John Littler, G.C.B., formerly Deputy Governor of Bengal.

SMITH—READE—At Ipsden Church, county Oxford, by the Rev. C. Stanwell, on the 19th inst., Lionel Edward Rockliff Smith, eldest son of Major Lionel Smith, late of H.M. 54th Foot, to Lucy Edward, daughter of Edward A. Reade, Esq., C.B., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

ARCHER—March 17, Surgeon General Charles Archer, M.D., late of the Bengal Medical Department and Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, aged 66.

DOUGLAS—March 16, at 51, Cambridge-street, Eccleston-square, Archibald Alexander Douglas, Lieutenant Colonel Royal Marine Artillery (Retired), second son of the late General Claud Douglas, Indian Army, aged 54.

MUNDY—March 15, at 98, Sydney-place, Bath, suddenly, Louise Orth, the beloved wife of Lieut. General Fitz-Roy Mundy, aged 60.

STRETTILL—March 23, of peritonitis, at the residence of her father, Harriette Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Major A. D. Strettill, Bengal Staff Corps, and eldest daughter of William F. Batho, of Avenue Elmers, Surbiton, aged 29.

SIMPSON—March 14, at Wiesbaden, Col. Edward James Simpson, late Bengal Army, only surviving son of the late Col. John Simpson, H.E.I.C.S., aged 64.

TEMPLE—March 7, at Eastbourne, Sussex, Maria, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Willcock, K.L.S., wife of the Rev. William Henry Temple, and widow of Francis R. Neilson, Esq., General Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—Feb. 21, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Capt. George Blake, Barrack Master, a son.

BRAYBROOKE—Feb. 24, at Motihari, Champaram, the wife of W. S. Braybrooke, a son.

CONINGHAM—March 19, at Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, Madras, the wife of Lieut. Col. Henry Evelyn Coningham, a son.

CATES—Feb. 27, at Kolhapur, the wife of Lieut. Cates, B.S.C., a daughter.

DALGAIRNS—Feb. 18, at Kamptee, the wife of Surg. Major Alfred E. Dalgairns, 7th Regiment, M.N.I., a daughter (still born).

DARE—Feb. 29, Allahabad, the wife of William John Dare, a daughter.

DEANE—Feb. 26, at Meerut, the wife of Captain G. W. Deane, 13th (D.C.) Bengal Lancers, a daughter.

HENDERSON—March 3, at Surat, the wife of H. J. Hume Henderson, Superintendent of Police, a daughter.

HOTHAM—March 4, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Captain W. C. Hotham, I.M., a son.

HUGHES—March 2, at Madras, the wife of George Hughes, (Messrs. Hughes Bros. & Co.), a daughter.

LAW—Feb. 16, at Moulmein, British Burms, the wife of Mr. C. W. Law, barrister-at-law, a son.

MONK—Feb. 28, at Benares, the wife of H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer, a son.

PHILLIPS—Feb. 27, at Coimbatore, the wife of A. J. Phillips, a son.

POWER—Feb. 27, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major R. Power, Civil Surgeon, a daughter.

ROBINS—Feb. 27, at Dacca, the wife of J. Robins, twin-daughters, one still-born.

SCUTT—Feb. 27, at Lahore, the wife of W. H. Scutt, a daughter.

WILSON—Feb. 22, at Peshawur, the wife of Conductor Jas. Wilson, Transport Department, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREWES—PURUCKHERR—Feb. 22, at the Cathedral, Madras, Col. Andrewes, Royal Horse Artillery, to Marie Charlotte Wilhelmine, daughter of William Alexander Puruckherr, Esq., of Kahla, in Thuringen.

ALLSOP—GREHAN—Feb. 20, at Mhow, Clement Ewart St. George Wittlesea Allsop, Examiner of Accounts, Central India, to Teresa

Cecilia, second daughter of the late Hugh Grehan, Esq., of Hereford, and niece of the late Father Paul, O.C., R. C. Chaplain of Mhow.

BYRAMJEE—DADABHOY—Feb. 28, at 26, Malabar Hill, Manockjee Byramjee, second son of Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoi, to Jerbanoo, daughter of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoi Pallonjee, of Poona.

FARREN—CARBERY—Feb. 14, at Delhi, Daniel Farren, P. W. D., to Annie, eldest daughter of Charles Brown Carbery, educational department.

SIMSON—KELSALL—Feb. 26, at Rajahmundry, Charles Witt Simson, Esq., to Katherine Agne, fourth daughter of the late T. Seddon Kelsall, Esq.

DEATHS.

BOWDEN—Feb. 28, at Bangalore, of small-pox, Louis Arthur Bowden, of Madras, aged 32 years.

GHANDY—March 4, at Adelaide, Australia, Kaikhosroo Dhashaw Ghandy, aged 22. (By telegram.) Deeply regretted.

GIDNEY—Feb. 27, William, eldest son of Isaac Gidney Esq., Hotham Hill, Melbourne, aged 32 years.

LEGEY—March 5, at Worlee, Bombay, Alice Esther, the dearly loved wife of Willoughby Legey.

MONTFORD—Feb. 22, off Colombo, on his homeward voyage from India, Francis Edward Montford, eldest son of the Rev. E. E. Montford, of Farnah Hall, Derby, aged 29.

MANN—March 1, at Allahabad, Charlotte Jessie, the wife of Henry Charles Mann.

MURRAY—Feb. 10, at Woolwich, Kent, A. G. Murray, late Foreman Coppersmith, I. G. Dockyard, Bombay.

POTTER—Feb. 14, at Bangalore, Mr. Henry Potter, Chief Clerk, Commander-in-Chief's Office, aged 33 years.

RAFFIN—March 2, at No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba Captain E. C. Raffin, of the s.s. Calder, of heart disease, aged 36 years.

RAYMER—March 1, at No. 5, Grant's Building, Colaba, Edgar Stanley, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Raymer, aged 8 months and 18 days.

STRANGE—On Ash Wednesday, Ellen, wife of Colin Strange, and the eldest daughter of the late John Yaul, of the Madras Medical Establishment, aged 33 years.

TURNER—Feb. 28, at Vellore, William Turner, Gaoler, Central Gaol, Vellore, and late Hospital Sergt-Major R.H.A., Bangalore, aged 46 years.

VAN GELDER—On the night of Feb. 20, 1884, at Bankipore, India, from small-pox, Richard Paul Appar Van Gelder, barrister at law, born on Nov. 2, 1849, the dearly loved son of Joseph and Jane Van Gelder, of Calcutta, the grandson of the late Captain and Mrs. Richard Gregory Trill, of Rangoon, Burma, and great grandson of the late John and Hester Trill, of Sussex, England. Continental and Indian papers please copy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 14. Libero, Singapore; Salvadora (s), Manila.—15. Silver Eagle, Hong Kong; Gelderland (s), Batavia.—16. Werner, Java; Gratitude, Colombo.—17. Arracan (s), Rangoon; Bussorah (s), Bussorah; Sea Queen, Chittagong; Louisa, Cape of Good Hope; Isla de Luzon (s), Manila; Roumania (s), Bombay; Pelican (s), Rangoon; Maria, Batavia.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 28. Bokhara (s), Trieste; City of Anglesea, Liverpool.—20. Abyssinia (s), Bussorah.—March 1. Monk Seaton (s), Newport; Neunpher, Mauritius.—2. Winchester (s), Glasgow; Mount Lebanon (s), Cardiff; I.G. Dagmar (s), Karachi; I.G. Czarwitch (s), Karachi.—3. Pachumba (s), Karachi; Regal (s), Glasgow.—4. Calder (s), Bussorah; Sahara (s), Tyne; Altnacraig (s), Newcastle; Saxmundham (s), Tyne; Resolute (s), Sunderland; Rostermel (s), Cardiff; Victoria (s), Liverpool; C. Drummond (s), Liverpool.—5. Lord Warwick (s), Shields; Rohilla (s), London; Malacca (s), Zanzibar; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur; Bertie (s), Hartlepool; Thibet (s), London; Hemsley (s), Middlesbrough; Caffia (s), Shields; Resolven (s), Cardiff.—6. Kerbella (s), Calcutta; Artist, Liverpool; Ardenlutha, New York.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 25. Clan Graham (s), Glasgow; Busheer (s), Rangoon; Siam (s), London; Malda (s), Singapore.—28. Lennox (s), Hong Kong; Sardomene, Liverpool; Le Champenois, Bombay.—29. Japan (s), Hong Kong; Hesperia (s), Glasgow; Etrickdale, Cardiff.—March 1. Hallamshire (s), Newport.

MADRAS.—Feb. 27. Chindwara (s), Bombay; Maharajah (s), Negapatam; Savernake, Bombay.—28. Deccan, Calcutta.—March 2. Star of India (s), Newcastle.—3. Nowshera (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 13. Dilsberg (s), Rangoon; Wolseley, Port Natal.—14. Drummond Castle (s), Capetown; Professor (s), Calcutta; Jenny Otto (s), Bombay; Sam Weller (s), Colombo.—15. Rydal Water (s), Bombay; Giuseppeina Accame, Java; Governor Goodwin, Hong Kong.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 29. Simla (s), Persian Gulf; Altanower, Marseilles; Brindisi (s), London.—March 1. China (s), Genoa; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Esperance, Mozambique; Mecca (s), Zanzibar; Nagotna (s), Saigon; Gogah (s), Saigon; Columbian (s), Singapore.—2. P. Albrecht (s), Genoa.—4. Albatros (s), Ceylon; Arabia (s), Liverpool; Roxburgh, Havre.—5. C. Mackenzie (s), Liverpool; Eden Hall (s), Karachi; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Rovino (s), Hull; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf.—6. Ta Hong Kong, Singapore; C. of Carthage (s), London; Reading (s), Antwerp; Bretwalda (s), Havre; Goa (s), London; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 25. Kilwa and Commilla.—28. City of Calcutta.—29. Armenia and Perim.—March 1. Shabjehan.

MADRAS. -Feb. 27. Asia (s), Rangoon.—28. Chindwara (s), Calcutta.—29. Deccan (s), London.—March 1. Rewa (s), Calcutta.
2. Umvoti, Natal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SUZZ, March 20, Per P. and O. s.s. *Deccan*.
From Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Miss Kerr, Mr. Jno. Reid, Mr. G. Buttergass, Mr. C. J. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ritchie, Mr. J. C. Kinmond, Mr. R. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell and infant, Mr. S. D. Ralli, Mr. P. C. Proy, Mr. J. Agelisto, Mr. E. C. Petrocochine, Mr. R. Redmayne, Mr. J. B. Kelly, Rev. N. R. Blackett, Mr. and Miss Luis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Quinn, nurse, and infant, Brigade Surgeon A. G. Watson, Mr. E. F. Witney, Mrs. W. B. Turner and child, Mrs. H. A. Knight, Mr. A. Manson, Mrs. R. C. Lowe, two infants, and nurse, Mrs. W. H. Bray and child, Mr. W. A. Inglis, Mr. Adamson, Mrs. R. Porch, Mrs. G. Sule, three children, and ayah, Major and Mrs. Maltby, Mr. Cuthell, Mrs. and Master Rowan.
From Madras : Mrs. Wylie, Mr. C. Seton, Lieut. A. C. King, Lieut. Churchill, Mrs. Lee Warner, two infants, and ayah.
From Colombo : Mr. Missallie, Mr. Greenberg, Hon. Sir T. Douglass, Mrs. Ait Ren, Mrs. Berch, infant, and ayah, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Odell.
From Shanghai : Mr., Mrs., and Miss Jamieson, Master Elwin, Mrs. T. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, two children, and maid.
From Singapore : Lieut. Balliston, Mr. M. Johnston, Mrs. Greig, Mr. T. Leigho.

AT SUZZ, March 20, Per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*.
From Melbourne : Mr. F. Tatchell, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, two Misses McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Yeaman, Mr. H. Rickards, Mr. G. Arnett, Mr. N. B. Jones, Miss Richmond, Mr. K. Maxwell, Mr. G. Tarres, Mr. Greetex, Mr. T. Rogers, Miss Rogers, Mr. C. Andrew, Miss Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. K. Buchanan, Miss Hewitt, Mr. Cuddeford, Mr. and Mrs. White and two daughters, Mr. J. Morrison, Mrs. Rowan and child.
From Glenelg : Mr. A. Tregauza, Mrs. Tupp, Mr. G. Thorold, Mr. P. Mencacci, Lieut. Col. Higgins, Mr. A. Centari.
From Singapore : Mr. F. W. Collens, Mr. H. Kellar.
AT LONDON, March 21, Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*.
From Calcutta : Mr. J. Flemington, Rev. W. B. Horby, Mr. E. A. Hobson.
From Madras : Rev. W. O'Grady, Mrs. O'Grady, child, infant, and ayah, Rev. G. F. Currie, Mrs. Currie and child, Mr. J. Parsons.
From Shanghai : Miss Pickwood, Miss B. Pickwood.
From Yokohama : Mr. R. Menkins, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. A. McColl.
From Bombay : Mrs. A. J. Nicholas, infant, and ayah.
From Marseilles : Mr. G. J. Gould, Mr. C. P. Falkner, Mr. Montefiore.

AT BRINDISI, March 23, Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*.
From Bombay : Mr. Shapoorjee Sorajee, Mr. F. B. Jeejeethy, Mr. H. Berners, Rev. F. P. Wilkinson, Miss Cunningham.
From Calcutta : Mr. R. Redmayne, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. G. Butterfass.
From Glenelg : Mr. G. Thorold, Mr. Angel Centarox, Mr. Peitro Mencacci.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, March 7, Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*.
For London : Miss Hantz, Mr. Teyer, General P. F. Story, Mr. Manockjee Byramjee, Mr. Dadabhoi, Mrs. Menzies, Miss Hawkins, Col. Lane, Mrs. Drakeford, Mr. Davies, Mr. Reid's child, Mr. Dianler's child.
For Venice : Professor and Mrs. Monier Williams, Col. and Mrs. Macdonald, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. P. Morris, General Sir A. T. Cunningham, Mrs. Cherry, Mr. Henry Berners, Hon. Justice West, Mr. Peroshaw Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Hardie, Mr. T. J. Mills, Miss Cunningham, Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee, Miss Rossway.
For Marseilles : Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Langton, Lieut. Col. C. J. G. Fitzgerald, Mr. D. W. Reid, Major G. H. Trevor, Mr. C. B. Jaurdain, Mr. Cotgrave, Mr. Teape, Mrs. Gonno and two daughters, Mr. Reuss, Mr. Story, Col. and Miss Craig, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hooper, Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Barker, Mrs. Hingley, Mr. J. M. Dunbar, Miss Richards, Miss Creed, Mr. A. Macleod, Mr. J. Hart, Rev. F. Ellis, Mrs. T. W. Grant, Mr. W. J. Murphy, Dr. J. C. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dane, Pandit Shyamajee Krishna Varma and wife, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. Hagyls.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, March 19.
For Madras : Miss Bella Gosse.
Per s.s. *Patna*, to sail from London, March 26.
For Karachi : Capt. V. Eyre.
Per s.s. *Merkara*, to sail from London, April 7.
For Cooktown : Miss Boukett.
For Brisbane : Mr. G. Hunt, Mr. G. Browne.
Per s.s. *Quetta*, to sail from London, April 2.
For Madras : Mr. Liebenrood.
For Calcutta : Miss E. Butternick.
For Colombo : Deputy Adjutant Commissary General Grierson.
For Suez : Lieut. Denner, Lieut. Beresford, Major Sunderland and wife.
Per s.s. *Canara*, to sail from London, April 9.
For Karachi : Mrs. Rolotham.
Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, April 16.
For Colombo : Mr. Aspland.
Per s.s. *Khandalla*, to sail from London, May 7.
For Zanzibar : Rev. C. S. B. Riddell.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, sailed Feb. 10.

For London.

From Calcutta : Mr. Gordon, Mr. T. S. Mills.
From Colombo : Mr. W. Buntine, Mr. E. Ames, Mr. Madge, Rev. J. McLaren.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed Feb. 16.
For London.

From Calcutta : Mr. W. Downes, Mrs. Senior and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lord and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Stainbridge and three children, Mr. Dyre Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Anderson and three children, Miss Betty and nurse.

From Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Ormerod.
From Colombo : Mrs. Le Feuve, children, and maid, Mrs. Mitchell and two children, Mr. A. Craig.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailed Feb. 23.
From Bombay.

For Liverpool : Miss L. Watkins, Lieut. T. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Emma Williams, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Perrie, Miss Perrie and infant.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail April 5.
For Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Madras : Dr. Hadden and Mrs. Hadden.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Juddah.

Per *Clan Macarthur*, to sail April 5.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay : Mrs. Allan Russell, Mr. White, Mrs. Marshall.

NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the fifty-fourth annual general court of the National Life Assurance Society, the usual yearly statements made up to December 31, 1883, in accordance with the provisions of the "Assurance Companies Act, 1870." It will be seen from the Revenue Account that the claims have been heavy; the policies on which they have arisen, were, however, for the most part, of old standing; and it is only in Class A. that the actual claims have exceeded the expectation. In Classes B. and C. they have been considerably within the expected amount. The claims in Class A. were, indeed, £35,000 more in 1883 than in 1882; but the total payments under this head for the three years which have elapsed since the last division of profit, have nevertheless been only £600 in excess of the expectation; the mortality in the two previous years having been very favourable. The new assurances effected in 1883 were somewhat less than those in the previous year; and this fact, taken in conjunction with an unusually large number of lapsed policies, has reduced the premium income for 1883 by £1,600, as compared with that of the previous year. Taking into account the allowance of £22,082 applied during the past year in reduction of premiums, the assurance fund is thus less, by £15,633, than the amount at which it stood on Dec. 31, 1882. That fund, however, still stands higher by £31,054, than at the end of 1881, while the liability has materially decreased on account of a large number of policies having lapsed. The funds of the society, as invested on Dec. 31, 1883, were yielding interest at the average rate of £4 14s. 9d per cent. per annum. The directors have reason to believe that the recent alterations in the rules and practice of the society have been very cordially approved, especially that by which, while the fullest security was provided, the unlimited liability of individual members was abolished; and that by which claims are now payable in thirty days, instead of three months, after admission of the proof of death. In the new prospectus, the members will doubtless have observed statements with reference to the moderate fixed rates of premium for military and naval officers, covering every risk incidental to the exercise of their profession, in peace or war, in any part of the world, as well as to the arrangements for trust policies under the Married Women's Property Act, 1882; and to the option of taking annuities instead of the sums assured, given under Table 3. The directors desire to recommend these schemes to the careful consideration of the members and the public, believing that they offer great advantages to assurers. The directors retiring from office on the present occasion are George Burnand, Esq., the Hon. Gerald O. Talbot, and Sir Henry W. Tyler; and the retiring auditor is Lewis G. Berger, Esq. These gentlemen offer themselves for re-election. It is with great regret that the directors have announced the resignation by Mr. Lock of the seat at the board which he has held during the last thirteen years; the state of his health precluding the hope of his again taking an active part in their deliberations. The vacancy so caused will be filled up at the annual general court, to be held on the 2nd of April. Under the new rule the next valuation for the division of profit will be made either at the end of 1884 or 1885, at the discretion of the court of directors. In either case, the profit will be applied in and after the year 1886. The directors look forward with confidence to a result from that valuation which will be thoroughly satisfactory to the members of the society in every class; and they trust that their own constant efforts to promote the well-being of the society, and to extend its sphere of usefulness will be heartily supported by all who are interested in its proceedings.

BOMBAY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 96½ to 96¾ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 100 to 101 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — |
| Ten years .. | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 107½ |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up Rs. | Cash Rates Rs. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| INDIAN BANKS | | |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 760 |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 850 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 630 |
| Agra .. | 500 | 110 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28 | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12½ | 85 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 805 |
| Frere .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 385 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,090 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 1120 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,900 | 340 |
| Bellary .. | 1,000 | 565 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 565 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | 38 |
| Carwar .. | 1,800 | 1,380 |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,300 |
| Dholera Ginning .. | 300 | 195 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,600 |
| French .. | 500 | 620 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 545 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 405 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 210 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 610 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,700 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 870 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 134 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 500 | 520 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 705 |
| Blownuggur Mills .. | 700 | 38 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 1085 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 710 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 1,000 | 825 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 460 |
| Hindustan .. | 7,000 | 995 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,205 |
| Khandeish .. | 1,000 | 940 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,350 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 255 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 1,090 |
| Oriental .. | 625 | 705 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 250 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,540 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 780 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New £30 Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 27-11-1 | — |
| Do. New £1 Shares .. | — | — |
| B., B. & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) .. | 106-15-5 | 352 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 490 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. | 100 | 110 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 5,025 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300 | 320 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,365 |
| Tracher and Co. .. | 500 | 1,285 |
| Thacker and Co. .. | 100 | 150 |

CALCUTTA.—March 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| % Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 97 0 to — |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) .. | 97 8 to — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. .. | Paid off |
| 4% of 1872-79 (1893) .. | 100 4 to — |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 100 4 to — |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 101 0 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 102 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1880) .. | 107 0 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) .. | 107 12 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 101 0 to 102 0 |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------|
| AGRA | | |
| Agra Savings .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 121 to 122 |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 180 to — |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 100 | 128 to — |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 500 | 832 to 835 |
| Delhi and London .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Himalaya .. | 100 | 219 to — |
| Mussoorie .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| National of India .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Unconventured Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 93 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 200 | 27 to 28 |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 100 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute .. | 100 | 80 to 81 |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 2410 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | 1200 | 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 100 | 87 to 88 |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 | 350 to — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 49 to 50 |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 80 | 90 to 91 |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 100 | 120 to — |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 100 | 140 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 | 75 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 | 121 to 122 |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 | 107 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 | 101 to — |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | 420 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway .. | 250 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 100 | 210 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 42 to — |
| Goswami Cotton Mills .. | 200 | 210 to — |
| Gouripore .. | 100 | 80 to 81 |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Howrah Docking .. | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 | 77 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1650 to — |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills .. | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 100 | 107 to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. | 100 | 86 to — |
| Nanthore Indigo .. | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerbrook Coal .. | 100 | 88 to 90 |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | 410 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkisthore Press .. | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. | 100 | 67 to — |
| Riverside Press .. | 90 | 68 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | — | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. .. | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. .. | — | 280 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | 51 to — |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 | 83 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 | 112 to 113 |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcutipore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam .. | 540 | 565 to — |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 90 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 45 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | 35 to 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 200 | 200 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Burkholia (Cachar) .. | 100 | 66 to 67 |
| Central Cachar .. | 100 | 140 to 142 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 45 to 50 |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 102 to — |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 | 25 to 35 |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 90 | 45 to 46 |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 | 98 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 | 62 to — |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 48 to 49 |
| Giel'e (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 79 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. | 100 | 75 to — |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellapore (Cachar) .. | 250 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kalocherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 61 to — |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 | — par. — |
| Kornauli (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 35 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. | 250 | 145 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 | 130 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai .. | 100 | 120 to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 212 to — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 77 to 78 |
| Loobah .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Lower Assam .. | 57½ | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 40 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 30 to — |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 | 80 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Muttrick (Assam) .. | 100 | 73 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 125 | — to — |
| New Falloodi (Darjiling) .. | 100 | — to — |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. | 100 | 120 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. | 200 | — to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) .. | 85 | 63 to — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 55 to — |
| Rajabare (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. | 56 | — par. — |
| Seemah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Singbuli and Murmah .. | 100 | 105 to — |
| Singell (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 81 to — |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 97 to — |
| Springdale (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 200 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 74 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 121 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. | 95 | 114 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. | 200 | 180 to — |
| Upper Assam .. | 100 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—Feb. 25.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Four per cents .. | 1½ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. | 3½ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 3½ do to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. | ½ do to ½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. | — do to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — do to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. | 28 to 29 do. |

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| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
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| Do. Tele. .. | ts. 7 21-32d. | — | — |
| Do 3 mo. sight .. | ts. 7¼d. | ts. 7¼d. | ts. 7¼d. |
| Do. 4 do. .. | — | ts. 7 15-16d. | ts. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. .. | ts. 7 31-32d. | — | ts. 7¼d. |
| Cred 6 mo sight .. | — | ts. 8 3-16d. | ts. 8 1-16d. |
| Do 3 do. .. | — | — | ts. 7¼d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | — | ts. 8 3-16d. | ts. 8¼d. |
| Do. 1 do. .. | — | — | ts. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—March 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|--------------|
| 3¼ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. | 101½ to 102 |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 .. | 101½ to 102½ |
| 4 India Enforced Paper .. | 79½ to 79¾ |
| 4½ Do. do 1885 .. | — to — |
| 4½ Do. do 1893 .. | 8½ to 8¾ |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. | — to — |
| 4½ Do. 1881 .. | 101 to 102 |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 .. | 102 to 104 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. | 114 to 119 |
| 4 Do. .. | 100 to 102 |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government .. | 101 to 103 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Price. |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 108 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. | 105 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. .. | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 145 to 147 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 150 to 152 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1933 .. | 24½ to 25 |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. | 23½ to 24 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% .. | 132 to 134 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. | 143 to 145 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. .. | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 116 to 118 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 111 to 113 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 124 to 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 123 to 125 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. | — to — |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. .. | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. .. | 18 to 19½ |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern .. | 10½ | 108 to 112 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. | 100 | — to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. | 100 | 101 to 104 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference .. | 10 | 13 to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China .. | 10 | 11½ to 11¾ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 .. | 100 | 107 to 110 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 .. | 100 | 101 to 104 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 .. | 100 | 102 to 105 |
| Indo-European .. | 25 | 30½ to 31½ |

BANKS

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Agra .. | 10 | 10 to 10½ |
| Delhi and London .. | 25 | — to — |
| Chartered of India, A., and C .. | all | 22 to 23 |
| Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. .. | 25 | 17½ to 18½ |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28½ | 50 to 52 |
| Oriental Corporation .. | 25 | 10 to 11 |

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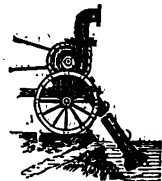
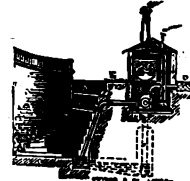
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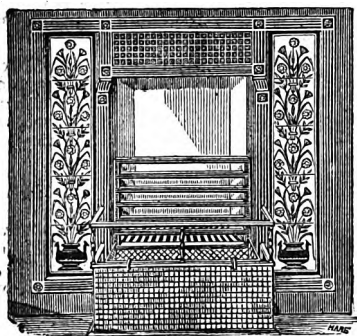
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March 28, 1884. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Westminster Town Hall, Caxton-street, Westminster, on THURSDAY, the 27th of March, at 2 p.m.

By Order.

March 12, 1884. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).

117, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Society, to be held at the Westminster Town Hall, Caxton-street, Westminster, on THURSDAY, the 27th March instant, the following alterations in, and additions to, the Articles of Association will be proposed.

55a. The Committee may, with the sanction of a resolution of the Society in General Meeting out of the profits carry over to a separate account to be called "The Deferred Bonus Account," or such other name as the Committee shall think fit, any sum they may think proper to be allotted to the Shareholders in proportion to their shares, and to be payable upon such contingency or contingencies either separately affecting the respective shareholders (as e.g., the respective deaths of the existing shareholders at the date of the Resolution), or otherwise as shall, by the Resolution, be determined, and so that the several parts of the fund so carried over shall, so long as the same remain unpaid, bear interest at such rate as may be determined.

56. To be altered by adding at the end the words "This clause is to apply to the interest credited on any part of the 'Deferred Bonus Fund,' but is not to apply to any part of the Fund itself."

57. To be altered by inserting at the commencement of it "Subject to the provisions of Article 55a."

By Order.

March 12, 1884. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, March 14; Madras and Allahabad, March 12; Calcutta, March 11.

We are glad to learn that Bombay is at last to be provided with a new hotel on the magnificent scale to which European travellers have grown accustomed during the last few years.

The history of Lord Ripon's attack on the agricultural interest of Bengal enters on a new phase with the publication of the Bill, as amended in Select Committee, and the very remarkable dissent recorded by the Hon. Kristodas Pal. We deal with the subject in our leading columns.

MR. GLADSTONE'S Government appears to be hopelessly ignorant of the circumstances which led up to, and attended, the annexation of Merv by the Russians. Like the ostrich that hides its head in the sand on the approach of danger, our present rulers are steadfastly determined to know nothing of anything that goes on in Central Asia, beyond Peshawar on the one side and Meshed on the other; and it is probable that Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice and Mr. J. K. Cross often get the credit of fencing cleverly with questions on events happening in these regions, when the truth is they have no more trustworthy knowledge than that derived from Teheran gossip or St. Petersburg journals.

THAT the annexation has not been carried out without bloodshed is clear; and there is very little doubt that the story of the official Russian Press about the happy and contented submission of the Merv Turcomans was simply a figment of the Cossack imagination. This is what the official *communiqué*—sent now to the *Times* nearly a month after the event—has to say about it:—

"Official information has been received that when the Russian force sent at the end of February to occupy Merv reached the vicinity of that place, a hostile encounter ensued between it and some of the Turcomans. The action occurred on the 21st ultimo, but all the details are not yet known. It seems, however, that those of the Turcomans who were opposed to accepting the authority of Russia, and who comprised the whole of the band of the late Makdum Kuli, were not as demonstrative in their reception of the Russian officers as the latter thought they ought to be. Whereupon the Russian representatives resorted to force in order to exact respect and future obedience as well as to chastise their opponents; but the Turcomans retaliated in kind, and a sort of irregular engagement followed. While this event shows that there is still a party among the Turcomans opposed to Russia, its chief importance is that it will induce Russia to station a very much larger garrison on the Murgab than she might otherwise have done."

"A very much larger garrison on the Murgab than she might otherwise have done!" Can Radical imbecility go further than this feeble stuff? Does our Radical Government suppose that Russia would not promptly create an inducement, if it were not already provided for her, to station a "very much larger garrison" on the Murgab than any that could possibly accord with Radical follies about Russia's civilising mission? And is there not already ample inducement in the mere facts that a Radical Government is in power in England and Radical bungling going on in the Soudan?

The threatened scarcity in various parts of India would have been a famine; but for railways that already exist. And yet, Lord Ripon is determined to suspend all railway extension until Mr. Baxter's Parliamentary Select Committee shall have reported! And Mr. Baxter will give to the great question of railway extension all that

portion of his great mind which can be spared from the disestablishment of the Indian chaplains and the relative rank of Privy Counsellors in India.

CIRCUMSTANCES have proved too strong for the Gladstone Government, in the matter of Contagious Diseases as in most other things. What will the anti-vaccinationists say, when they hear that a compulsory Vaccination Act has been passed in hot haste by Mr. Grant Duff—*et tu Brute?*—in Madras, and that Lord Ripon's assent has actually been obtained by telegram? That is the sort of thing that always happens, sooner or later, when Radicals are brought face to face with facts. It is almost as good as Mr. Arthur Pease, and the other members of the Committee of the Peace Society in the House of Commons, voting approval of the butchery that has been going on in the Soudan.

The Bombay folk have done wisely in putting off their exhibition to the cold weather of 1885-86. With a year and a half given for the preparation for it, it ought to prove a great success.

We have not referred in these columns to the lamentable split in the ranks of the Brahmo Somaj, that has followed on the death of their late revered Minister, Keshub Ghunder Sen—for we sincerely hope that the differences which have caused it may prove to be temporary only. The Brahmo Somaj of India has a great and noble work before it, the accomplishment of which will require not only zeal and ability, but also unity and self-abnegation. We earnestly call upon our brothers in Calcutta to allow the spirit of religion and patriotism to prevail over all minor considerations—to yield somewhat on both sides, for the sake of peace and progress.

It is proposed to hold the Calcutta University examinations in the months of April and May, instead of November and December. This radical change, says the *Pioneer*, has been finally decided upon, and therefore, no examinations at all will be held by the Calcutta University at the end of the present year, but they will be postponed some five or six months. The first effect of this will be completely to disturb the vacations as at present given, the Christmas vacation being practically abolished, and a long vacation substituted in the hot weather months, after the manner of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* has the following in regard to the current changes in the *personnel* of the Bengal Government:—

"There will be some changes in some rounds of the official ladder owing to the usual applications for hot weather leave. Mr. H. J. Reynolds takes three months' leave and will return in time to relieve Mr. Dampier, who retires in July next. Mr. Macaulay takes leave for three months, Mr. C. E. Buckland acts for him, and Mr. Bolton succeeds Mr. Buckland at the board—both the appointments are excellent. Mr. Buckland as Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple had peculiar opportunities and facilities to study all the provinces of the Lieutenant Governorship, and the knowledge thus acquired, and the talents and abilities possessed by Mr. Buckland cannot find a better field than the Secretariat. Mr. Harrison contemplates to take leave for three months. We have not heard who will act for him."

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"We hear that a despatch has been sent to the Secretary of State dealing very fully with the questions which have arisen recently at Hyderabad. It will be a satisfaction to the public to know that the Government of India has exonerated Major Trevor from the imputations brought against him; and that Mr. Cordery and Major Trevor possess the confidence of the Government."

A DEPUTATION from the Madras Branch of the National Mahomedan Association waited upon His Highness the Nizam at the Hyderabad Palace on February 13, when an address engrossed on parchment with gold borders, was presented to His Highness in a silver casket made by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, of Madras, bearing an inscription which ran thus:—

"Presented to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad,

Deccan, by the members of the National Mahomedan Association, Madras Branch, on the occasion of His Highness's installation, Feb. 5, 1884."

In his reply to the address the Nizam said :—

"I am glad to understand that it is the aim and object of your Society to improve the moral and social condition of the Mahomedans. If you wish for success, it should always be your endeavour to deserve the sympathy of your own Government, which is ever ready to foster and encourage every earnest and well-directed efforts. You may also rest assured of my sympathy and support."

We take the following on the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s weekly report :—

"Since our last issue sowings have been generally completed in Behar. The weather was all that could be desired for about a fortnight, and then changed, becoming cloudy with every appearance of rain, which would have done much harm. Fortunately, however, the stormy weather passed over with only a fall of a few tenths here and there, and which will make it necessary to redrill some portions of the cultivation. Another fortnight of fine weather is necessary to secure the sowings, and the rain will be acceptable. In Lower Bengal generally rain is much wanted."

The same firm gives the following on the Calcutta Tea Market :—

"On Thursday last the 6th instant, 3,802 chests were offered, and 3,585 sold. The few desirable teas met with good competition at previous rates, while those without character and common Brokenes were about half an anna lower."

The *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending March 14 :—

"Colonel Charles Vanrenen Conway-Gordon, Hyderabad Contingent; Mr. E. Dampier, Madras Forest Department; Lieutenant Colonel R. Beadon."

The *Englishman* gives the following on the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending March 11 :—

"At the commencement of the past week we had a moderate inquiry for steam tonnage, but this has died away, and the market looks anything but strong, especially as we are shortly expecting several outsiders who have failed to obtain employment elsewhere. So far the demand has been entirely confined to seed tonnage. Wheat, our principal item of export, is literally a dead letter, and the news of the very large stocks at home will, no doubt, check exports from here for some time to come. Sailing vessels have been quite neglected, and we fear their prospects do not appear very brilliant; only one has obtained employment during the week, leaving our unfixed tonnage about 42,000 tons."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* dated March 30 :—

"The preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill and the Bill as revised by the Committee were published yesterday in the official *Gazette*. The Committee begin by stating that they have recast the Bill and embodied such alterations as have commended themselves to the majority of the members, but that there are various points in which they consider further information requisite, and they recommend that the Bill as altered should be republished for further criticism in the interval that will elapse before they resume their labours in November. Then, after stating that the report must be taken as representing the views not of the entire Committee, but only of the majority, they proceed to discuss the various alterations in detail and at considerable length.

"The revised Bill differs in many respects from the original draft, but the fact that the representatives of the landholding interest dissent from the report shows that it is not likely to be more popular with that section of the community than was the measure introduced last year. Seven of the eleven members of the Committee—namely, the Lieutenant Governor, Sir S. Bayley, Mr. Ilbert, Mr. Evans, Mr. Quinton, Ameer Ali, and Dr. Hunter—sign the report without remark; two others, Mr. Gibbon and Mr. Reynolds, sign subject to reservation on some point, and each appends a short memorandum of his reservations. Kristodas Pal states that he signs the report as a fair statement of the results of the deliberations of the Committee, but that being opposed to the leading principles of the Bill and many of the details he records a separate dissent. The Maharajah of Durbunga declares himself opposed to the principles of the Bill *in toto*, he signs the report subject to the conditions mentioned by Kristodas Pal and only because he

believes the rules of Council require him to sign it. He, too, states his intention of recording a separate dissent, but that dissent is not yet published.

"The shortest dissenting minute is that of Mr. Reynolds, whose objection to the revised Bill is confined to some provisions which he thinks unduly favourable to landlords. Mr. Gibbon dissents on several points of detail, such as the distinction made between occupancy tenants holding at fixed rents and ordinary occupancy tenants, the restrictions on subletting, provisions regarding enhancement of rent, and so on. His views may be taken to generally represent those of the Behar indigo planters, a body whose interests, while not quite identical with those of either of the two great classes mainly affected by the Bill, are yet more nearly allied to the interests of the ryots than of the zemindars. The most important dissent yet published is unquestionably that of Kristodas Pal. He begins by protesting against the hurried way in which the committee worked. At first it met twice in a week, and members were required to give forty-eight hours' notice of amendments, but from January 26, owing to the approach of the Simla season and the amount of work remaining unfinished, the committee resolved to meet thrice weekly, sitting from 2 to 5-30, and notices of amendments were not circulated till the morning of the day on which they were to be moved. This arrangement caused grave inconvenience to members, leaving them, as it did, scant time for the preparation and study of amendments, and practically forcing non-official members to give up their whole time to the work to the neglect of their own professional duties.

"He then goes on to state that the cardinal principles of the Bill remain unchanged, but in some respects it puts the zemindars in even a worse position than did the original measure, and that, while on some minor points even-handed justice is done to both zemindars and ryots, the only gainer will be the middleman, and the *bona fide* cultivator will be worse off than at present. He next discusses the various provisions at great length, and states that his objections to the Bill are based on these grounds :—First, because it is opposed to the ancient landlaw of the country; secondly, because it assumes a construction of the law which is contrary to the judicial decision as to facts and evidence; thirdly, because it does not fulfil the primary object for which it was brought in, namely, the simplification of the procedure for the recovery of rent; fourthly, because it is calculated to sow dissension between landlord and tenant and flood the land with litigation; fifthly, because it will tend to reduce a large proportion of the cultivating ryots to the position of day labourers; and, sixthly, because by abolishing freedom of contract it will neutralise the vital principle of self-reliance in the agricultural population.

"The partial failure last autumn of the crops is now beginning to make itself felt in various parts of India. Among the districts most seriously affected is that of Gurgaon. In the Punjab, fortunately, the new Rewari Ferozepore Railway affords a ready means of sending succour; and as grain is being poured in in large quantities, there is no danger of actual famine. There is likely, however, to be a heavy loss of cattle from want of fodder. There is also some pressure from scarcity in certain Bengal districts, but they are all within easy reach of more favoured tracts, which can supply them from their own surplus.

The Lieutenant Governor returned on Thursday from a short visit to Chittagong. During his stay there his attention was called to a number of requirements of that rising port, to all of which he promised to give attention. The principal of these is the early construction of a railway connecting Chittagong with the Eastern Bengal districts. That work undertaken and completed, the little seaport cannot fail to have a brilliant future.

"At a meeting held in Bombay last week it was resolved that it was desirable to hold an International Exhibition in Bombay during the winter of 1885-86, and that a special sub-committee be appointed to report on the feasibility of the scheme. It is understood that Government will be prepared to guarantee not less than one-fourth of the amount required.

"The epidemic of small-pox continues to rage with great violence at Madras. For some time past the weekly mortality returns of that city have shown a death-rate from small-pox and other causes of about eighty-five per 1,000 per annum. At a meeting of the Madras Corporation, held on Wednesday, the President read a note describing the present epidemic and the difficulties of coping with it. The chief of these is the widespread superstition among Hindoos that small-pox is a goddess whose visits should not be interfered with in any way. The mortality is mainly among unvaccinated children. An act making vaccination compulsory has been passed by the local Council, and the Viceroy's assent obtained by telegraph. It is hoped it may have the effect of checking the disease. The present year seems characterised by an exceptional development of small-pox throughout India. The disease is epidemic and is causing great mortality in Rangoon and also in several cities of Upper India. It is described as above the average in Calcutta, and appears to

prevail to a greater or less extent in almost every large city in the country.

"Colonel Sir Oliver St. John has been appointed to act as Resident at Hyderabad during Mr. Cordery's absence on leave.

"According to the latest news, the Burmese troops have been generally successful against the Kachyen rebels, and the country near Bhamo is being restored to order."

SELECTED ARTICLES.

INDIAN YOUTHS AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(*Indian Mirror*.)

WE read the following interesting item of news in a Bombay paper:—

"Bhaskur Venayak Rajwade, who was taught English in St. Mary's Jesuit College in Bombay, is studying glass-making in Clayton, Gloucester county, N. J. He is one of a number of young men of education whom an association of gentlemen in Bombay have sent to America to study the manufacture of paper, matches, morocco leather, and calico dyeing and printing. To a reporter for the *Philadelphia Record*, he said, 'I was selected to master the art of glass-making, because I had passed first in a competitive examination of students in St. Mary's College. I have studied chemistry for years, and much of what I have learned I depend upon to aid me in my present undertaking. There is not a glass factory in India, and all the window glass, bottles, and glass-ware must be imported. The raw material is there, and the soda ash can be imported from England. My friends have a patriotic desire to establish such industries as they can in their native land, and they have plenty of money to back such enterprises. If we succeed, there will be many young men sent to America to learn the arts so well known here for the purpose of introducing them in India.' Rajwade arrived in New York in September last, and was for a time a student in the Worcester Institute of Technology. He went thence to Moore Brothers glass factory, in Clayton, N. J. He began by taking his place in the clay house, and has not shirked any of the disagreeable duties of an apprentice.

The example set by Mr. Bhaskar Venayak Rajwade and his associates from Bombay, should be extensively followed by Indian youths from other parts of the Empire.

INDIAN LYRICS.*

(*Indian Mirror*.)

AMIDST the blaze of furious political writings, in which the present time is enveloped, it is a genuine relief to come across a work, where gentler passions are invoked. Mr. Webb of the Education Department has profitably employed his leisure hours in wooing the Muse, and has brought out a work, giving sketches of Indian characters, akin to those given by the famous "Ala Baba" of the modern days—only less vigorous and more kindly in style and spirit than the work just named. The book under notice is divided into (1) Sonnets on "Indian Servants," "Ourselves and Others," and "Miscellaneous;" (2) Lyrical Pieces, (3) Rhymes of the "P. and O.," and (4) French Forms of Verse. The poet has run over a vast and varied range of subjects, to which he has done, considering the manner in which he has handled them, pretty good justice. The "punkha-puller" seems to have been the poet's favourite theme, for we notice that this useful, though at times annoying, individual has been honoured in the sonnets, twice in the lyrics, and once again in the French forms of verse. Besides, he has been taken casual notice of in the course of other subjects. The pieces embody a variety of style, mostly of the descriptive kind with didactic deductions here and there. As specimens of the humorous style, we might mention "The Musquito," "The Jackal," and "The Parsi Hat." The pieces headed "The Memorial Wells and Gardens, Cawnpore," "Baby's Grave," and "In Memoriam—the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India," contain a good deal of pathos. The sketches coming under the heading of "Ourselves and Others," embrace a variety of characters,—from the Covenanted Civilian down to the European loafer, the Zemindar, the ryot, and that pest of human race—the Bengali Babu—being also honoured with a place therein. In justice to the author, we must also mention the "College Professor" who "expounds selected Johnson," "or, lecturing, stains his hands with chemic smears," "Modern Bengali," as represented by "Chatterjis, Mukerjis, and Bannerjis," comes under the list, under the heading, suitable to these obnoxious characters—"Miscellaneous." "Brahmoism" addressed (now too late) to Keshub Chunder Sen, and Brahminism do not escape the author's Argus eyes. So far for the matter. As for the manner in which the subjects have been treated, we must say that for the most part the descriptions are conceived in a charitable spirit. The style is pretty pleasant, and generally speaking, the verses run smooth and melodious. There is a quaint sweetness in some of the pieces which is quite agreeable

to the senses. Others are halting and stiff, and seem to be wanting in nerve and spirit. We are thankful, however, for the literary treat which the perusal of this neat little volume has afforded us, and we sincerely trust, with the author, that the "randomic music" embodied in his songs might

....."Wake
Perchance some note for tired ears,
To sooth a languid hour, or break,
The Indian sameness of the years."

A COMMISSION ON THE RENT BILL.

WE are informed that the Lieutenant Governor desires to appoint a Commission to go through the country and examine into the probable results of the proposed Rent Bill in each district. The news is good news if the scope of the Commission is to examine minutely into the circumstances of each district, to openly record evidence, and to examine those who are interested one way or another—if in fact, it is to be a Commission like the Indigo Commission of 1860. If, on the other hand, its operations are to be confined to hurried visits to headquarter stations, and to consultations with a few persons to be selected by the Commission itself, it is to be feared the results will not be such as to throw light upon the very vexed question which now agitates the country. What we have steadily advocated is a commission of the nature which we are told is about to be appointed; but we have no less strenuously urged that its inquiries should be very minute and searching. The Indigo Commission forms an excellent pattern upon which such a Commission might work. But very little is known, by the great mass of the public, as to the condition of the rural community. On the one hand, we are assured that the ryots are a down-trodden and oppressed race; on the other we are informed that they are the masters, and the landlords the serfs. The truth probably lies between the two statements. The present is a fitting time to examine the question and to base legislation upon that examination. If this be carefully and diligently done, and if every opportunity is given to both sides to show what the real condition of things is, we are confident that the Rent Bill will be so altered that its authors will renounce it as a changeling and no child of theirs. We trust that inquiries will not be confined to officials, nor yet to zemindars, We hope that the ryots themselves, in the hat or in the field, will be questioned. Let them be asked to what use they will put the power of free sale if it be given to them. Let it be elicited who will be the first to pounce down upon these occupancy rights. It is certain what the answer will be—the mahajun, and he alone. The inquiry might be usefully directed into eliciting the fact whether or no advances have been industriously made in anticipation of this Bill becoming law, and what the consequences of free sale will be, both in Bengal and Behar, to the ryot. On the other hand if legislation is to be recast upon the report of this Commission, as it must be, if the Commission is to be for any purpose, there should be an inquiry into the pernicious practice of levying illegal cesses, and let that blot upon our land system be eradicated once and for all. At the same time it will be necessary, in the interests of justice, to examine into the case of the zemindars. The truth, whether it works for or against their cause, should be laid bare. In doing so, it should be shown how far the Legislature is responsible for evils, if evils exist, and how far the proposed legislation will remedy those evils. What is wanted is a fair and impartial inquiry, openly conducted, and with every interest represented. The object of the Commission should not be to fit the shoe when it will not fit, seeing that it is to make its inquiries after a certain measure has been drawn up, and not before it, as it should have been. It should be the object of the Commission to give a hearing, and an open hearing, to examine evidence adduced in favour of the measure no less or no more than that adduced by its opponents. Upon that evidence, if legislation be introduced, there need be no fear of the result. There can be no doubt that the members of any Commission appointed by the Government of Bengal will be alive to the fact that, although it is asserted and argued that legislation on certain lines is the one thing necessary for the salvation of the country, it has been equally and as honestly asserted that the proposed legislation will be mischievous in its results, and will breed nothing but ill will amongst those whose mutual relations are now friendly. The truth which lies between the two contentions is what should be elicited. In his speech on the Bengal Municipalities Bill, Mr. Rivers Thompson told the Council that he had had the advantage of asking every one interested in the subject their opinions regarding the introduction of the elective system. He was able, therefore, to speak with authority as to the popular feeling on the subject. His example should not be thrown away. Patient inquiry, and hearing every side of this vexed question, are absolutely essential to a true conclusion. If this inquiry be made—if a full and open hearing be given to all—there need be no doubt of the result. Legislation, if it be based upon evidence openly taken, ought to assume the form

* "Indian Lyrics." By W. Trego Webb, Bengal Education Service, Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, & Co. London, W. Thacker & Co. 1884.

which those would wish who, although they would oppose the Rent Bill as it stands, are in favour of a re-modelling of Act 10. A hurried and perfunctory inquiry will, however, be worse than useless. The agricultural condition of a vast province cannot be laid bare in a few months. Statements have been made on both sides of the question, honestly believed in by those who made them, but as wide apart as the Poles. A commission such as that which is about to be issued should give either side an opportunity of proving the truth of its position by fair and open evidence. In issuing the Commission, the Government has given an indication that it is not about to risk the Rent Bill, as was at one time feared. The proposal originated, it is understood, with the Lieutenant Governor. It is what might have been expected from him. For although he is a staunch supporter of the Bill, and a consistent advocate of the peasant-proprietary theory, he is far too practical to accept theory unsupported by evidence as a basis upon which to build a system of legislation, changing, as this Bill proposes to change, the relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal. The authors of the Rent Bill are, doubtless, convinced that the inquiry will show that they have all along been right. Those who think otherwise are equally sanguine that a contrary result will follow. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the question will be decided after a full and open inquiry, "nothing being extenuated, nor ought set down in malice."—*Englishman*.

THE MERV QUESTION.

HAVING shown the way in which the occupation of Merv by Russia is likely to operate within the next two years upon Afghanistan, it is necessary to consider what steps England must take on her side to neutralise the effect of the latest advance of the Northern Empire. We do not believe that Russia will ever commit herself to an attack in real earnest upon India from such a base as Central Asia; but that is a question which must be reserved for separate discussion. But while we hold such an opinion, we also hold it as certain that Russia will endeavour to follow the policy she has illustrated by her conduct towards Turkey, that is, she will incessantly stir up trouble, and will, by causing mischief in Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries, endeavour to engage the sword arm of India. The material at her disposal is somewhat formidable. The tribes are large individually, and composed of men with whom adventure is, perhaps, their sole tradition. Frontier wars may, therefore, become more common and more important, and in case of any more than usually grave difficulty, Russia may be expected, acting on the very matter-of-fact and very worldly principle which guides her foreign policy, to seek to turn any difficulty to her own profit and her own advantage. This being the position which has to be faced, the sooner it is confronted the better. It is of no use disguising to oneself the character of Russian diplomacy or Russian statecraft. However much English officials may indulge in such an attempt, the fact will remain that Russian professions are about the most high-minded declarations anywhere to be met with, and Russian acts about the most practically selfish and unscrupulous of which history can furnish any example. And, as a matter of course, Russia, with the same temptations, will do in the Hindu Kush what she has done in the Balkan, and what she is doing in Armenia and the Eastern Taurus. The Government of India has passed out of the time when self-blindness is any further possible, except as an admitted confession of a dereliction of duty. The measures which suggest themselves vary, not only with the point on the frontier immediately concerned, but with the ulterior consequences for which it may be necessary to prepare. Generally, looking to the character of the Pathan tribes, and accepting the fact that there is in Afghanistan a very large subject population—the Sais—and recognising the fact that side by side in many places with the Afghans, there are warlike races, only recently subdued or still holding their own against the Afghans, it becomes necessary to consider whether common prudence does not dictate to the Government the exclusion from the ranks of its regiments of all men of independent or trans-frontier Pathan tribes. These men may be stalwart, may be brave, may be fine soldiers, but the experience in the Kuram and the desertions before Cabul show that there is an untrustworthy element amongst them apt to disclose itself at the most inconvenient of times and in the most dangerous circumstances. It seems imperatively necessary that this particular recruiting ground should be wholly exorcised from the lists of Indian commanding officers.

Then, in their place, the Government might well turn its attention to such tribes as the Hazaras, and should, following the example of Russia, who has set up to protect the Sais in Central Asia against the Uzbeks and other Turkish tribes, cultivate a position as a protector of the Sais and Hazaras against the lawlessness and ferocity of the Afghans. Further, it will be necessary, in order to secure the north west, to re-arrange the relations of the Viceroy with the Maharajah of Cashmere, and to establish a British resident at Gilgit, who shall take over from the Cashmere authorities the districts possessed by the Maharajah on the Indus. It would

be well, moreover, if, as we have pointed out on many occasions, the Government were to frame a convention with the Maharajah, limiting his political possibilities, and taking over the military arrangements of his principality. We do not say that the task is a pleasant one; but we do say that it is a necessity, and that it might have been done with great propriety and with good effect very many years ago. If Russia is to establish herself on one side of the Pamir, it is better that the Government of India should now establish itself on this side, rather than have to do so as the result of complications between itself and Cashmere, or between Cashmere and Russia, or even between Cashmere and the sub-Pamir principalities.

Towards the south the railway should be extended to Candahar, and that city should be brought under British protection. At the same time, efforts should be made to obtain a solid footing in Beluchistan and in Southern Afghanistan. Lastly, it becomes necessary to consider the advisability of a British occupation of a point on the Mekran coast and of one of the Islands at the entrance at the Gulf of Persia. England has a right to look to her own interests, and her own interests only, and to do so before Russia obtains a position where she can interfere with any strong effect. It must be borne in mind that England has against Russia a long list of broken promises and falsified pledges, and that she has just as much right to consult the necessities of her position, as Russia had in the interests of her position in the Khanates to advance eastward from the South East Caspian, until Merv itself had been absorbed into her dominions; and if there is to be a quarrel between the two Empires, it is better that the quarrel should come sooner than later.—*Indian Daily News*.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE THREATENED COLLISION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

WE regret to see that England's troubles are gathering thick and fast. The state of things in Egypt is supposed to be engaging all her attention just now. And Russia, ever watchful to make an advance towards India, has taken advantage of England's present embarrassments in Egypt, and having occupied the Merv, threatens to seize Balkh in Afghan Turkestan.

If Balkh falls a prey to Russian aggression, the seizure by the same Power of Herat, the Gate to India, is almost inevitable. We are not, therefore, surprised to hear that the British Government contemplates occupying Candahar, if Herat passes from the Amir's possession. It is said that the India Office has decided to communicate with Lord Ripon respecting the increasing of the frontier garrison and the occupation of Candahar. Sir Charles Dilke, in replying to Mr. Stanhope, in the House of Commons, said that "England now governs Quetta, controls the Bolan, is parleying with St. Petersburg respecting Merv, and has given the Amir further assurances of support." Russia is always deep in her game. While occupying Merv and taking steps to annex Balkh, she recalls General Tcherniaeff the Governor-General of Turkestan, and appoints General Rosenbach in his place. It is well known that General Tcherniaeff made additions to the Czar's Asiatic dominions, and distinguished himself by a policy of restless activity in Central Asia. He was in those regions what Lord Clive or Lord Dalhousie was in India years ago. A telegram from St. Petersburg tells us, however, that the appointment of General Rosenbach and the recall of General Tcherniaeff are considered as "a concession to English susceptibilities with respect to Russian action in Central Asia." The recent activity in Central Asia is quite irreconcilable with this appointment. But it is always most difficult to understand Russia. When she is meek, it is ten chances to one that she contemplates mischief. When she says one thing, she means quite another altogether.

It is impossible now to doubt that the occupation of Merv by Russia will hereafter lead to the annexation of Herat; and in that case Russia will be at the very doors of India and the Amir of Cabul will be a feudatory of the Czar. Complications—indeed serious complications—are impending in Central Asia, Persia, and Afghanistan. Ayub Khan, who claims the throne of Cabul, is now in Persia under the protection of the Shah, and is sure to take up arms against Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. Thus England is likely to be brought into collision not only with Russia but also with Persia. Ayub may be assisted by the Shah, as well as by the Czar. Somehow or other England is menaced with war at the two most important routes to India, namely Egypt and Afghanistan, both Mahomedan Powers. A collision between England and Russia in the East is sure to lead to serious complications in Europe; and we shall not in such a case be surprised at a general conflagration on the European Continent.

The times seem to be most critical for England. She requires now no ordinary wisdom to guide her affairs in Egypt, in Central Asia, in Afghanistan, and, above all, in India. Englishmen should be alive to the situation, and take precau-

tionary measures to prevent the outbreak of the impending trouble, if possible, and to spare no effort to calm any disaffected elements that an unsympathetic policy may have raised to the surface in any part of the Indian Empire. The occupation of Calcutta and the extension of the railway to Quetta, now talked of, will not be sufficient to protect India against Russian aggression. The British and the people of India should be consolidated as much as possible, and the British rule placed, once and for all time to come, on a thoroughly popular basis.

STRIKE, BUT HEAR.

THIS is the title of a new pamphlet on the Bengal Rent Bill by a well-known zemindar of Mymensing, Babu Keshub Chuneer Anjanay Chowdry. Our author combines a knowledge of zemindari business and law, for he is both a zemindar and a pleader. He is also a practical man, and is moderate in his views and opinions. He has given a mass of valuable information, which will of course interest those who take an interest in the subject. We give the following illustrations on the subject of the growth of the occupancy right:—

1. A, B, and C have a village called Rampore appertaining to three different estates, but included within the same exterior boundary of the survey map. Shaik Tamiz lived for eight years in that part of the village which belongs to A, and had four cottahs of land only, and for another three years, and odd months, held four cottahs in B's village. In July, 1883, without changing his residence, takes three years' lease for thirty bighas of land from C, which were before under the cultivation of different resident ryots, but Master Tamiz, on the 3rd of March, 1883, gets a right of occupancy over that land to the exclusion of the resident ryots, and poor C, for no fault of his own, is deprived of the possessory right of these thirty bighas of lands.

2. A, B, C and D had their zemindari partitioned in 1854; Shaik Tamiz held two cottahs of land under A in village Rampore; in 1860 removes his baree to Shampore, some forty miles from the first village, and takes three cottahs of land from B, and then in 1882 he again removes his baree (house) to Krisnapore, some thirty miles north of Shampore, and erects a hut there in the zemindari of C. In Pous, 1882, some of the old resident ryots of Jadubpore belonging to D gave up about thirty bighas of land which Shaik Tamiz takes on a terminable lease of two years, but on March 2, 1883, he becomes an occupancy ryot, with all the advantages conferred on that favoured class of tenants; so, without even a warning, D is deprived of the thirty bighas of land, and the resident ryots also lose their lands for ever. I think it is needless to multiply instances showing the injustice of the rule contained in Chapter 5 of the Bill. According to the common law of the Zemindars, lands wanted by resident ryots cannot be given to or retained by non-resident ryots. Such is the effect of Chapter 5 that persons who were squatters according to their own conduct will suddenly acquire a right which can only be acquired by grant or prescription. A very high officer observed "as soon as this Bill becomes law the zemindars will lose every bit of their cultivated lands." According to the provisions of the present Bill, lands given to Shaik Tamiz on the 1st of March, 1883, will become, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, his absolute property on the 3rd day of March, 1883. I do not see the justice of the rule according to which a settled ryot shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, acquire a right of occupancy over every plot of land found in his possession on 3rd of March, 1883 (*vide* Sections 45 and 47). Our rulers tell us that they simply want to restore the ryots to their former possession. Admitting for argument's sake that *Khoddust* ryots of old, acquired right of occupancy over land as soon as they cultivated them, may I ask whether any instance can be shewn in which a *Pycust* ryot even claimed any such right? The distinction between the *Khoddust* and *Pycust* ryots depended on whether the ryot resided in his own holding or not. If the Bill aims at the restoration of the former state of affairs, then why it takes away the distinction between the two classes of ryots which has all along been observed in Bengal?

These illustrations we are told are taken from life. Comments upon them are superfluous.

We will give one more extract, rather a long one which shows how the twenty years' presumption clause has worked.

Before giving any opinion on the effects of Sections 15 and 16 of the Bill, let me proceed to state how the presumption from twenty years' uniform payment of rent created by Act 10. of 1859 operated in Eastern Bengal. During the first few years of the passing of the Act all the pleaders of the Munsiff's Court, and the Muktears, and the retired servants of the zemindars became Mokroridars by the help of forged dakhilas, and evidence of hired witnesses; then came the second batch, viz., mondots and well-to-do ryots. Whenever a rent suit was instituted the written statement was invariably as follows:—

1. I hold lands at fixed rates from previous to the Permanent Settlement.

2. I hold dakhilas for twenty years immediately preceding

the institution of the suit to prove that during that period my rent has not been charged.

3. My rent is Rs. five, and the rate claimed by the zemindar is exorbitant; the rent of every Bigha of land in my village is annas 2, and not annas 10, as claimed by the zemindar.

In suits of this nature the ryots were successful in two different ways. In some of these suits they succeeded in proving the dakhilas by false witnesses. In others, in which they failed to substantiate the special plea of twenty years' uniform payment of rent, the deputy collectors, most of whom had identical interest with the ryots, came to the following conclusion. "It is true that the dakhilas filed by the defendant have not been proved, but as the plaintiff has failed to prove his claim by any written Kabuliat of the ryot, I can only decree the claim to the extent admitted by him." Thus the zemindar was thrown under the mercy of the ryot, who from that date began to deposit his rent in the court until he compelled the zemindar by the united passive resistance of the whole village to come to terms. Shaik Tamiz has obtained a great victory over his zemindar. This news spread like wildfire in his own and other neighbouring villages, and the other ryots came in flocks to his baree for paramarsa. Everybody knew that Shaik Tamiz and his father Shaik Nozib annually paid Rs. 20 as rent, Rs. 2 as dihihorcha, Rs. 1 as Patwaree fee, and Annas 4 as bastoo poojah; but how he could reduce his rent to Rs. 5 was a mystery which was revealed by Shaik Tamiz to his audience thus: "Brethren, listen, Lat Suhib has sent orders to all the Hakims to the effect that the zemindars cannot get anything in the shape of rent beyond that admitted by the ryots. All the ryots are advised to stop payment of rent and to raise up the same kind of objections in rent suits as Tamiz did. From that date the ryots combined and each offered to pay the quit rent as suited him best."

If the Lieutenant-Governor appoints a commission, and if that commission does its work in right earnest, we dare say all facts of this kind will come to light.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

RUPEE versus STERLING LOANS.

THE recent heavy decline in Government rupee securities, and the prolonged stringency of the money market, have led to a good deal of discussion regarding the relative advantages of rupee and sterling loans as the means of borrowing for India. It is contended by some that money could easily be raised in London by gold loans at an interest of 3½ per cent., and that, this being the case, silver 4 per cent. loans are altogether a mistake, and involve a ruinous sacrifice to the State. As might be expected from its importance, the question has before now engaged the serious attention of the Government, and we find that in 1879 a Committee, amongst whose members were Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Childers, Sir George Campbell, Mr. J. Cross, and Mr. Grant Duff, was appointed by the House of Commons to report on the subject.

The result of their deliberations was a recommendation that regular loans, such as those required for public works, should in future be floated in India. This decision was based upon the large increase that had taken place in sterling loans, and the advisability, in view of the unsettled position of silver and the appreciation of gold, of restricting as much as possible a form of indebtedness which rendered the liabilities of India an ever-varying and uncontrollable amount, and which might eventually result in their being very much larger than had been contemplated. It was found that from 1868-69 to 1878-79 the total ling debt had risen from £31,197,900 to £59,008,200, and that, in consequence of the depreciation of silver, the rupee equivalent of the latter sum in 1879 was about Rs. 70,80,98,000, or Rs. 11,80,16,000 more than it would have been at the exchange of 28. per rupee, at which, when the greater part of the loans were contracted, it was expected that they would be redeemable. The increase in the rupee debt during the same period was from Rs. 64,07,07,250 to Rs. 80,62,21,790, and this liability has, of course, the great advantage of not being subjected to any variations in its amount. It is impossible to deny that the considerations which led the Committee to arrive at their decision are entitled to great weight, and that to disregard them and take one's chance of the future of silver would savour much more of speculation than of sound finance. The speculation may, indeed, look promising, but we all know that the most promising speculations often fail, and it is, undoubtedly, the duty of a Government to incur such risks, if they are incurred at all, only under exceptional circumstances, and to a limited extent.

In a letter from Mr. Robert Steel, which appeared a few days ago in these columns, it was pointed out that, even if sterling loans resulted unfavourably as a silver speculation, there would be some compensation to Government in the increased revenue from opium, land, etc., likely to accrue from the fall in silver. It would not, we think, be judicious to be much influenced by collateral considerations of this kind, which are always characterised by a good deal of vagueness and uncertainty, and it is better that the discussion should be confined to the points directly bearing upon the question. The opium

revenue has persevering opponents, and there is a philosophic school of Radicals with ideas about land which may add a few more to the many imbrolios for which philosophers are responsible.

The result of the policy recommended by the committee appointed by the House of Commons in 1879 has not so far been unfavourable. Since 1879 four loans have been raised in India, and subscribed for at the following rates:—1880, 4½ per Cent. Loan for 313 lakhs, subscribed for at Rs. 103 3-16. 1881, 4 per Cent. Loan for 300 lakhs, subscribed for at Rs. 105 3-16. 1882, 4 per Cent. Loan for 250 lakhs, subscribed at Rs. 98 29-32. 1883, 4 per Cent. Loan for 250 lakhs, subscribed for at Rs. 98½.

It will be seen that the average rate of issue of the last three loans was slightly above par. And as the most prosperous countries on the Continent of Europe and the Australian Colonies of Great Britain are not able to borrow on more advantageous terms, it would not seem that there is so far much to complain of.

It does not, however, follow that because the only correct rule that can be laid down is, as far as possible, to avoid increasing the gold liabilities of India, sterling loans should not be resorted to under any circumstances. It may occasionally happen that the London market is in a peculiarly favourable state for borrowing; and there may at times be difficulty in raising money on other than onerous terms in India. The former of these contingencies occurred at the end of 1880. There was a perfect glut of money in London, and the Indian Government took advantage of the opportunity and floated a 3½ per Cent. Loan at the excellent rate of issue of £103½. It is alleged, and we think with good reason, that no such conditions exist at present, and that if an attempt were made to bring out a loan in this country it would be a failure. The grounds for this opinion are that, owing to the fluctuating character of the dividend, rupee paper has become unpopular in England, and that India alone is not capable of absorbing the annual loans we have had during the last few years.

The current of rupee securities which used formerly to be steady in the direction of England, has changed, and during the first nine months of the present financial year there has been a decrease of about forty-seven lakhs in encased paper. The accounts of the presidency banks also point to the conclusion that the loan issued last year, combined with this reflux of paper to India, has been more than our markets can bear. The advances against Government securities at the Bank of Bengal, which at this time last year were Rs. 52,04,000, have been much heavier than usual since the issue of the last loan, and during the past five months have varied from Rs. 1,20,00,000 to Rs. 1,47,00,000. We have not the statements of the Banks of Bombay and Madras before us, but it is generally understood that the increase in their loans against Government paper has also been very large. The results of this state of affairs were, in the first instance, a considerable increase in the rate of interest, and afterwards a heavy decline in the price of securities, when holders decided that it would be better to sell than to run the risk of making the liquidation still more disastrous by further delay. The market for Four per Cents. fell, a few weeks ago, to Rs. 94½; but it has since recovered to Rs. 97, owing to large purchases being made for investment under the inducement afforded by the low prices. The strain upon the Indian money markets, caused by the increased proportion of their banking resources locked up in advances upon Government paper has been severe. By far the greater part of burden has been borne by the Presidency Banks, and, when the means at the disposal of these institutions, and the enormous trade of the country are considered, it will easily be understood that it has been heavy. The wealthy native capitalists, it is well known, do not as a rule either invest in, or advance to any extent against government paper, as they have other and more profitable ways of employing their funds. On the whole, then, we think it may be fairly concluded that the power of India to absorb loans has been overtaxed for the present, and that it would be judicious to give her some rest.

It remains to be considered whether sterling loans, as their advocates confidently assert, could be raised in London at so low a rate of interest as 3½ per cent. The successful issue of the loan in 1880, to which we have adverted, would certainly not alone be sufficient to warrant a conclusion in the affirmative; and the most flourishing colonies of Great Britain, whose securities are intrinsically fully as good as those of India, have not been able to borrow in London on lower terms than 4 per cent. Indian Government loans enjoy, however, the advantage that trustees are permitted to invest in them, and men of business whom we have consulted on the subject seem to be generally of opinion that, owing mainly to this circumstance, 3½ per cent. gold loans could be brought out successfully to a moderate extent in London. If this should prove to be the case, and existing facts are sufficient to justify the experiment being tried, the Secretary of State will incur a serious responsibility if he continues to force the Government of India to float 4 per Cent. Rupee Paper in India at a discount or even at par.—*Englishman*.

THE PROPOSED MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY.

(*Bombay Gazette*)

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:—

To His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan, &c., &c., &c.

Delhi, Jan. 24, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honour, in accordance with my promise, to send your Highness a draft scheme of the proposed University, which, I believe, will meet the views of a majority of the influential Mahomedans of Calcutta and Northern India, and I trust that it may equally be found acceptable to your Highness and receive your sanction.

If I can be of any further use in this matter, I beg you to command me; but I feel that the future of the scheme, which has already received wide approval, lies now mainly with your Highness; and I will only record my further promise here that, should it take an active shape, I will gladly contribute a sum of thirty thousand rupees for the endowment of a first Professorship according to the terms proposed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your Highness's most obedient servant,

(Signed) WILFRED SOAWEEN BLUNT.

SCHEME FOR A UNIVERSITY AT HYDERABAD.

The lamentable decline, during the last forty years of the Mahomedan community of India in wealth and social importance while, at the same time, it has been numerically an ever-increasing body, makes it a matter of anxious consideration with those who love their religion to consider by what means best to avert the danger attending such a condition of things, and to restore prosperity to the community and its activity as a living and beneficial influence in the progress of the Empire.

It is acknowledged that the evil has been principally brought about by the changed condition of the country. From a ruling and favoured race, the Mahomedan community has become only one of many bodies unfavoured by the State; and the fall from their high station was at the time accompanied by a corresponding collapse of energy; while, later, accidental circumstances, such as the change of the official language from Persian and Urdu to English, still further aggravated their misfortunes.

These, though they may regret them, the Mahomedans now know that it is useless to complain of. They have ceased to look for any reversal of the political settlement of India as a British province; and accepting the fact, they are fully aware that a new departure is necessary for them in correspondence with their new circumstances. Nor is this conviction lessened by the consideration that it would seem to be the tendency of the age to put every year more and more administrative power back into native hands, so that in the future, there may be expected to be an ever-increasing competition between the various sections of Indian society for advantage under the Imperial rule.

Again, it is no less acknowledged that in the modern conditions of Indian life, that which principally conduces to the advantage of each community is its superiority in education. The force of natural character is no longer a sufficient element of success, and acquired intelligence is daily asserting itself more strongly as the condition of all participation in public life. Instruction in the Arts and Sciences of the Western world is at the present day an absolute necessity for high success; and even in the lower walks of life a certain knowledge of these things has become desirable for all, perhaps, but the lowest class bound to agricultural labour. Certainly, no large community, such as is the Mahomedan in India, could hope to hold its own without a general increase of learning; and it is no longer contended by any section of the community that secular knowledge can be dispensed with, or that it is, if rightly directed, at all opposed to the best interests of religion.

On the other hand, it is equally certain that the vast majority of those who profess the faith of Islam look upon that faith as the most precious inheritance bequeathed them by their fathers and decline to put it in peril for the sake of any worldly advantage. They consider that, in seeking the general good of a Mahomedan community, the first and absolute essential to be considered is the good of the Mahomedan religion; and this is their first thought, too, when the practical question of individual education comes before them. All Mahomedan fathers are desirous that, before everything else, their sons should inherit their own gift of faith in the one true God and teaching of His Apostle.

Thus, then, it happens that, while recognising fully the necessity there is for worldly knowledge, the mass of respectable Mahomedans have held back, and still hold back, from the purely secular education afforded in Government schools and colleges to Hindoos and Christians with themselves. They look with suspicion on the teaching, and with more than suspicion on the teachers. They refuse to believe that any education can be a sound one which is without a religious basis. They see that neither history nor philosophy nor western literature can be taught by unbelievers in the Divine mission of their Prophet without serious risk of undermining their pupils' faith; and they find no institution in India in which these necessary branches of human learning are taught to Mahomedans wholly by Mahomedans.

Neither the Indian University, nor the Calcutta Madrisa, nor the Hoogly College, nor even the College of Allyghur entirely fulfil this condition. In the Indian University there is at the present moment no single Mahomedan professor. At the Madrisa, the president and many of the professors are Englishmen; and at Allyghur also the principal is an Englishman, and there are English and Hindu teachers. In none of them is there the certainty that religious influence other than Mahomedan shall not be brought to bear upon the students.

Lastly—and this is the most important consideration of all to the leaders of the Mahomedan community of India—they find in all the Empire no central school of religious thought such as is to be found in other Mahomedan lands. Although their population is the largest of any now existing in the world, they are without a recognised seat of learning which can claim for them to be the fountain head of orthodox opinion. They have no central body of Ulema, whose teaching and discussion should serve to keep alive the intellectual activity of the religious teachers, and so give its tone to the whole mass. They feel this to be the most serious want of all of their situation in presence of the growing intelligence of other religious bodies around them.

In view of all these circumstances, the following resolutions have, therefore, been suggested, and are now put before the Mahomedan community at large:—

1. That in each town a Provincial Committee shall be formed to consider where and under what conditions it will be best to found an educational establishment on a large scale which shall equally satisfy the religious and the secular wants of the community; and to raise subscriptions for that purpose.

2. That, this being done, a Central Committee shall be convened,—the same to be composed of one delegate from each of the Provincial Committees, in order finally to decide the questions raised in the Provincial Committees.

3. That, if possible, His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan be asked to become the patron of the Central Establishment, as being the most powerful Mahomedan Prince, now reigning in India, and that an humble petition be addressed to His Highness in that sense. The following suggestions are also made:—

1. That the Educational establishment should take the form of a University, to be called the Deccan (?) University, empowered to grant degrees in religion and in secular knowledge and to appoint professors in both branches of learning for such as shall repair to its metropolis (say Hyderabad) for their education. It is hoped that His Highness the Nizam may be pleased to grant a building to serve as University Hall and lecture rooms.

2. That, under the University, each province of the Indian Empire, or if funds suffice, each great city should erect or purchase at its own cost a building for its own students in the metropolis—the same to be called the college of that province or city at which lodging (not board or furniture) should be provided at nominal rates to the students. These colleges should be the property of the provinces or cities erecting them and should be managed by provincial or city trustees appointed by themselves in such manner (subject to the general laws of the University) as they shall themselves think most desirable. Thus each province or city would practically pay for and manage its own education.

3. That an appeal be made to the Mahomedan princes, noblemen, talukdars, zemindars, and rich merchants to found professorships for the University, the same to bear the names of their founders and to be vested as religious endowments in the hands of University Trustees, the duty of the professors being to give gratuitous public lectures to all students of the University. A donation of Rs. 30,000 shall be considered equivalent to founding a professorship, and shall entitle the donor to have his name perpetually connected with it, this, although it may be hereafter considered necessary to increase the provision out of University funds. Such donors should, moreover, be granted the title of "Founders" of the University, and should form its special Council.

4. That a similar appeal be made to poorer men to found scholarships under the like conditions, except that Rs. 10,000 should be the sum entitling the donor to perpetual remembrance—the said scholarships to be granted in the form of monthly stipends of thirty rupees to such students as having graduated in religious and secular knowledge in the University, may be chosen by special competition, on the condition that they shall act as schoolmasters in provincial towns and districts. The object of this provision will be to spread religious and secular education throughout the country. The founder of three scholarships to have the same privilege and title as the founder of a professorship.

5. That special provision be made in the scheme for the religious needs of the Shia as well as of the Sunni communities.

6. That His Highness the Nizam be prayed to grant a perpetual charter regulating the University according to the rules usual in such institutions.

7. That a memorial be at the same time addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy of India stating the objects of the Uni-

versity and humbly praying the countenance of the Imperial Government for the scheme.

Hyderabad, Deccan, Feb. 13, 1884.

My dear Mr. Blunt,—I am desired by His Highness to inform you in reply to your letter of Jan. 24. enclosing a memorandum embodying a scheme for the formation of a Mahomedan University, that His Highness cordially approves of your suggestions, and will give every support in his power to any attempt that may be made to carry them out. His Highness had the honour of holding a conversation with His Excellency the Viceroy, during his short sojourn here, in the course of which he understood that His Excellency was prepared to countenance and support the scheme.

I am to say that His Highness regards the scheme as one calculated immensely to advance the cause of Mahomedan progress, and that he will be glad if Hyderabad is given the honour, by preference, of becoming the centre of the movement. As, however, the scheme has originated with you, and you have taken the trouble of ascertaining the views of the leading Mahomedans in all parts of India, His Highness would have wished that you had prolonged your stay in this country, so as to see it carried out. In any case, if your other engagements give you time to pay another visit to Hyderabad, His Highness will be gratified to have your assistance in the matter. His Highness is glad to say that His Excellency the Viceroy has promised him his.—Believe me, yours very sincerely,

(Signed) SALAR JUNG.

THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

THE following letter on the subject of the Ilbert Bill and the attitude of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association has been published:—

"In order that members of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association should understand the position of the Association with reference to the arrangement come to about the Ilbert Bill on December 21 last, and in order that they may clearly comprehend the position of the European and Anglo-Indian community under the Act, which will probably come into force on May 1 next, the Council of the Association have deemed it advisable to circulate to all members the following letter, addressed to one of its most earnest and influential supporters:—

Dated Feb. 11, 1884.

To—

Dear Sir,—Under the new Act no European British subject will be liable to be tried for any offence whatever, of however trivial a nature, by a district magistrate or sessions judge, European or native, without a jury.

The extent of the victory which the Council of the Association have managed to secure under circumstances of the very greatest difficulty, both in England and in India, lies in the establishment of the following facts:—

- 1.—This Act will be practically a dead-letter, and all legislation in this direction stayed.

- 2.—The principle is affirmed by the Government itself that all European British subjects shall be considered a specially-privileged class, and shall not be liable to be tried by any native at any time, unless safeguarded by a jury of which the majority shall be men of their own race.

- 3.—The affirmation of jury principle in the case of trial of European British subjects, renders it impossible that the Act can afford a precedent for further legislation in the same direction; whilst it will so hamper the district magistrates that they almost necessarily will be restrained by executive orders, from exercising any sort of criminal jurisdiction over Europeans.

- 4.—The affirmation of the jury principle enables us to enlist the intelligent and appreciative sympathy of the English public in defence of our rights.

- 5.—We have thus secured a firm platform from which we shall be enabled to defend logically and on principle, all the existing legal rights and constitutional privileges of the British community in India.

Had the Defence Association refused to accept the jury safeguard, the Bill would have been inevitably carried over our heads, divested of the safeguard, whilst the European community would in that case have certainly alienated the sympathies of all thoughtful men both in India and in England. In other words, we should have secured a permanent and utter defeat, and the Government and the natives would have secured a corresponding victory.

If the European community is to hold its own and maintain its prestige against the antagonistic interests with which it has to contend, this can only be done by complete and harmonious organisation and implicit confidence in a powerful and representative executive.

I desire to explain for your consideration, as an illustration of the victory which has been won, the remarkable difference between the existing position of the non-official European community, and that which it held prior to the formation of the Defence Association. The desponding tone of the native press

and the marked deference lately paid to non-official opinion, best exemplify this change.

It will be well to consider in future public action as to whether it may not be deemed desirable, in the interests of the community, to strengthen the hands of the central executive by yielding a more unqualified, unanimous, and loyal support, than has been done in the present instance at certain isolated meetings in the mofussil. The dissents which were published in the press, before these meetings could have possibly understood and appreciated all the bearings of the Concordat, went a considerable way, if not to defeat the substance, at all events to diminish the lustre, of the victory which had been gained after the severest political struggle on record in India. This fact was at once apprehended by the native papers and induced an immediate change of tone.

The wisdom of the course which the Council adopted is being emphasized daily by the potent exaltation of the prestige of the non-official European community both in the estimation of the Government and the natives.

Our immediate endeavours will now be directed to work on the same lines so as to obtain, if possible, the reversal of the policy of exclusion of domiciled Europeans from appointments of profit in India.—*Times of India.*

MAIL NEWS.

The Calcutta Exhibition was closed on Monday, March 30, the ceremony being performed in the presence of a large number of spectators, by the Viceroy. In the course of his speech on the occasion, Lord Ripon expressed a hope that the Calcutta Exhibition would be only the first of a series of exhibitions in India, and that the example set by the Bengal capital would be followed by other great cities.

The Bombay Government have issued a resolution, cordially approving of the proposal to hold an International Exhibition in that city either next year or the year after. The consideration of the matter has been referred to the Local Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition. A hope is expressed in the resolution that a portion of the exhibition buildings may be used hereafter as an Art Museum. It is probable that a guarantee fund will be raised and a competent paid secretary appointed.

H. H. the Nizam is convalescent, and is going to Bolarum for a change. It is said that an inquiry will be held as to the cause of his attack.

The Committee of the Indian Constitutional Association, which has been formed for the protection of vested rights, have issued a circular, in which they say that their first and immediate efforts will be directed to opposing the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association have published a letter, in which they state that their immediate endeavours will now be directed to obtaining, if possible, the reversal of the policy of exclusion of domiciled Europeans from appointments of profit in India.

An important correspondence which has passed between the directors of the G. I. P. Railway Company and the India Office, regarding the extension of that line to Cawnpore and Agra, has been published.

The Railway Conference, which has been sitting in Calcutta for several weeks, has completed its labours. Several important reforms in connection with through goods and passenger traffic have been recommended.

The new lecture room of the Indian Association, for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, was opened by the Viceroy on March 12.

A farewell dinner has been given at the Allahabad Club to Mr. C. P. Carmichael, C.S.I., who is retiring after thirty-five years' service.

The hearing of the appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Norris in the Calcutta missionary case—*Pigot v. Hastie*—is proceeding before Chief Justice Jarth and Mr. Justice Wilson.

Some further correspondence regarding the dispute between the Local Committee of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company and Sir F. H. Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is published.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram has been appointed an additional member of the Madras Legislative Council.

Mr. Justice Scott on the 6th ult. made absolute the decree nisi passed in May last in the case in which Captain H. I. Nares, of the Bombay Army, sought for a dissolution of marriage, on the ground of his wife's adultery with Major Michael James Sexton, R.A.

Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.E., succeeds Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E., as Under Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Public Works Department.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is reported to have said at a recent State banquet that the time is near at hand when they must be ready to fight for Islam and their own lives.

It is reported from Burma that Bhamo has been invested by the rebels.

The Bengal Reliefs are published.

The proposal to have a volunteer camp of exercise in Bombay

this month has been abandoned in consequence of all the available tents having been sent to the Sudan.

The question of the segregation of lepers on the plan pursued in Norway with so much success is engaging some attention in Bombay.

Surgeon D. A. Gomes, Indian Medical Department, who was recently arrested in Bombay for desertion, has been permitted to resign the service.

The well-known jockey, Jaffir Khan, who was reported by the Stewards of the Lucknow Spring Meeting, has been suspended by the Calcutta Turf Club till April 30, 1885.

The prohibition on the export of grain from Persia has been removed.

The Goanese Government, having decided to withdraw the old copper coins from circulation, finds itself unable to meet the demand for the new coinage.

A sensation has been created at Madras by the publication of some letters addressed by Mr. Molver, the Special Magistrate who tried the Salem rioters, to Government.

Rain is much needed in the Punjab, in some districts of which province the crops have suffered severely from drought.

Major Innes, R.A., the officer who disappeared suddenly from Delhi some time since, is believed to have left Calcutta in a sailing ship bound for England.

Sir all-pox continues very prevalent in Madras. The Governor Mr. Grant Duff, and his family have set a good example to the people by having themselves vaccinated.

A fight occurred amongst some of the prisoners in the Presidency Gaol the other day, and one or two men were rather severely mauled before the wardens could succeed in quelling the disturbances.

A few series of decoities is reported in the Prome district, British Burma.

A leper hospital is to be opened near Bombay, the old fort on Sion Hill being utilised for the purpose.

A serious disturbance against the Ameer's authority is reported from Shignan.

It is suggested that the two extra judges of the Punjab Chief Court should be employed for another year, in order to completely extinguish the arrear list of cases before the Court.

It is reported that Mr. Justice Smyth, of the Punjab Court, will go home on a year's furlough, probably in May next, when Mr. Baden Powell will, it is expected, receive the acting appointment.

Sir R. Sandeman, whose mission to Panjgur, an independent State west of Khelat, was very successful, is expected to go to Simla to report direct to the Viceroy.

The Bengal zemindars are subscribing liberally towards a fund for opposing the Tenancy Bill.

The Thakore Sahab of Wadhwan was married with much ceremony last week to the daughter of a prominent native gentleman of Madras.

The Hon. Mr. T. C. Hope, Public Works Minister, goes to Quetta on the Government breaking up at Calcutta (at the end of this week) to inspect the Bholan Road and the Sukkur Bridge.

Lord Ripon proposes to halt at Puttiala on his way to Simla, for two or three days' shooting.

Sir Donald Stewart, Commander in Chief, will probably visit Cashmere before going to Simla this year.

Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, leaves for Aden on the 4th April, accompanied by an aide-de-camp.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught killed his first tiger at Ulwar the other day.

The Budget, which will be issued this week, will, it is said, show a surplus of over a million sterling.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott will act for Dr. Lethbridge (who goes home on sick furlough) as Inspector General of gaols in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. A. P. Howell, commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, will shortly take eighteen months' furlough.

Dr. Beaumont, the surgeon attached to the Hyderabad Residency, goes home shortly on furlough. The Nizam owes his recovery, under Providence, to the medical skill of Dr. Beaumont.

Surgeon Major A. Deane, Medical Officer on the Staff of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, North West Provinces, is about to be posted as Civil Surgeon to Bareilly.

H.H. the Maharajah of Cashmere has, we are glad to learn, almost recovered from his recent indisposition.

Sir R. Sandeman left behind him at Panjgur Lieutenants Talbot and Wahab, R.E., with their survey parties, and Lieutenant O'Donnell, of the Intelligence Department, who will remain there for some while longer, and return *via* Khelat.

A social scandal in high life is on the tapis at Poona, a local paper says, and it is rumoured that a military gentleman of high position retires shortly in consequence.

Special prayers were offered by the Mahommedans of Lahore at the Shahi Mosque on March 11 for the recovery of the Nizam.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Swinhoe has obtained furlough for twelve months.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, March 14.]

Twelve months' furlough to Europe has been allowed to Lieutenant Forbes, of the Poona Horse.

Lieutenant Cox, Wing Officer, and Quartermaster, 14th N. I., has obtained furlough for 260 days.

Colonel Van Heythuysen is appointed to act as Commissary General during the absence of Colonel Phelps.

The detachment of the 20th Regiment N.I., which was stationed at Kaladghi, having been ordered to join head-quarters marched into Belgaum on Saturday morning. In future no troops will be quartered at Kaladghi. "This," says a correspondent, "is a step in the right direction, and the sooner all such small stations in the Presidency are given up, so far as troops are concerned, the better."

A correspondent, writing from Belgaum, says:—"General regret is felt here at the approaching departure from our midst of Brigadier General G. T. Brice, who shortly vacates this command on completion of his tenure of appointment. During the five years he held the command of this district, he has always evinced the keenest interest in the welfare of the troops, both European and native; and he has also identified himself with various improvements in the Cantonment—notably the public gardens and band-stand, which are a great boon to residents in camp. In connection with these chiefly, General Brice will long be remembered in the capital of the Southern Mahratta country."

The troopship *Malabar*, it is notified, will sail from Bombay on April 3, and will call at Aden on her voyage to England.

Lieut. Colonel C. J. Oswald Fitzgerald (M.S.C.), Commandant 3rd Cavalry H. C., Mominabad, has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Lieut. Colonel Havelock (M.S.C.), Commandant 1st Infantry, Aurangabad, having returned from furlough, has assumed command of his regiment.

A correspondent writes:—"The death at Bombay of Lieut. Colonel Charles Vanrenen Conway-Gordon (Bengal S.C.), Commandant 2nd Regiment Infantry H.C., has cast a gloom over all the contingent stations, for he was much liked. He was for a long time Assistant Adjutant General of the force, from which post he was appointed commandant. He entered the army in January, 1855, and the contingent in May, 1870, and died at the early age of forty-eight. The vacancy thus caused will give Major Kennedy (M.S.C.), late Assistant Adjutant General H.G., the permanent commandantship."

It has now been definitely settled that from April next (owing to the abolition of the Ordnance depots) all "Ordnance stores" will be indented for from the Arsenal at Bombay, and all ammunition from the depot at Poona.

Captain Smith, R.A., Commandant No. 2 Field Battery (Hyderabad Contingent), has obtained 115 days' leave.

The Contingent force at Bolan will draw their stores from the Trimulgherry Arsenal. It seems to be a mistake for the Infantry Corps at Raichore to indent on Bombay when Trimulgherry is much nearer.

Major Hodgson, Superintendent of Police, Kurnool district, proceeds to Europe on two years' furlough.

The following appointments in the Ghasipur Volunteer Battalion have been made:—Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, C.S., to be Captain and to command the Mounted Detachment and Gorakpur troop. Lieutenant G. H. List to be transferred to the Mounted Detachment and to be posted to the Gorakpur troop. Mr. F. E. Godfrey to be Lieutenant, vice G. H. List, transferred.

Captain H. B. Harward, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has joined the Pay Examiner's Office, Bengal, as a probationer for the Army Pay Department.

A Committee has been assembled at Calcutta for the examination of Lieutenant W. H. Broughton, and Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, as to his fitness for the Army Pay Department. Lieutenant Colonel Yonge, of the Staff Corps, retires from the service on the 13th inst., on a pension of £595.

The 2nd Sikh Infantry left Kohat on February 24, en route by road for Abbottabad, at which station it is to be quartered.

The Rev. A. Hildesley, Warden, Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore, has been nominated by the Viceroy Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Banar, Bengal.

Colonel C. G. Grant, of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment, stationed at Jubbulpore, virtually vacates the command of that corps next month, as he is proceeding on six months' leave at the time indicated, and afterwards goes home. Colonel C. McPherson, 2nd in command, who is on the spot, takes over charge, and will eventually succeed to the permanent appointment.

Colonel W. W. Woodward, Royal Horse Artillery, having, under instructions from the Horse Guards, been removed from employment, having completed five years as a regimental lieutenant colonel, has been permitted to proceed to England.

Brigade Surgeon G. M. Slaughter, Army Medical Department, Madras, has been ordered to proceed to Bengal and report himself to the Surgeon General of Her Majesty's Forces for orders.

A committee of three medical officers is to assemble shortly

at Calcutta for the elaboration of a scheme for the packing of field hospital equipments.

Under the authority of Government, the Madras Army head-quarters were removed to Ootacamund on the 6th inst.

The expected return of Lieutenant Colonel Fergus Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 31st inst. will displace Major F. W. Nicolay, Officiating Commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, who has no appointment to fall back upon.

Captain A. M. Hooper and Lieutenant A. W. Darke, Madras Volunteer Guards, have resigned their commissions.

Captain W. R. Pratt, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, has been granted six months' leave.

It has been decided by the Secretary of State for India that an officer who obtains privilege leave out of India with a view of taking employment out of India will not be allowed full pay and Indian allowances, and that the right of receiving privilege leave allowances should be contingent on the return to duty within the period of such leave, whatever be the branch of the service to which an officer belongs.

Brigadier-General Sale Hill, commanding the Eastern Frontier District, proceeds home shortly on furlough. Colonel Sir Hugh Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry will officiate for him.

Dr. Tuson, Deputy Surgeon General, Presidency District, whose time of service has expired, was entertained on Saturday by the medical profession here, the occasion being signalled by some highly complimentary speeches.

The 23rd Pioneers will probably return to Mean Meer from the Bolan Pass early in April.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a General Court-martial, assembled at Meerut on February 18, Private Christopher Glynn, of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—Striking with his clenched fist in the face Sergeant Edmund Fowler, V.C., of the same battalion, who was his superior officer and in the execution of his office. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's further service.—At a European District Court-Martial held at Satara on March 4, Private Michael Walsh, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—(1) drunkenness at Satara; (2) striking with his clenched fist on the face Lance Corporal T. Deighton, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, his superior officer; (3) using threatening language to Sergeant W. Bowman, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, his superior officer. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for six calendar months.—Private Patrick Vaughan, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charge:—Using violence to Lance Corporal J. Wilson, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, his superior officer, in the execution of his office. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for six calendar months.

According to the *Pioneer*, the question of raising the usual annual Public Works loan in gold or silver has been for some little time past engaging the attention of the authorities, both in Calcutta and in London. This, of course, is mainly owing to the fact that a silver loan can only be floated at a disadvantage here just now; whereas it is believed that a loan in gold could be raised in England under highly satisfactory conditions.

The Commissionership of Kumaon, about to be vacated by Lieutenant General Sir Henry Ramsay, is to be conferred upon Mr. H. G. Ross, at present engaged in settlement operations in Dohra Doo. The appointment is one that is much coveted; it combines more than ordinary personal and administrative freedom, a fine climate, and Rs. 2,000 a month.

By a private letter from Benares, dated March 1, the *Indian Daily News* regrets to learn that the adopted son of Maharajah Surrut Soondoree died there on the 29th ultimo. Small-pox has broken out in the native part of the city, and is raging fearfully. Several deaths have occurred in consequence. The weather is getting rather too hot for this time of the year.

Subscriptions to the Cavagnari Memorial Fund do not come in so fast as might be expected, as, out of a sum of 4,000 rupees required, only 2,177 rupees had been received up to the end of February last. It may be remembered that the proposed memorial was to consist, 1st, of a coloured window in the Kohat Church; 2nd, a portrait in oils to be hung up in some public institution in Kohat; and a "Cavagnari Scholarship" open to schools (Government and other) in the Peshawar and Derajat divisions. The amount required, it was hoped, would be raised in the Punjab alone, by subscriptions limited to Rs. 20 each. But of the amount subscribed considerably more than half has been subscribed outside the limits of the Punjab; in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (over Rs. 820), Quetta, and the North-West Provinces, assisted by officers of the army unconnected with the Punjab. Should the full amount of Rs. 4,000 not be subscribed, a portion of the above proposal must necessarily be abandoned—a result which would be a matter of regret, and one which it is to be hoped may yet be avoided.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1884.

INDIA MOURNS WITH ENGLAND.

ENGLISHMEN and Indians alike have this week been smitten with a great national sorrow. They are united in mourning the loss of a most amiable and accomplished Prince, a most noble-minded and true-hearted man. And above all, they are united in deep respectful sympathy with the Gracious Lady, once again so solely grief-stricken, who is to the one race a Queen, to the other an Empress, but the beloved Mother in the hearts of both. It is needless to enlarge on the rare promise of the young life, already rich in actual achievement, that has been taken from us, apparently so prematurely; for in India, as in England, the story of that life, with its many touching and endearing characteristics, is well-known. But as one of the few journals that claim to represent something of the sentiments of both the great nationalities of the Empire, we would fain here dwell on the oneness of the feelings which animate them both, in everything that concerns the Royal and Imperial Family of England and India. Englishmen and Indians alike will again learn, on this mournful occasion even more and more, to cherish and foster those sentiments of personal loyalty, which can exercise such a potent influence in effacing minor and ephemeral causes of difference; and which tend, perhaps, more than ought else, to weld together the constituent parts of this great Empire into one harmonious Federation.

During the recent celebration of the Carnival at Goa several serious disturbances occurred, and one man was kicked to death.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE publication of the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and of the Bill itself as revised by the committee, has created, we learn, no little sensation in Calcutta. As we have frequently pointed out in these columns, the composition of the Select Committee was such, that the general tendency of its report—to say ditto to Mr. Ilbert—was a foregone conclusion. The tactical "smartness," which has been the most characteristic feature of the administration of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, was always certain to be rewarded with a success of this kind. But hardly any one, we believe, was prepared for the extreme ardour with which Mr. Ilbert's docile admirers and nominees in the Viceregal Council have manifested their devotion to their patron; and it may even be doubted whether Lord Ripon himself, in his secret heart, will be altogether grateful for the zeal, untempered by discretion, that has quite run away with the eager competitors for the Viceregal smile. From the *Times* telegram it appears that the courtly majority in the Council has ridden roughshod over the two solitary representatives of the constitutional element, the Maharajah of Darbhanga and the Hon. Kristodas Pal. The Bill, as amended in Committee, strikes at the landlords still more fiercely than Mr. Ilbert's original proposals—whilst it will convert the Bengal ryots very largely into mere day-labourers. The middleman and the money-lender, those pets of Radical legislation, will flourish on the impoverishment of the zemindars and the degradation of the tenants. All this might have been foretold. But we were hardly prepared for the way in which the constitutional Opposition, as it now appears, was prevented from adequately discussing, or even considering, the various amendments. Mr. Ameer Ali appears to have been nominated to the Viceregal Council, and actually placed on the Select Committee, to report on this Bill, on the strength of an article recently published by him in an English magazine, warmly supporting Mr. Ilbert's notions! And the two real exponents of Indian national feeling have been prevented from taking that part in the debates to which they were entitled, by incessant and wearisome sittings, and by utterly inadequate notice of the Ilbertite amendments continually sprung upon them. The dissent which the Maharajah of Darbhanga is to record will be looked for with keen interest by all lovers of constitutional freedom of debate; whilst the summary of the Hon. Kristodas Pal's dissent, which is given by the *Times* correspondent, shows it to be a manly and vigorous protest, at once against the mad folly of the visionaries who are now misgoverning India, and against the exceedingly unfair methods by which the Bill has been rushed through the Select Committee, and the unseemly haste which has been displayed by the Viceregal Court in flying from the heat of Calcutta to the cool heights of Simla.

HIGH EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE *Indian Daily News* has the following on the prospects of change—or revolutions—in the Educational system in India :—

"Lord Ripon is now devoting his attention to the framing of the measure which is to form the outcome of the Education Commission's lengthened labours and elaborate report, and has called Professor Wordsworth, the well-known Principal of the Elphinstone College, from Bombay, to join with educational

authorities on this side of India in advising on certain points connected with the radical changes of system in contemplation, which, it is understood, will be of a very extensive and highly important nature. The native papers are endeavouring to induce His Excellency to take up the question of reforming the Legislative Councils, and are crying out that what the country requires is to have a more representative character given to them; but it is not likely that Lord Ripon, especially with the Education Bill on his hands, will find either time or inclination during the short remaining period of his Viceroyalty to meddle with so large a question, and one of such delicacy and difficulty. It has been announced with more or less show of authority that nothing short of a dissolution of Parliament will cause his lordship to resign before the expiration of his natural term of office; but we do not think there would be any very great surprise felt amongst the best-informed people if he were to return home at the close of the approaching Simla season."

Meanwhile, slowly—but very slowly—the educated Native community is awaking to the danger which threatens their best interests. The *Hindoo Patriot* to hand by the last mail contains the following significant paragraph:—

"We have received a telegram from Cuddapah to the effect that the first fruit of the Education Commission in Madras has been the raising of the fees of the English Schools in that district. We do not understand the reason of the strange move. We hope we will be supplied with details."

We desire to call the attention of the "Society for the Promotion of High Education in India" to this warning note. It is possible that the times are not, as yet, altogether propitious for active movement on the part of the Society. But we are very confident that before very long, its members will be called upon to arouse themselves, if they wish to avert the ruin of the cause they have at heart.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 8.)

AGNEW—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. W. F. Agnew of his office of reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta.

HYDE, Mr. H. T., barrister-at-law, has been appointed as reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, vice Mr. Agnew resigned.

BERNARD, Mr. C. E., C.S.I., chief commissioner of British Burma, resumed charge of his office from Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite on the 28th ult.

MUSPRATT, Mr. H., is permitted to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from March 29.

HENDERSON, Surg. C., Madras Medical Department, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, Betul, in the Central Provinces.

The services of Surg. T. R. Mulroney, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

WIMBERLEY, Mr. R., to officiate as extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, Port Blair and the Nicobars.

GOMPERTZ—The Secretary of State for India has appointed the Rev. J. F. W. Gompertz, B.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned senior chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to retire from the service, from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

ROBERTS, The Rev. F. W., B.A., Feb. 9.

IRWIN-HUGGINS, The Rev. A.W., M.A., April 14.

NEWMAN, Surgeon Major J. H., M.D., Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, and Medical Officer of the Mhairwara Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major L. D. Spencer, M.D.

LAW, Lieut-Colonel V. E., political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as agent to the Governor-General with the King of Oudh and

superintendent of political pensions, from the date of assuming charge.

BRIGGS, Mr. T. H., having been appointed to officiate as assistant accountant general, Bengal, received charge of the duties of his appointment from Mr. F. J. Atkinson, on Feb. 28.

MILITARY.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department will have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from Calcutta:—

COLLEN, Major E. H. H., first assistant secretary and officiating deputy secretary, will officiate as secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, at the presidency.

CROOKSHANK, Lieut-Col. A. C. W., second assistant secretary and officiating first assistant secretary, will officiate as deputy secretary.

MOORE-LANE, Lieut. W., R.A., No. 2 Mountain Battery, Punjab, officiating 2nd subaltern, to be 2nd subaltern.

MCSWINKY, Lieut. E. F. H., 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Capt. W. H. Salmon, seconded.

BARRETT, Captain J. S., commanding the turret vessels Abyssinia and Magdala, to officiate as storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, vice Captain E. H. Fenn, officiating as staff officer, Kidderpore dockyard.

The following officers on probation are confirmed in their appointments:—

ROSE, Mr. George A., 2nd grade officer, from Feb. 10.

FITZGERALD, Mr. C. O'B., assistant engineer, from Feb. 20.

SLATER, Engineer F. T., to be chief engineer, from Oct. 1, vice A. Malcolm, retired.

HILLS—The services of Lieut. Colonel G. S. Hills, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, are, on return from special leave, placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

LENCHAN, Mr. J. J., accountant, 2nd grade, is promoted to assistant examiner, 1st grade, temporary rank, and posted to the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

FOURACRES, Mr. C., is appointed to the candidate class of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, and posted to the Establishment under the Government of Bengal.

HARDIE, Mr. R., secretary and treasurer, having been granted leave to Europe, the Directors have appointed Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, deputy secretary, to officiate as secretary and treasurer, from March 1.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed examination prescribed in the P. W. Department Code.

STANTON, Lieut. E. C., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sirhind Lahore Command Military Works.

KNAPP, Messrs. C. C. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, and T. Cannon, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are posted to the Punjab Northern and Jhansi Manikpur State Railways, respectively.

FURLONGHS.

SHAW, Mr. A. E., an assistant superintendent of the 4th grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, from Feb. 13.

HENSLEY, Mr. F. F., deputy examiner of accounts, is granted furlough to Europe for twenty months.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

REPTON, Lieut. Col. H. M., Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, Central Provinces, private affairs, for two years.

WILSON, Major F. A., Bengal C.S., political agent, 3rd class, boundary settlement officer, Bundelkhand, Central India, private affairs, for one year and 91 days.

BURTON, Captain and Brevet Major F. C., Bengal S.C., squadron commander, 1st Bengal Cavalry, brigade major Mooltan, private affairs, for 182 days.

DAVIDSON, Captain G., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Department, private affairs, for one year and 182 days.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. C., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, private affairs, for one year and 182 days.

MELVILL, Lieut. H., Bombay S.C., military accountant, 3rd class, private affairs, for one year.

BOSWELL, Lieut. W. L., Bengal S.C. wing officer, 33rd N.I., private affairs, for one year.

VEALE, Surgeon Major T. S., M.D., 19th N.I., private affairs, for 248 days.

The following officers have been granted extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

BRANFILL, Lieut. Colonel B. R., Cavalry, private affairs, for six months.

KING-HARMAN, Major M. J., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 6.)

WEBB—The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—Capt. H. N. Webb, 5th Bengal Cavalry, squadron officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, vice Armstrong, promoted, but to be seconded whilst holding the appointment of adjutant of the Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteers.

IRVINE, Lieut. Col. J. S., Bengal Cavalry, having been permitted to resign his officiating appointment in the 8th Bengal Cavalry, is directed to proceed to Jubbulpore, for general duty.

SIMPSON, Capt. C. N., K.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to

St. Thomas's Mount, and join P Battery 1st Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

HURSON—CONEY—The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—Capt. H. E. Hurson, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, and Capt. W. B. Coney, 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.

GORDON, Lieut. A. W. B., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Dinapore to Lucknow, and join N Battery, B Brigade, to which he has been appointed.

TYAWHITT, Lieut. the Hon. R., R.A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Dinapore, and join A Battery 1st Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

WATKINS, Lieut. C. B., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to England, and join 1st Battery A Brigade, to which he has been appointed.

PAGE—The appointment of Lieut. R. B. Page, as adjutant of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, will have effect from Nov. 9, and not as therein stated.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave, to England:—Royal Artillery—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel E. H. Dyke, for fifteen months, on private affairs; Major A. J. Shuttleworth for fifteen months, on private affairs; Lieut. T. Robertson, for six months, on private affairs; Lieut. E. A. P. Hobbday, for twelve months, on private affairs; Lieut. N. D. Findlay for twelve months, on private affairs; and Lieut. H. Guise, for nine months, on private affairs.

BURNETT, Lieut. J., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

CHICHESTER, Lieut. S. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

ROBINSON—BROWNE—Army Medical Department—Surg. Major R. H. Robinson, for six months, on private affairs, and Surg. A. L. Browne, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

GRIFFITHS, Surg. W. E., Indian Medical Service, to Australia, on private affairs, from April 15, to Oct. 15. The first two months will be on full staff pay, under Subsidiary Rule 3.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 5.)

SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., assistant magistrate and collector, Patna, is transferred to the sudder station of Backergunge.

KELLEHER—The services of Mr. J. Kelleher, officiating district and sessions judge, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

GREAVES, Mr. R. H., officiating district and sessions judge, Rajshahye, to act as district and sessions judge of Dacca, during absence of Mr. R. F. Campani.

GRIERSON, Mr. G. A., acted as magistrate and collector of Patna from Oct. 20 to Nov. 1 last, in addition to his own duties as officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of that district, during absence, on deputation of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I.

TOWERS, Mr. R. M., district and sessions judge, Tipperah, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 11th ult.

PRATT, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Purneah, to act as district and sessions judge of that district, during absence of Mr. F. W. R. Cowley.

PORTER, Mr. G. E., district and sessions judge, Gya, to act as judicial commissioner of Chota Nagpore, during absence of Mr. H. L. Oliphant.

SMITH, Mr. T., district and sessions judge, Burdwan, to act as district and sessions judge of Gya, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. E. Porter.

CHARLES, Mr. J. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, to act as district and sessions judge of Rajshahye, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. B. Worgan.

STALEY, Mr. A. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, is to act as Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during absence of Mr. W. D. Blyth.

MILLER—The Lieutenant Governor appoints Mr. A. B. Miller to be a member of the council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

PEARSON, The Rev. A. C., chaplain of Barrackpore, is to be second chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, and chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, from Feb. 26.

FORDYCE, Mr. C. G. D., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade of assistant conservator, with effect from Nov. 5.

JOHNSTON, Mr. W., assistant conservator of forests, will take charge of the Teesta Division on return from furlough.

PRICE, Surg. G., civil surgeon, Bankoora, to act as civil surgeon of Shababad, during absence, on deputation, of Brigade Surg. J. H. Thornton.

PECK, Surg. F. S., resident physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is to act as civil surgeon of Bankoora during absence, on deputation, of Surg. G. Price.

BEATSON, Surg. W., officiating civil surgeon, Bhagulpore, to act as resident physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, during absence, on deputation, of Surgeon F. S. Peck.

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Betul to Jubbulpore. Mr. Nedham assumed charge of his duties at Jubbulpore on 28th ult.

LEEFFE, Mr. C. O., assistant engineer, reported his return from leave on 4th inst.

HUGHES, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the South-West Circle, from Feb. 27.

FURLONGS.

HUGHES, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, privilege for two months and 28 days, from 5th inst. or subsequent date.

CORSON, Mr. W. G. L., executive engineer, 1st grade, Cossye division, has been granted by the Secretary of State six months' furlough in extension of that granted March 9.

BLYTH, Mr. W. D., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed furlough for eight months, from 19th prox., or subsequent date.

GRANT, Mr. A. R., deputy conservator of forests, Teesta division, is allowed leave of absence for six months, without allowances, from April 31.

WOODS, Mr. W. T., lecturer on dentistry, Medical College, is allowed leave for six months, from April 4, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 8.)

LAURIE—Six months' special leave is granted to Mr. L. K. Laurie, C.S., officiating assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner from the 20th inst.

TANDY, Surgeon-Major E. O., of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to take executive charge of the Saugor District Gaol, from the 8th December last, the date on which he assumed charge from Surgeon Major J. W. Strong.

ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class, from the 23rd ult.

ORRARD, Messrs. R., C.S., and F. A. T. Phillips, C.S., officiating assistant commissioners, 1st and 2nd class, will respectively revert to officiating assistant commissioners, 2nd and 3rd class from the 23rd ult.

BROOKE, Lieut. Colonel T. H. B., deputy commissioner, received charge of the Mandla district from Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, on the 22nd ult.

TEMPLE, Major J. A., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, will revert to his substantive appointment of deputy commissioner, 4th class, from the 23rd ult.

NEILL, Mr. L., C.S., secretary to the chief commissioner, having returned from the privilege leave granted to him, assumed charge of the office of secretary from Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., on the 4th inst.

FRASER, Mr. A. H. L., C.S., junior secretary and director of agriculture, is ordered to proceed to Raipur to learn surveying.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 8.)

WATSON—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Brigade Surgeon W. Watson, M.D., Surg. Major G. Grant, M.B., officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to be confirmed in that appointment from Dec. 23.

HORTON, The Rev. F., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be chaplain of Jhansi.

MERCER, Mr. W. H., district superintendent of police, Jullunder, to officiate as assistant inspector general of Railway Police, on that portion of the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway which runs through the N.W. Provinces, from the date on which he may take over charge of the office from Major Tait, proceeding on furlough.

CARMICHAEL, Surg. Major J. C. G., A.M.D., to hold civil medical charge of Almora, in addition to his military duties, from Feb. 23.

LAMBE, Mr. W., joint magistrate, 1st grade, Azamgarh, to officiate as collector and magistrate, Azamgarh.

SMITH, Mr. V. A., settlement officer, 3rd grade, Basti, to officiate as magistrate and collector, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. J. Powlett.

BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Cawn-pore, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Fatepur.

HARDY, Mr. R. G., joint magistrate, 1st grade, Bijnor, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Pilibut.

DEAS, Mr. J., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Banda, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Banda.

BULLOCK, Mr. F. S., officiating judge, small cause court, Allahabad, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Aligarh.

BARSTOW, Mr. H. C., magistrate and collector, Cawn-pore, to officiate as commissioner, Lucknow Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Quinn.

FERRAR, Mr. M. L., magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, is posted to the Etah district.

The undermentioned assistant magistrates and collectors are posted to the districts mentioned against their names for general district duty:—Mr. J. Oakshott, C.S., Mainpuri; Mr. A. L. Saunders, C.S., Farukhabad; Mr. R. H. Brereton, C.S., Benares; and Mr. W. J. Guthrie, C.S., Gorakhpur.

PEARSE, Mr. H. G., C.S., on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Bulandshahr district as officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade.

CRUICKSHANK, Mr. A. W., C.S., officiating joint magistrate 1st grade Bulandshahr, on being relieved by Mr. H. G. Pearse, is posted to the Aligarh district.

With effect from March 7, 1884, consequent on the retirement of Mr. C. P. Carmichael, Mr. C. A. Daniell, officiating member of the Board of Revenue, to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, officiating commissioner, Benares Division, to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr. J. Quinn, officiating commissioner, Lucknow Division, to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr. J. Kennedy, joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, to be magistrate and collector, 2nd grade; Mr. W. T. Church, superintendent Dehra Dun, to be joint magistrate, 1st grade, but to officiate as superintendent, Dehra Dun; and Mr. F. Baker, Under Secretary to Government, to be superintendent, Dehra Dun, but to continue to act as Under Secretary on special duty in the Secretariat.

With effect from March 7, vice Mr. J. W. Power, Mr. H. A. Harrison, district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to be district and sessions judge, 1st grade; Mr. T. B. Tracy, magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to be district and sessions judge, 2nd grade; Mr. M. L. Ferrar, deputy

commissioner, 2nd grade, Oudh, to be magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, in the North West Provinces; Major H. W. Hastin, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; and Major F. M. Newbery, subordinate judge, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

With effect from Feb. 20, the date of retirement of Local Lieut. R. J. Young, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, Mr. E. Foster, district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to be district superintendent of police, 4th grade; Mr. Sayid Hamid, district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to be district superintendent of police, old 5th grade; Mr. W. M. Sherer, assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade, to be district superintendent of police, new 5th grade; Mr. C. J. A. Hoskins, assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to be assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade; and Mr. K. D. Lyall, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, to be assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

With effect from March 7, Mr. B. W. Colvin, junior member of the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, on furlough, to be senior member, vice Mr. C. P. Carmichael, retired.

DANIELL, Mr. C. A., junior member of the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, to officiate as senior member, vice Mr. Colvin, on furlough. QUINTON, Mr. J. W., commissioner, on deputation, to officiate as junior member of the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, from the date of taking charge of office.

With effect from Feb. 9, vice Mr. H. L. Hurton, district superintendent of police, new 5th grade, deceased, Mr. R. L. Hennessy, assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade, to be district superintendent of police, new 5th grade.

FISHER, Mr. J. H., magistrate and collector, is transferred from Azamgarh to Etawah.

MELLOR, Mr. C. W., magistrate and collector, is transferred from Fatehpur to Cawnpore.

MARKHAM, Mr. A. M., magistrate and collector, is transferred from Banda to Bijoor.

GRAY, Mr. P., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Saharanpur to Etawah.

SHERER, Mr. W. M., officiating district superintendent of police, new 5th grade, is transferred from Etah to Mirzapur.

YOUNG, Mr. R. F., assistant superintendent of police, Cawnpore, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Lalitpur.

SHARPE, Mr. J. W., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Allahabad, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Etah.

BELL—The services of the Rev. W. C. Bell, chaplain of Ranikhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ORTON—The services of the Rev. F. Orton, who reported his return from furlough on Feb. 24, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

WRIGHT, Mr. T. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Agra Provincial Division.

FURLOUGHS.

DEASE, Mr. R. P., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, district engineer, Unao, is granted eight months' furlough, from May 1.

GREER, Mr. W. J., assistant engineer, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, six months' furlough on medical certificate.

KNYETT, Lieut. C. F., Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, from April 15.

WILLOCK, Major H. C., Ghazipur Volunteer Battalion, is allowed leave for one year, from April 20.

WHALLEY, Mr. P., magistrate and collector, Pilibhit, is allowed privilege leave for two months, from March 12, or subsequent date.

TYLER, Dr. J. W., superintendent, Central Prison, Agra, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from April 20.

DETHIE, Mr. J. F., superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, is allowed privilege leave for three months from April 15.

PUNJAB

(*Punjab Gazette*, Feb. 28.)

WILSON, Mr. J., officiating under secretary to government, Punjab, Revenue Department, has obtained furlough to Europe for nineteen months, from April 1.

MITCHELL, Mr. S. C., is appointed an officiating assistant district superintendent of police, in the 1st class, and is posted to Delhi.

EALLES, Lieut. C. M., Royal Scots Fusiliers, attached to the 5th Punjab Infantry on probation, is granted leave of absence from March 10, to Sept. 9, to proceed to Faizabad and study the native languages.

JOHNSTON, Mr. H. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani, on Jan. 7.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Feb. 23.)

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. M. J. Slym, deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, the following promotions are made in the British Burma forest department, with effect from Dec. 16:—

BINGHAM, Captain C. T., deputy conservator, 3rd grade, to be deputy conservator, 2nd grade.

CARTER, Mr. P. J., deputy conservator, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to be confirmed as deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

APLIN, Mr. T. H., assistant conservator, 1st (officiating deputy conservator, 4th) grade, to be confirmed as deputy conservator, 4th grade.

OLIVER, Mr. J. W., deputy conservator, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 2nd grade.

PALMER, Mr. C. W., deputy conservator, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

WARD, Mr. H. B., assistant conservator, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 4th grade.

COURNOUVE, Mr. S. H. T. de la, extra assistant commissioner, on his return from leave, is posted to the charge of the Yandoon and

Pantanaw sub-divisions, Thongwa district.

HARDINGE, the undermentioned candidate passed in Burmese by the Lower Standard:—Mr. D. B. C. Hardinge, Mayook.

The following transfers are ordered:—

BAYNE, Mr. C. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, from the charge of the Yandoon and Pantanaw sub-divisions, Thongwa district, to the charge of the Myanaung sub-division, Henzada district.

GOBDIER, Mr. G. E., extra assistant commissioner from Tharawaddy to the headquarters of the Ayab district.

FLEMING, Mr. A. S., C.S., is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from Jan. 24, until further orders.

VANSOMEREN—The Chief Commissioner accepts, with effect from March 1, the resignation tendered by Mr. G. G. B. VanSomeren, barrister-at-law, of his appointment as assistant to the Government Advocate and officiating Government Advocate, British Burma.

SUMMERS, Mr. E., is appointed to be assistant to the Government Advocate, substantive pro tem., with effect from March 1.

The Chief Commissioner sanctions the following appointments in the Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

To be Captain—Mr. J. M. Salmond. To be Lieutenant—Mr. J. L. Macpherson.

MCCULLAGH, Major J. R., R.E., deputy superintendent of survey, and Mr. E. J. Jackson, officiating deputy superintendent of survey, respectively made over and received charge of No. 2 Cadastral Party of the survey of India, on the 19th inst.

PETERS, Major E. N., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Toungoo Division, has passed the colloquial test in the Burmese language.

THOMAS, Mr. G. E., locomotive superintendent, British Burma State Railway, is appointed inspector of steam boilers and prime movers in use for railway purposes, and the property of Government, within limits of the British Burma State Railway.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 4.)

LANCASTER, Surg. J. M.B., Zillah surgeon and superintendent of gaol, Tranquebar, to act as civil surgeon Vellore, during the employment of Surg. Major Fox on other duty.

SMITH, Surg. F., to act as Zillah surgeon and superintendent of the gaol, Tranquebar, during the employment of Surg. Lancaster on other duty.

MORGAN—The notification in the *Gazette* of Feb. 26, replacing the services of Brigade Surg. W. H. Morgan, temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, is cancelled.

WEIR, Mr. C. J., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

KNOX, Mr. H. T., to act as district and sessions judge of Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. J. R. Daniel on leave.

FOSTER, Mr. H. W. to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Tanjore District, during the employment of Mr. L. Moore on other duty.

JONES, Mr. O. R., assistant superintendent of Police, Salem district, to act as superintendent of police, Nellore District, during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan.

SCOTT, Mr. S. P. C., assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely district, to act as superintendent of police, Salem district, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Col. C. J. T. Whitlock.

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely District, during the employment on other duty of Mr. S. P. C. Scott.

D'CRUZ, Mr. B. M., temporary deputy collector in the district of Malabar, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

BARLOW, Mr. R. W., assumed charge of the office of resident in Travancore and Cochin from Mr. W. Logan on Feb. 25.

JOLLIE, the Rev. J., to be chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore.

MORRISON, the Rev. J. W., M.A., to be assistant chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Madras.

HIGGINS, Mr. A. W. B., deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, Cuddapah, three months' privilege leave from or after 25th inst.

HOMFRAY, Mr. G., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to act as district Forest officer, Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. Higgins on privilege leave.

PORTER, Mr. H. J. A., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, has passed by the lower standard in Tamil.

MILITARY

ANDERSEN—The resignation by Lieut. E. B. Andersen, Royal Artillery, of the appointment of assistant superintendent of factories, had effect from Feb. 19, not the 13th idem, as notified.

GRANT—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officers to return to duty:—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Colonel) S. F. Grant, M.T., Staff Corps, Major E. Quinn, Staff Corps.

TABUTEAU—The undermentioned officer has returned from furlough out of India:—Lieut. Colonel T. R. Tabuteau, Staff Corps, major commander, 28th Regiment N.I., arrived at Madras on Feb. 21.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—To be Lieut.-Colonels.

Major H. Marsh, S. Magrath, and E. H. Eyre, March 4.

CLAY—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted

Lieut.-Colonel A. O. H. Clay, Staff Corps, to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval, dated March 21.
HENDERSON—The services of Surgeon C. Henderson are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.
FULLER—The services of Surgeon H. K. Fuller, M.B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Educational Department.
COLEMAN, Lieut. G. D., Madras Volunteer Guards, to be captain, vice Captain A. M. Hooper, resigned.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

BELLINGHAM—WARDEN—Middlesex Regiment—Captain S. E. Bellingham, 2nd Battalion; Captain C. W. Warden, 1st Battalion.
 The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

DAWSON, Lieut. F. W., 22nd Regiment N. I., 12th Regiment N. I., to be wing officer, and to continue to officiate as adjutant, vice Watson confirmed in the commissariat department.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the higher standard test in Hindustani:—

HITCHINS, Lieut. C. H. M., 1st West India Regiment, Probationer Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

ROBERTS, Lieut. Col. R. S., Staff Corps, wing commander, 7th Regiment N. I., for six months from April 15, on private affairs.

POYNDR, Lieut. C. E., wing officer and adjutant, 5th Regiment N. I., from March 10, on private affairs.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut. C. Chamier, officiating wing officer, on probation, 6th Regiment N. I., for six months, from April 1, to Madras, to study the native languages.

Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. W. Browne, wing officer, on probation, sub pro tem. 6th N. I., for six months, from April 1, to Madras to study the native languages:—

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

12th Lancers.—Lieut. A. O. Churchill for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.—Major W. E. Roberts, for twelve months on medical certificate.

EVANS, H. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is granted furlough for two years from the 31st March, or date of relief.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. Col. C. T. P. Luxmore, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

REEVES—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surg. F. C. Reeves, I.M.D., medical certificate, for one year from the 5th March.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 13.)

KING, Capt. J. S., acting cantonment magistrate and *ex officio* assistant resident, Aden, is appointed to act as first assistant resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties, vice Capt. C. W. H. Sealy proceeded on furlough, and during the absence of Major F. M. Hunter, or till further orders.

SEALY—KING—Capt. C. W. H. Sealy and Capt. J. S. King, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office and duties of first assistant resident, Aden, on the 21st ult.

FERNANDEZ—ALLEN—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Messrs. J. F. Fernandez and W. Allen, magistrates of the 1st class in the district of Ahmedabad, with power to require security for good behaviour.

ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., assistant district superintendent of police, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

FULTON—BEDARKAR—Messrs. E. McG. H. Fulton and K. G. Bedarkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Registrar H.M.'s High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, on the 9th inst.

The following appointments are made during the duputation of Dr. T. Cooke to act as director of Public Instruction:—

COOKE, Mrs. S., to act as Principal of the College of Science, Poona.

PAGE, Mr. H. M., to act as professor of mathematics.

RUSSELL, Mr. W. A., to act in the 1st grade.

COOKE, Mr. S., to act in the 2nd grade.

MACMILLEN, Mr. M., to act in the 3rd grade.

Messrs. E. Greenwood and J. Griffiths respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent of the Sir J. J. School of Art on March 1.

COLLETT, Miss L. R., Lady Superintendent, Female Training College, Poona, has passed an examination in Marathi, according to the higher standard.

BOUSTEAD—Government Notification No. 1,555, dated 19th ult., granting to Surgeon Major R. Boustead an extension of his term of service as superintendent of Matheran until the date of his departure on leave in May, is cancelled.

WILTSHIRE—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, C.S., to be an assistant collector, at Ranagiri.

CARVALHO, H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr.

H. F. Carvalho, assistant Commissioner, N.D., to be substantive pro tem. 5th grade deputy collector, from Feb. 1.

MCIVER, Mr. J. A., acting assistant superintendent in the Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, to be assistant superintendent 5th grade, from Nov. 1.

SYMONDS, Mr. W. P., C.S., is appointed to act as under secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments during the absence of Mr. Monteth.

BARKER, Surgeon-Major F. C., M.D., is appointed to be Civil Surgeon, Rajkot, in succession to Brigade Surgeon H. R. L. MacDougall, M.D., appointed superintendent of Matheran.

HUNTER, Surg. Major G. Y., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., to act as presidency surgeon, 3rd district, with attached duties, during the absence of Brigade Surg. W. P. Partridge, or until further orders.

BAINBRIDGE, Surg. Major G., L.R.C.F., M.R.C.S., L.S., to act as civil surgeon, Karachi, during the absence of Surg. Major G. Y. Hunter, continuing to act as civil surgeon, Dharwar, until relieved.

KRITHI, Surg. Major J. F., M.D., C.M., to act as civil surgeon, Karachi, during the absence of Surg. Major G. Bainbridge, or until further orders.

BAKER—The services of Col. W. A. Baker, R.E., Under Secretary to Government, P. W.D., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief, from the 28th inst., in view to retirement from the service from that date.

MACARTNEY—In consequence of Major M. J. Macartney, R.E., having returned to duty, Mr. K. G. Desai reverts from the 5th inst. from executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive pro tem. to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary.

The following appointments are made:—

POLEHAMPTON—The Rev. A., on his return from Europe on or about March 15, to resume his appointment as chaplain of Ahmednagar.

GOTHARD, The Rev. G., M.A., to officiate as chaplain of Deesa and Abu during the absence of Rev. E. J. Bowen, M.A., on privilege leave.

GREY, Mr. A. F., from substantive pro tem. 5th grade to 6th grade.

DODERET, Mr. W., magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Ratnagiri, is invested with power to transfer cases to the 2nd and 3rd class magistrates in the Talukas of Venguria, Malvan, Devgad, Rajapur and Singameshwar.

The following transfers are ordered:—

KINLOCH, J., apothecary, from C. M. D., to General Duty, Presidency.

McMULLEN, E., assistant apothecary, from General Duty, Quetta, to General Duty, Presidency.

FURLOUGHS.

WOODWARD, Mr. H., Forest Settlement officer, Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and a half.

PRATT, Mr. W. R., C.S., has been allowed by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months.

MUSPRATT, Mr. H., is permitted to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from March 29.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Brigade Surg. H. Cook, M.D.; Surg. Major H. Atkins; and Honorary Lieut. G. Penstone, Ordnance Department.

TOBO, 1st Class Apothecary M. F., subordinate medical department, is promoted to the grade of sen or apothecary, from July 16, for services rendered during the Egyptian Campaign.

BARKER—The services of Surgeon Major F. C. Barker, M.D., I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil department.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned warrant officers ordered in G. G. O. No. 610, of 1883, are amended as follow:—Conductor H. Todman and sub Conductor W. H. Steele, to bear date March 10, 1883; Conductors J. W. Evans, J. Thomson, and J. Cullen, and sub Conductor A. F. Wickham, to bear date on March 30, 1883.

The following promotion in the Ordnance Department is ordered, from March 30, 1883:—Sub Conductor J. Garner, supernumerary, millman, Gunpowder Factory, to be conductor; Conductor Garner's name to stand on the roll of that grade next below that of Conductor J. W. Evans.

STRACHAN, Capt. J., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, acted as adjutant from Oct. 21 to Nov. 12, inclusive.

LUARD—LYNDE—B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—The following appointments are made:—To be Captain—Mr. E. S. Luard; To be Lieutenant—Mr. F. G. Lynde.

BARNETT—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. R. P. S. Barnett, of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, officiating squadron officer 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, March 16.

SIMPSON—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Colonel from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Staff Corps, Major G. Simpson, March 11.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, March 7.)

LOWDELL—With reference to G. G. O. of the 4th instant, Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, I. M. D., is placed on general duty, Mhow Circle.

HOLBERTON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards War Office, it is intimated that Colonel F. A. Holberton, R.A., has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery in the Poona division.

JOHNSON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, W. O., it is intimated that Lieutenant A. G. Johnson, 2nd London Division, has been posted to the A-2 Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers return to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

HEVTHUYSEN, Colonel H. R. M. Van, S.C., assistant commissary general, 1st class, on Feb. 28.

MACARTNEY, Major M. J., R.E., March 5.

SEYMOUR, Lieut. W. H., S.C., quartermaster, 16th N.I., March 4.

The undermentioned are reported to have completed a special course of instruction at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, and to have obtained certificates as stated :—

MOLES, Lance Corporal W., 2nd Battalion Bedford Regiment, 2nd class certificate.

TANNER, Lance Corporal W., 2nd Battalion Bedford Regiment, 2nd class certificate.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave of absence :—

HUNTER, Lieut. R. J., North Staffordshire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to remain in India from 14th January, pending retirement from the service.

MURTAGH, Surgeon Major T., to Poorundar, from March 15 to June 12, 1884, on private affairs.

KENNEDY—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave from date of relief :—Captain W. P. Kennedy, Staff Corps, second assistant to Political Resident at Aden, officiating third assistant political agent, Kathiawar.

PARTRIDGE—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Brigadier Surgeon W. P. Partridge, I.M.D.

INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Hon. Lieut. C. Atkinson, Military Works Department, Capt. H. P. P. Leigh, S.C., Cap. A. T. Burron, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. F. G. Rideout, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. W. H. Sealy, S.C., Major J. G. Fagan, Cav.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. F. Barber, N. Elias, W. E. C. Aves, R. W. Rumsby, J. Humphreys, Capt. H. P. R. Leigh, W. W. Drew (Cov.)

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. F. J. Tuohy, M.D., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. John Jacob, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Y. Davison, two and a-half months; J. Benton, three months, three weeks; P. L. A. Price, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. Beveridge (Cov.), R. F. Rampini (Cov.), G. R. Irwin (Cov.), A. Sykes.

MARCH 25.

The Queen has approved the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieuts. Newdigate Addington Knightley Burne, from the North Lancashire Regiment, dated Oct. 8, 1880, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876; Mordaunt Lea Shipley, from the Royal Fusiliers, dated Nov. 1, 1880, but to rank from August 27, 1880; Lewis Ernest Gooper, from the South Lancashire Regiment, dated Sept. 24, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; John Russell Colquhoun Colvin, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, dated Nov. 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Maurice Zouch Darrah, from the South Lancashire Regiment, dated Nov. 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Simpson Hackett Beresford Hobbs, from the North Lancashire Regiment, dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; William Charles London, from the West Yorkshire Regiment, dated Nov. 17, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. Charles Mowbray Dallas, from the Northamptonshire Regiment, dated Sept. 5, 1882, but to rank from April 20, 1881.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieuts. Charles Henry Cockburn Heyman, from the Royal Scots, dated March 26, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Arnold Henry Grant Kembell, from the Royal Scots, dated March 26, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

The Queen has also approved the transfer of the undermentioned Officers to the Half-pay List :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Capt. Robert Henry Forrest.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surg. Major William Frederick Knapp.

The Queen has also approved the transfer of the undermentioned Officer from the Half-pay List to the Retired List :—

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon Alfred John Wall, M.D.

At the annual meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on 16th April, the directors will recommend that a dividend be declared of the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, and that £30,000 be added to reserve fund, which will then amount to £250,000.

George Kenning, has been awarded the Gold Medal and First-Class Certificate for Gold and Silver Embroidery, Military Accoutrements, &c., at the Calcutta International Exhibition. Jury Award, No. 5, dated 19th Feb., 1884.—*Freemason.*

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Mr. SALT asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether any decision has been arrived at with respect to an appeal which, he said, on August 7 last, had been forwarded to the Government of India regarding certain disputed claims; and whether any, and, if so, what compensation had been given in respect of such claims.

Mr. CROSS: The appeal in question having been sent to the Government of India, they replied :—"We are of opinion that Mr. Stringer received every consideration from the military authorities of the Indian contingent, and that there are no sufficient grounds why the award of the arbitrator should be set aside, and any further sums paid to Mr. Stringer." Mr. Stringer was, therefore, informed last December that he would receive no grant in excess of the sum awarded by the arbitrators appointed at Alexandria to settle his dispute.

THE INDIAN GRADATION LIST.

Mr. J. K. CROSS, in reply to Mr. Onslow, said: The cavalry officers who came under the terms of the general order in question waived their claim to all advantages attaching to their position as local cavalry officers, one of these advantages being brevet promotion in succession to general officers. Finding, however, that the Government of India had already formally promised these officers the continuance of their brevet promotion, the Secretary of State determined to accept this decision, and the Government of India was informed in January last, that the system of brevet promotion would be continued. The brevet promotion of an officer made in anticipation by the local authorities, but which had not been confirmed, was thereupon submitted for Her Majesty's approval. (Hear, hear.)

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Mr. CROPPER asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to a telegram published in the *Times* of March 17, stating that Sir Auckland Colvin, in his financial statement, says as follows :—"That the Government is indebted to Mr. Rivett Carnac, opium agent at Benares, for some successful experiments in the preparation of Malwa opium into a form suited for local consumption, experiments which in 1882 set free 1,372 chests, and in 1883 3,000 chests of provision opium (or opium available for export), at a profit to the Government of 194,845 rupees in the former, and of 756,347 rupees in the latter year;" whether the Indian Government had, during the last two years, purchased a quantity of opium produced in the native States of India and prepared it in the Government factories for sale in British India; whether this new form of the opium trade had the approval of Her Majesty's Government; whether any limit was to be put to the quantity of Malwa opium which might thus be purchased and prepared for local consumption, or whether it was to be increased indefinitely; and whether that system of purchasing Malwa opium for preparation in the Government factories was to be confined to opium for local consumption in India, or extended to the preparation of the Malwa opium into the form suitable for exportation to China.

Mr. CROSS: I have read the telegram referred to. Two thousand maunds of Malwa opium were purchased in 1882 under circumstances referred to in Sir E. Baring's financial statement for 1883-4, paragraph 202; and a further quantity was purchased in 1883. The export demand is as much as the present production of Bengal can usually supply; and it has been thought better to set free the Bengal production to meet this export demand, supplying the local consumption of Bengal by Malwa opium, rather than to extend the cultivation of the poppy in Bengal. The Malwa opium so purchased is not intended for export, but will be confined to local consumption. The Secretary of State sees no reason to disapprove of this arrangement.

EXPENDITURE ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Under Secretary of State for India, with reference to the recent statement of Lord Kimberley, that "they had spent upon railways in India during the last three years the following sums :—In 1881-2, £5,729,606; 1882-3, £6,493,100; and in 1883-4, £8,304,700." To what extent interest upon this outlay had been guaranteed by the Government; and for what time the guarantee was to run.

Mr. CROSS: I am glad of the opportunity of correcting an error in the figures which were supplied to Lord Kimberley by the Department, and I need not say how much the Secretary of State regrets the mistake. On further examination it has been found that those figures included certain considerable items which will be charged to the revenue account of the Indian railways, and which, therefore, should not have been treated as capital expenditure, though temporarily appearing in the capital account. The correct figures of capital expenditure on Indian railways are :—1881-2, £4,020,000, 1882-3, £4,452,000 (revised estimate); 1883-4, £6,626,000 (Budget estimate), besides which the Bengal and North-Western Company, which is not in any way subsidised by the State, may have spent from £400,000 to £500,000. The estimate of expenditure for 1883-4 appears to be in excess of the amount actually spent, which, according to

the latest telegram is £5,308,000. The portion of the estimated expenditure of these three years on which interest would be guaranteed is £4,000,000; interest on £900,000 being guaranteed for about five years; and on the remainder until the lines become the property of the State by purchase.

EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM INDIA.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Under Secretary of State for India, with regard to Lord Kimberley's statement to a deputation of English manufacturers and capitalists on Friday, that "there has been a surprising increase of the wheat trade which was seen to still further development;" whether he could give the grounds for expecting this further development, and whether this development was not taking place at the expense of the food supplies of the population.

Mr. CROSS: The production of wheat in the Central Provinces and the Punjab will naturally develop as a greater population devotes itself to the cultivation of the waste lands and in the Punjab as the irrigation works in progress, and lately opened, exercise their natural influence. That the development is not taking place at the expense of the food supplies of the people is shown by the fact that, whereas in 1879, when the export of wheat was only 1,056,720 cwt., the price of millets averaged 5s. 7½d. per cwt.; in 1882, when the export of wheat was 19,910,005 cwt., the price of millets was 3s. 4½d., showing that, along with an enormous increase in the export of wheat, there had been a fall in the value of ordinary grain foods, of 40 per cent.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked a series of questions as to authoritative statements to the effect that the production was below the requirements of the population.

Mr. J. HOWARD asked whether it was not the fact that the exports simply represented the difference between a good crop and a bad crop.

The SPEAKER said that these appeared to be large questions which were of the nature of debate. (Cheers.)

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether witnesses representing the views of the Government of India would be examined before the Special Committee on Indian Railways.

Mr. CROSS: The Government of India have deputed Major Conway-Gordon, one of the Under Secretaries in the Public Works Department, and Mr. Westland, the Comptroller-General, to represent their views to the Select Committee.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked how many witnesses representing the various classes of the Indian population would be heard.

Mr. CROSS said that if the hon. member would communicate with any of the Indian associations appearing before the committee, he could probably secure the examination of any witnesses he desired to recommend.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR continues in the same extremely depressed state as yesterday, the business being only 22 casks crystallized demerara, by private contract. Yesterday a cargo of St. Kitts, of the coast, sold at 15s. per cwt. for the United Kingdom. Beef has been sold at 15s. 9d. prompt. Clyde market prices are quoted firmer, with more business doing.

COFFEE.—At the public sale the tone was dull, and prices again rather lower in many cases, 229 casks 34 barrels and bags plantation, Ceylon, partly—small and common, 64s. to 61s.; middling to good middling, 65s. to 68s.; 65 casks 1,530 bags East India medium, 62s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; bold 76s. 6d. to 77s. 6d., small in proportion; 6 tierces, 573 barrels and bags Jamaica went at 44s. 6d. to 47s. for rather mixed to good ordinary; 53s. 6d. to 55s., fine ordinary greenish; 831 bags foreign, small part sold—Guatemala, 15s. to 58s.; Central America, 52s. 6d. to 58s.; and Costa Rica, 55s. to 66s. 6d. per cwt.

SPICES.—At the public sales 684 packages Cochininger sold rather lower—rough, 44s. to 46s.; part cut end, 44s. to 44s. 6d.; rather small to fair bright medium cut, 52s. 3d. to 52s. 6d.; and rather bold and part cut, 60s. per cwt. Penang white pepper, ½d. lower, 247 bags selling at 9d. to 8½d.; of 350 bags Singapore a lot or two sold without alteration at 9½d.; 465 bags common Penang black went rather cheaper at 8½d. to 6¾d.; and of 712 bags Singapore a lot or two sold at 7½d. 877 bags Malabar, Siam, etc., withdrawn. Zanihar cloves are slightly easier, about one-fourth of 519 bags realising 4¾d. to 4½d. for fair. 297 bags pimento went cheaply at 2¾d. to 2½d. 89 packages eastern nutmegs—at a third sold, small rather lower at 1s. 10d. to 2s.; medium Penang, 2s. 9d.; Quilon Penang kind, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. 46 packages West India, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d. 110 packages mace, old import, about one half sold; Penang red, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. 10 casks Cassia buds sold at 32s. 6d.

SAGO.—In auction 155 bags medium sold without reserve at 12s 6d., one lot 13s, showing 6d to 9d decline; 167 bags small bought in at 12s. 6d., and 800 bags flour at 11s. 6d. 1,850 bags pearl tapioca went rather lower; seed at 11s. to 11s. 6d.; medium at 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cwt. 955 bags Singapore flake, small part sold at 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb.

RICE has been firm, but no business reported in Burmah grain to arrive; but on the spot 1,000 bags Nacranzie was 7s. 1½d. per cwt.

SHRIMP.—A steady market for current qualities.

JUTE steady. Several parcels in dock sold at £13 10s. to £15 5s. Rejections £8 2s. 6d. Also further business for Dundee in dock. From

Messrs. Fildes and Co.'s report;—"Extreme depression has prevailed in our market throughout the past fortnight in consequence of continued heavy arrivals, and the great anxiety shown by holders to realise, especially after the sudden and unexpected action of the holders of David's marks, who previous to arrival had held for rates far beyond their comparative value, but since have forced them off at best obtainable, thus completely upsetting the calculations of speculators who expected that these would be warehoused on arrival, and prices have given way about 30s. per ton for common, and 15s. to 20s. on other descriptions. At the close, however, the market is slightly firmer, but we cannot yet anticipate any important improvement.

COTTON.—The market for East India descriptions continues strong, but owing to the firmness of holders only a moderate business has resulted. American futures have fallen 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. Sales about 1,000 bales, including Tinnivelly, at 5½d. to 55-16d, Bengal at 4¼d., and Salem at 5d. per lb. Forward delivery, American, April-August, 6 1-64d. to 6 13-64d. per lb. for middling, j.m.c.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson say that a further decline in quotations of imported produce since the 20th inst., fails to create confidence, or induce buyers to take supplies in anticipation of current requirements. The retrograde movement in coffee in New York and Harve has continued, the fall upon good average Santos in the latter market being very heavy during the past fortnight. A floating cargo of this description has been sold at a lower price. Many importers of East India descriptions have realised upon arrival, accepting a reduction of 4s. to 5s. Plantation Ceylon and other kinds are 2s. to 3s. per cwt. lower. To-day the market was exceedingly flat, with a downward tendency. The Netherlands Trading Company announce for their public sale next Wednesday, 114,700 bags; 1249 cases, good ordinary Java, being valued at about 30 cents or 2 to 2½ costs under the quotation of February. Sugar is very depressed, and prices again show weakness, German beet for prompt shipment, selling at 15s. 7½d. to 15s. 9d. per cwt., f.o.b. West India, including Crystallized, cannot be disposed of in quality, even at easier rates. Low brown kinds are dull. Native Penang selling at 10s. 3d. per cwt. Nothing of interest has transpired in the refined markets. The demand for pieces is slow at rather lower rates, but the trade have taken moderate supplies of dry goods. Ceylon cocoa has been sold at about previous quotations. Cinchona went at easier rates. Rice is firm, although rather quiet. The China tea market remains flat by private contract. At the auctions, prices have been generally in favour of the buyers. Indian growths present no new feature to notice; and the public sales have passed with a dragging tendency. The quantity of Cinnamon in the monthly sales on the 31st inst., will be 550 bales. Other spice has been dull with prices tending downward.

INDIAN TEA.—2,817 packages were offered at to-day's auctions and mostly sold; Souchongs from 10d. to 11d. per lb. showed firmness; 400 packages of Java tea were also sold of the Dramaga garden at about previous rates. At the China sales, 5,228 packages Congou went sold without reserve, and 2,970 green and scented teas, without alteration in prices.

SUGAR.—The demand is limited, and the business in West India amounts only to 191 casks crystallized Demerara, of which the prices do not transpire. Business has been done in Native Penang, including 200 to 300 tons, at 10s. 3d., and a parcel of Cebu, sold at 12s. The Clyde market is steady for good qualities; beet again lower, but a good business done. M. Bertrand Silz, writing on the 26th, stated that after his last circular of a fortnight ago, transactions were at first very restricted, then holders were discouraged, and since, there has again been a rapid fall in prices. The hope that the surtax would be increased, has been relinquished, the modification of the legislation is yet doubtful, and, should it happen, its application would have no immediate effect on the rates. In truth, the prices now quoted, surprise even the most pessimist. This excess of evil will have a remedy. At such low prices, manufacturing does not pay, and a large number of factories will remain at a standstill by the next crop. Therefore, production will diminish, and prices will be rendered normal by a less overwhelming production.

COFFEE.—Great depression prevails, and East Indian descriptions in the public went at a further decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. 315 casks 2,088 bags partly sold. Medium pale to good medium, 56s. 6d. to 65s.; bold, 66s. 6d. to 69s. 6d.; coloury, 75s. to 79s.; 134 casks 36 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon showed rather low rate, small and low middling, 57s. to 58s. 6d.; middling to good middling, 63s. to 66s. 6d.; rather bold, 70s. to 74s.; good bold, 75s. to 80s. 1,435 bags Guatemala went at some further decline, good ordinary, 45s. 6d. to 46s.; fine ordinary to low middling, 52s. to 57s. up to 61s. 6d. for bold. 408 bags Costa Rica and 704 bags Central American withdrawn.

RICE.—Sales have been limited.

FRIDAY EVENING.

TEA.—(From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's Fortnightly China Report).—The arrivals during the past fortnight have been three steamers from various ports. Auctions have comprised a larger total than of late—viz., 69,000 packages, 28,000 of which Congou. Prices for the fortnight show a flat and easier tendency. Medium and good medium grades of Congou have been offered at auction in increased quantities, and passed at irregular and low prices. The private market has again relapsed into its former state of dulness.

COFFEE.—At the public sale to-day plantation and East Indian sold at 1s. to 2s. above the lowest rates of the week. Of the former 352 casks 103 barrels and bags sold. Small, 53s. to 58s.; middling to fine middling, 63s. 6d. to 62s.; bold, 72s. 6d. to 78s.; fine, 81s. to 82s. Of East India 16 cases 768 bags chiefly sold. Medium to bold greyish, 63s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.; Mysore, 70s. 6d. to 83s.; small in proportion, 94 half barrels, Mocha bought in at 92s. 901 bags foreign partly sold. Guatemala, 55s. to 56s.; New Grenada, 57s. 6d.; African, 32s. 6d. to 36s. per cwt.

RICE.—The high price demanded have prevented business in cargoes.

Several sales made on the spot including Necranie, at 6s. 9d. to 7s. 1/2d. Madras, at 7s.; and white Bengal at 11s.; ex ship.
PEPPER.—Singapore white has advanced, 9 1/4d. being paid.
SALTPETRE.—Business done for arrival at 17s. per cwt.
JUTE.—The market closes firmer and at some advance. The business includes 4,000 bales M.D. at £13 10s. in dock c.f. and i. Dundee.
SHELLAC.—A firmer market, with further sales for arrival.
GAMBIER firm during the week. 27s. 9d. to 28s. paid for arrival.
COTTON.—East India continues in good demand at full prices. American futures are 1-32d. dearer. Sales about 2,500 bales, including Tinnivelly at 5 3/4d., Western at 3 15-19d. to 4 1/4d., and Scinde at 3 11-15d. per lb. For arrival Bengal, February March, Cape 4 5-19d. for fully good g. c., 4 3-16d. for f. g. f. c. Forward delivery, American, April-May, 6 2-60d.; June-July, 6 12-64d. per lb. for middling l.m.c.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—March 26, at No. 7, Viewage-gardens, Kensington, W., the wife of Thomas F. Hamilton, of Calcutta, a son.
JACOB—March 26, at Woodford, near Byfield, Northamptonshire, the wife of Stephen Jacob, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.
PINSENT—March 28, at Hampstead, the wife of C. P. T. Pinent, of Madras, a son.

MARRIAGES.

COCKBURN-SANDYS—March 25, at Christ Church, New Malden, Alexander Andrew, eldest son of F. Cockburn, the Queen's Coroner and Attorney, to Louisa Daltymple, daughter of the late Lieut. General George Sandys, Madras Light Cavalry.

DEATHS.

SMITH—March 20, at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Major General Mansfield George Smith, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 49.
SUTTON—March 25, Charles Frederick Sutton, of Stockwell, late of the P. W. Department, East Indies, in his 43rd year.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CLOETE—March 1, at Waltair, the wife of Colonel J.G. Cloete, a daughter.
DOWNING—Feb. 13, at Purneah, the wife of C.Y. Downing, Zemindar, a daughter.
FILOSE—Feb. 17, at Lushkur, Gwalior, Central India, the wife of Captain Clement Augustin Filose (Maharaja Sindia's Staff), a daughter.
GIBSON—March 21, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. Edward Gibson, Chaplain, a daughter.
HAUPT—March 4, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. W. Haupt, a daughter.
LINDSAY—Feb. 28, at Mhow, the wife of Captain C.C. Lindsay, R.A. a son.
MOODY—March 3, at Trevantrum, the wife of Sergeant Major A. Moody, Nair Brigade (late Colour Sergeant 1st Essex Regiment), a son.
MACDONALD—April 26, at Moira-street, Calcutta, the wife of Ranald Macdonald, a daughter.
MASTERS—Feb. 26, at Bankipore, the wife of C. C. Masters, a daughter.
MCCALLUM—Feb. 8, at Mount Carmel Ootacamund, the wife of Outram Kellie McCallum, a son.
O'PARTRIDGE—Feb. 27, the wife of T. O'Partridge, civil surgeon, Sib-sagor, a son.
ORCHARD—Feb. 26, at Meerut, the wife of Fred. W. S. Orchard, Esq., a daughter.
SAUNDERS—March 5, at 9, Hare-street, Calcutta, the wife of J. O'B. Saunders, a daughter.
SLACK—Feb. 26, at Contai, Midnapur, the wife of F. A. Slack, B.C.S., a son.
STONEHEWER—Feb. 27, at Bellary, Southern India, the wife of E. H. Stonehewer, Esq., Bank of Madras, a son.
SUTTON—Feb. 29, at Cannanore, the wife of Lieut. H. G. Sutton, 27th Regiment, M.N.L., a son.
VALETTA—March 2, at 58, Chowringhee, the wife of Paul J. Valetta, a daughter.
KISCH—March 31, at Calcutta, the wife of Hermann M. Kisch, Bengal Civil Service, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CROFTON-CAMERON—March 5, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Hugh Hyacinth Talpoor Crofton, Esq., of Labdah, Darjeeling, to Alice Jane, third daughter of the late J. T. D. Cameron, Esq., L.R.C.P., London (of La Martiniere).
GREIG-BATTY—March 11, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. James Henderson, M.A., the Rev. Thomas H. Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, to Alice Beaton, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Batby, Bombay. No cards.
HORSFORD-STEVENS—At St. Louis's Church, Dacca, Richard Thomond Horsford, youngest son of the late Major General R. Horsford, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to Katie, only daughter of Robert Fairchild Stevens.
OWEN-BEATTY—March 12, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by Rev. A. G. Cane, B.D., to Lieut. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), fifth son of H. M. Arthur Owen, Esq. D.L., for the county of Flint, to Florence, only daughter of Thomas Berkeley Beatty, Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.
SAUNDERS-CROTHWAITE—Feb. 26, at the Pro-Cathedral, Rangoon,

SAUNDERS—Captain R.A., to Gertrude Elizabeth, daughter of C. H. T. Crothwaite, B.C.S., Officiating Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

WILLIAMS-TEE—March 27, at Shanghai, Walter Henry Williams, of the Chinese Customs, Ching-Kiang, to Annie, eldest daughter of James Tee, of Grosvenor-road, Highbury New-park, N.

DEATHS.

BEADON—March 6, at Alipore, Richard Beadon, Lieutenant Colonel, H.M. Indian Army, Superintendent Alipore and Russa Gaols, second son of the late Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, aged 44 years.
COVEY—March 22, at Allahabad, India, from an accident, Charles Covey, Major 68th Durham Light Infantry.
COWDELL—March 5, at Ootacamund, Editha Helen, the dearly loved youngest child of Arthur S. Cowdell, aged 11 months and 13 days.
GRAUSHAW—March 2, at Benares, Samuel Victor, infant son of Samuel and Katie E. Craushaw.
GEYT—March 5, at Worlee, Bombay, Alice Esther, the dearly-loved wife of Willoughby Le Geyt.
GRIGG—Feb. 29, at Maskeliya, Ceylon, the Rev. T. N. Grigg, late Rector of Laubley, near Nottingham, aged 73 years.
MADGE—March 6, at Calcutta, Captain William Madge, B. Vessel Dolphin, aged 49 years.
MASKELL—March 9, at Egmores, Madras, Harriet, widow of John Maskell, barrister-at-law, late magistrate of police, Madras, aged 57 years and 7 months.
LLOYD—March 5, at "Tannere Hulla" Estate, Annuttu, S. Coorg, Robert Andrew Lloyd, of "Tilly" Estate, aged 42 years.
PATERSON—March 3, at Ghazipur, Mildred, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paterson, aged 4 years and 5 months.
PINSENT—March 10, at Nungumbaukam, Madras, Helena Maud, the beloved wife of Frederick H. D. Pinent, aged 28.
SHUTTLEWORTH—March 1, at 5, Port Commissioners-buildings, Strand, Calcutta, Elizabeth, widow of Digby Edward Shuttleworth, late of Merepore Factory, Commercially, and daughter of the late George Inglis, of Chattuck, Sylhet, aged 77 years.
STUART—Feb. 17, at Darawella, Ceylon, from a fall from his horse, Cecil H. Stuart, in his 18th year.
YOUNG—March 19, at Calcutta, of cholera, David Butler Young, Colonel Bombay S.C., Controller of Military Finance.

The services of Lieutenants B. R. Rice and B. B. Russell, Royal Engineers, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for torpedo duty at Bombay and Kurrachee, and they have been transferred to the Bombay establishment.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE.—General Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., last Friday, presided at the meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, when Mr. J. B. Fell, C.B., lectured on "The necessity for an improved means of communication with India, via the Euphrates Valley route." The chairman, in opening the proceedings, referred to the importance of the subject, and to the exceptional opportunities which Mr. Fell had of making himself acquainted with it, and observed that no one who, apart from the mere party contests of the hour, concerned himself with the various interests of our widely-scattered empire could ignore the events which were now happening—events which might give France and Russia such strategical positions as would indicate the necessity of the British securing a central, safe, and remunerative line to India, available either for purposes of commerce or of war. Mr. Fell commenced his paper by a reference to the great changes which had occurred to bring the Euphrates Valley Railway scheme once more into public notice. One of these was the Russian occupation of Merv; the other was the insufficiency and the insecurity of the Suez Canal and the Egyptian route to India. He enlarged upon the dangers of Russian aggressions in the direction of India, and, pressing the necessity for an alternative route, urged the advantage of a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf where could be found a convenient point from which to commence the prolongation of the railway to Kurrachee. The length of the railway proposed would be 850 miles; and the cost about £9,000,000 sterling, which, he urged, should be a line under guarantee from the British Government. The discussion was opened by Colonel Champain, R.E., who objected to the line being formed on a Government guarantee, and said that the line sketched out by the lecturer would be one that travellers would not choose, that the short saving of time would not bring much goods traffic, and that the proposed line, by passing near Russian territory would place great responsibilities on the country. Then he questioned whether soldiers could be cooped up in carriages for a long overland journey to India, and that Turkey would give, or would be allowed to give, the concession to make a strategical line. Colonel Park supported the view that an alternative route to India was desirable, and Captain Cameron, R.N., advocated the route, with the addition of Cyprus as a place d'armes. Mr. Cust urged that the question should be discussed, not from the narrow standpoint of British interests with the bugbear of Russian advance, but from the wider one of the benefit to the world. Remarks by Captain Bedford Pim and others followed, and the meeting closed with thanks to the lecturer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 20. Airle, Calcutta.—22. Alba, Cochín; Blythswood, Calcutta; Methven Castle (s), Capetown; Badsworth (s), Karachi; Knight of St. George (s), Bombay; Lincluden, Natal; Mary, Batavia; Cape Horn, Java.—23. Clan Macintosh (s), Bombay.—24. Columba, Calcutta; Sportsman (s), Bombay; Nipoti Accame, Samarang; County of Peebles, Calcutta; Scottish Isles, Chittagong; Lusitania (s), Manila.

BOMBAY.—March 6. Linhope (s), Shields.—7. Burmah (s), Bussorah; Ta Lee, Mauritius.—8. Assam (s), Shanghai; Rajpootana (s), Calcutta; Byculla (s), Rangoon.—9. Anni Braginton, Mauritius; Borghese (s), Newcastle; Ethiopia (s), London.—10. Chilka (s), Calcutta; Elliot, Newport; Sadaktulbasi, Cochín; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—11. Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—12. Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; Scindia (s), Calcutta; Colombo (s), Marseilles; Lombardy (s), Trieste.—13. Arato (s), Newport.

CALCUTTA.—March 2. Merchantman, Mauritius.—3. Madura (s), Singapore; Calcutta (s), Rangoon; Afghan (s), Bombay.—4. Cachar (s), Marseilles; Henriette, Pondicherry.—5. Rewa (s), London; Clive (s), Rangoon; Vest, Liverpool; City of Venice, Liverpool.—6. Chudwara (s), Bombay; Sata (s), Rangoon; Eastern Monarch, Townsville.—7. Khedive (s), London; Maharani (s), Rangoon.—8. Karamania (s), Glasgow; Renfrew (s), Cagliari; Tenasserim, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—March 4. Khedive (s), London.—6. Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Booldana (s), Bombay.—9. Humbert (s), Cardiff; Clan Stuart (s), Colombo.—10. Cormorant (s), London; Bancoora (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 19. Celebes (s), Penang.—21. Max Morris (s), Bombay; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Bombay.—22. Nymphae (s), Aden.—23. China (s), Colombo; St. Andrea, Singapore; Nero, Table Bay; Lorez Hansen, Mossel Bay; Glenavon (s), Shanghai; Clan Fraser (s), Capetown; Rosario (s), Bombay; Pioneer, Capetown.—24. Bussorah (s), Bushire; Marima (s), Bushire; Aretta (s), Bombay; Bernardo Chiozza, Table Bay.

BOMBAY.—March 7. Cathay (s), London; Huzara (s), Calcutta.—8. Pachumba (s), Karachi; Scindia (s), Karachi; Algitha (s), Dunkirk.—9. Geelong (s), China; Rohilla (s), China.—10. Airy Passaf Mozambique.—11. County of Anglesea, Elephant Point.—12. City of Caithness, Calcutta; Ellora (s), Calcutta via Coasts; Langhirst (s), Antwerp; Abyssinia (s), Persian Gulf.—13. Mohideen Bux, Trevandrum; Rajpootana (s), Calcutta; Malacca (s), Zanzibar; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; St. Duiston (s), Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.—March 2. Steamers Astronomer, Bancoora, Tibre, and Goorkha.—3. Sussex, Henzada, and Busheer.—4. Aston Hall.—5. Aglaja.—9. Malda, Calcutta, Kangra, Clive, and Siam.

MADRAS.—March 3. Nowshera (s), Bombay.—5. Tibre (s), Colombo.—6. Booldana (s), Calcutta; Goorkha (s), London.—10. Clan Stuart (s), Calcutta; Bancoora (s), Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, March 12, Per P. and O. s.s. *Lombardy*.

From London: Surg. Major Kiernander, Miss Campbell, Mr. Dashwood, Col. and Mrs. Beatty, two infants, and child, Mr. Dalley, Col. Hogg, Miss Hogg, Dr. Murphy, Mr. Owen, Mr. D'Almeida, Mr. Meranajee, Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. Durard.

From Brindisi: Mr. Werlund, Mr. Meiffre, Mr. Mulock, Dr. Hill, Mr. Stormont, Mrs. Hill, child, and infant, Miss McClelland, Mr. Rapp, Mr. Tavl r, Mr. Bain, Major Westmacott, Lieut. Col. Berkeley.

From Aden: Col. J. McLeod Innes, V.C.

AT SUZ, March 27, Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*.

From Bombay: Mr. O. Terraie, Mr. J. F. Trotter, Major General Bayley, Col. H. M. Wemyss, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Waters, Dr. Codrington, Mr. Brittain, Mr. Miller, Mr. M. H. Strauss, Col. J. Scone, Mr. E. C. Palmer, Major J. B. Sparks, Major Dean, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. Halliton, Mr. and Mrs. Kaye, Dr. Partridge, Mrs. Jukes, Rev. and Mrs. Hughes and two children, Lieut. H. H. Smythe, Sir D. and Miss Forsyth, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Curling, Mr. R. G. Harvey, Mr. T. A. H. Elliot, Mr. J. B. White, Mr. and two Misses Peircey, Mr. M. Halliday, Col. C. T. Hay, Mrs. Hay, Mr. T. R. Brown, Mr. Bolton, Miss Amy Brown, Master Vanrennen, Mrs. T. de La Touche and child, Mrs. W. G. Smith and two children, Mrs. O. L. Smith, Mrs. Hobart, two infants, and ayah, Major Oddie, Lady Down and maid, Mrs. Marrett, and four children, and ayah, Mrs. Dunbar, three children, and ayah, Major Dunbar, three children, and nurse, Mrs. Gray, infant, and ayah, Mr. H. Gownsend, Mrs. J. M. Sleator, Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave, infant, and ayah, Mrs. Adams, Miss Cardell, Mr. Woodward, child, and nurse, General Sir Charles and Lady Keys, two children, infant, and nurse, Dr. Hancock, Col. C. W. Yonge, Mr. J. H. Carter, Col. J. M. Broome, Miss Ormiston, Mr. A. Butler, Major and Mrs. Hammick, Dr. C. Prentis, Mr. H. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Masson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Barsmith, Mr. Rohde.

AT BRINDISI, March 30, Per P. and O. s.s. *Tanjore*.

From Sydney: Commander H. G. and Mrs. Simpson.

From Bombay: Mrs. Gome and two daughters, Mr. Britton, Mr. Miller, Mr. Strauss, Col. J. Scone, Mr. E. C. Palmer, Mr. Deane, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Kaye, Rev. and Mrs. Hughes and two children, Mrs. Jukes, Lieut. H. H. Smythe, Sir D. and Miss Forsyth, Mr. Forsyth, Mrs. Curling, Mr. R. G. Harvey, Mr. H. Elliot, Mr. Peircey and two daughters, Col. and Mrs. C. J. Haig.

From Alexandria: Mr. W. Anderson, Sir H. and Lady Green, Mr. Lakh, Mr. Pezzi, Mr. Ban, Mr. and Mrs. Pentree.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, March 14, Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*.

For Brindisi: Major J. B. Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kaye, Surgeon Major C. Prentis, Major Oddie, Col. C. T. and Mrs. Haig, Mr. H. N. Gladstone.

For London: Mr. Hutchinson and three children, Mrs. Adam, Miss Caddell, Mr. Marett and four children, Major General Sir Charles and Lady Keyes and three children, Lady Downe, Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave and infant, Rev. J. P. and Mrs. Hughes and children, Mrs. Hobart and two infants, Mr. W. G. Smith and two children, Mr. J. D. La Touche and child, Major and Mrs. St. Hammick, Mr. T. R. Brown, Mr. C. E. Palmer, Col. J. Scone, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mrs. Bolton, Mr. H. H. Townsend, Col. C. W. Yonge, Lieut. H. H. Smythe, Mr. W. Gray and infant, Mrs. Dunbar and two children, Miss Amy Brown, Mrs. Jukes, Mrs. J. M. Sleator, Dr. J. G. Hancock, Mr. Arthur Butler, Master Vanrennen, Col. J. H. Broome, Mr. Rohde, Miss Ormiston, Mr. Woodward, child, and nurse.

For Venice: Mr. S. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, Mr. Brittain, Mr. Miller, Mr. F. A. Elliot, Mr. Lennox, Mr. J. Berry White, Mr. Benjamin Piercy, two Misses Piercy, Mr. M. M. Halliday, Mr. G. W. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Masson and child, Mr. Robert G. Ha vey, Mr. J. H. Carter, Mr. H. A. Heath.

For Suez: Col. H. M. Wemyss, Sir Douglas Forsyth, Mr. Forsyth, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Curling, Mr. C. E. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Waters.

For Aden: Major General A. A. Bayley, Mr. Oscar Ferretti.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamer of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Patna*, sailed from London, March 26.

For Algiers: Dr. Geo. Sanerwein.

For Suez: Mr. J. T. Hicks.

For Karachi: Mrs. Ames and infant.

Per s.s. *Quetta*, to sail from London, April 2.

For Colombo: Mr. Hendrick, Mr. O. Fitzday, Mrs. A. Doran.

For Suez: (correction) Lieut. C. F. Venner.

For Calcutta: Mr. Frank McRae.

For Chittagong: Mr. J. D. Gwilt.

Per s.s. *Merhara*, to sail from London, April 7.

For Brisbane: Mrs. Payne.

Per s.s. *Canara*, to sail from London, April 9.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Norman Cressy, Miss Evans, Mr. Geo. Newman.

Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, April 16.

For Colombo: Mr. H. H. Bustard.

For Madras: Lieut. Col. McDougall.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, three children, and nurse.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, sailed from London, May 28.

For Colombo: Mr. E. Booth.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed Feb. 16.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mr. W. Downs, Mrs. Senior and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lord and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Stainbridge and three children, Mr. Dyce Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Anderson and three children, Miss Bettye.

From Madras.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Ormerod, Mr. and Mrs. Wills.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. Chisholm Fraser, Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Mitchell and two children, Mrs. Le Feuve, four children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. McEntee, Mr. and Miss Renton and two children, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Craig, Mr. McCaughy, Mr. Pecker and two children.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed March 10.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mrs. Butler and five children, Mr. Stewart, Masters Newitt (2).

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, sailed March 14.

From Bombay.

For Liverpool: Col. and Mrs. Ward, two children, and ayah.

Per *Clan Macarthur*, to sail April 5.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mrs. Russell, Mr. White, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Jones.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail April 12.

From Liverpool.

For Madras: Dr. and Mrs. Sladden.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Judah.

We greatly regret to learn, says the *Ceylon Observer*, that the hot weather and fatigue affected Mr. Burnside seriously at Kurunegala. The attack seems to have been choleraic in its nature, and was followed by fainting. The court had to be adjourned. We trust the sickness was merely temporary, and that the Chief Justice is again equal to the important duties of his post. We hope that the jurist who gave Ceylon its first penal and procedure codes may be spared to see them many years in operation, and that a civil code from his able hand may complete the work of legal and judicial reform.

The net receipts of all the Indian railways for the period of April 1, 1883, to Feb., 1884, show advance Rs. 59,24,705, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught bagged his first tiger on March 5, about thirty miles out of Ulwar. The beast, which is supposed to have been a man-eater, measured nine feet five inches. News has been brought into the camp of several other tigers in the neighbourhood.

OF MEMORIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----|
| Four per Cent. | Rs. 97½ to 97¾ | 37½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. | 100½ to 101 | |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan | | |
| Ten years | | |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 107 | |

BANKS.

| INDIAN BANKS | Part-up | Cash | Rs. | Rates |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|-----|-------|
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 763½ | | |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 850 | | |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 60 | | |
| Agra | 500 | 100 | | |
| Chartered of India and China | 20 | 130 | | |
| Chartered Mercantile | 20 | 20 | | |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28 | 700 | | |
| National of India | 12½ | 82 | | |
| Oriental | 25 | 150 | | |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----|--|--|
| New Colaba | 700 | 805 | | |
| Frere | 150 | 1 | | |
| Mazagon | 2,000 | 30 | | |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 385 | | |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Akbar Cotton | 2,850 | 1,090 | | |
| Albert Ginning | 500 | 495 | | |
| Albert, Karachi | 1,100 | 1120 | | |
| Apollo (small shares) | 2,900 | 340 | | |
| Bellary | 1,000 | 560 | | |
| Barar Cotton Ginning | 500 | 565 | | |
| Broach Cotton Ginning | 250 | 38 | | |
| Carwar | 1,500 | | | |
| Colaba | 1,880 | 1,300 | | |
| Dholera Ginning | 300 | 195 | | |
| East India | 1,000 | 1,160 | | |
| Fort | 8,500 | 2,600 | | |
| French | 500 | 610 | | |
| Sind | 750 | 560 | | |
| Mofussil | 400 | 400 | | |
| New Indian | 125 | 200 | | |
| Prince of Wales | 500 | 610 | | |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,700 | 1,200 | | |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 | | |
| Volkart | 400 | 870 | | |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Ahmedabad | 1,000 | 1,475 | | |
| Anglo-Indian | 100 | 134 | | |
| Alfred Manufacturing | 500 | 520 | | |
| Alliance Spinning | 700 | 705 | | |
| Bhowanuggur Mills | 100 | 38 | | |
| Bombay United | 1,000 | 1085 | | |
| Central India S. and W. Co. | 500 | 720 | | |
| Coorla Mills | 1,000 | 825 | | |
| D. Spinning | 2,000 | 460 | | |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | 1,090 | | |
| Hyderabad Spinning | 1,000 | 1,200 | | |
| Khandeish | 1,000 | 940 | | |
| Madras | 1,250 | 940 | | |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 3,375 | | |
| Manchester Spinning | 50 | 255 | | |
| Mazagon Spinning | 250 | 255 | | |
| National Spinning | 1,000 | 985 | | |
| New Great Eastern | 1,000 | 1,090 | | |
| Oriental | 625 | 695 | | |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 500 | 250 | | |
| Sholapore Mills | 1,000 | 1,540 | | |
| Victoria Mills | 1,000 | 780 | | |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|----------|-----|--|--|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock | 218-3-0 | 350 | | |
| Do. New 40 Shares | 100-14-6 | | | |
| Do. do. | 65-7-3 | | | |
| Do. do. | 21-13-1 | | | |
| Do. New 41 Shares | | | | |
| B., B. & Cent. India (New 418 Shares) | 106-15-5 | 352 | | |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|--|--|
| Bombay Saw Mills | 1,000 | 110 | | |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing | 100 | 107 | | |
| Bombay Burma Trading | 1,500 | 5,000 | | |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship | 10 | 11 | | |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300 | 320 | | |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,365 | | |
| Treacher and Co | 500 | 1,285 | | |
| Thacker and Co. | 100 | 1280 | | |

CALCUTTA.—March 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| % Promissory Notes | Rs 98 0 to — | |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) | 98 0 to — | |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off | | |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) | 100 4 to — | |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) | 100 4 to — | |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) | Pd. off | |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 100 0 to — | |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 100 8 to — | |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 101 0 to — | |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 102 0 to — | |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) | 107 0 to — | |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) | 107 12 1/2 to — | |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) | 101 0 to 102 0 | |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra | 50 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings | 100 | 121 to 122 |
| Allahabad | 100 | 180 to — |
| Alliance of Simla | 100 | 128 to — |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 832 to 835 |
| Do. of Upper India | 100 | 125 to — |
| Delhi and London | 625 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya | 100 | 125 to — |
| Mussoorie | 100 | 100 to — |
| National of India | 500 | 83 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation | 500 | 550 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100 | 92 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute | 100 | 27 to 28 |
| Bally Paper Mills | 50 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute | 50 | 80 to 81 |
| Bengal Coal | 1000 | 1410 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|--|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills | 100 | 1134 to 1234 |
| Bengal Silk Co. | 100 | 94 to 95 |
| Bonded Warehouse | 445 | 350 to — |
| Bowbree Cotton Mills | 100 | 53 to — |
| Budge Budge Jute Mills | 80 | 90 to 91 |
| Burrakur Coal | 100 | 120 to — |
| Calcutta Docking | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | 140 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. | 85 | 75 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100 | 120 to 122 |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press | 100 | 107 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway | 100 | 101 to — |
| Dunbar | 100 | 50 to — |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | 250 | 300 to — |
| East India Railway | 250 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal | 250 | 210 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory | 100 | 42 to — |
| Goswary Cotton Mills | 200 | 210 to — |
| Gouripore | 100 | 80 to 81 |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 100 to — |
| Howrah Docking | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills | 100 | 77 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation | 1000 | 1650 to — |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping | 100 | 107 to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery | 100 | 145 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press | 100 | 86 to — |
| Nantpore Indigo | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerboom Coal | 100 | 88 to 90 |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway | 50 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association | 100 | 67 to — |
| Riverside Press | 90 | 68 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas | 100 | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail | — | 280 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing | 100 | 51 to — |
| Strand Bank Press | 100 | 83 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | 112 to 113 |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--|-----|------------|
| Adulpur Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcturipore (Cachar) | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam | 540 | 510 to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) | 100 | 90 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) | 100 | 45 to — |
| Do. contributory | 80 | 35 to 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) | 200 | 200 to — |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 100 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) | 50 | — to — |
| Borsilliah (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Burkhola (Cachar) | 100 | 66 to 67 |
| Central Cachar | 200 | 140 to 142 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 45 to 50 |
| Chandypore (Cachar) | 100 | 103 to — |
| Chota Nagpore | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) | 100 | 25 to 35 |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling | 100 | 110 to — |
| Debur Kosh (Cachar) | 100 | 30 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) | 90 | 45 to 46 |
| Dehra Doon | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) | 100 | 98 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) | 100 | 61 to 62 |
| Eastern Cachar | 100 | 70 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 48 to 49 |
| Gielle (Darjiling) | 100 | 79 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Hoolmarce (Assam) | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) | 100 | 75 to — |
| Indian Terai | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellalpor (Cachar) | 250 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Kalscherra (Cachar) | 100 | 61 to — |
| Kangra Valley | 100 | par. |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) | 100 | 35 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling | 250 | 145 to — |
| Do. contributory | 200 | 130 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) | 100 | 212 to — |
| Lakatoora (Syhet) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) | 100 | 77 to 78 |
| Loobah | 100 | 145 to — |
| Lower Assam | 50 | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) | 50 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) | 100 | — to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 40 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 30 to — |
| Moran (Assam) | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) | 100 | 80 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) | 50 | — to — |
| Mutuck (Assam) | 200 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) | 100 | — to — |
| New Gholia Ghat (Assam) | 50 | 50 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) | 30 | 120 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) | 200 | — to — |
| Phonix (Cachar) | 85 | 63 to — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) | 100 | 95 to — |
| Puttaree (Syhet) | 100 | 55 to — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar | 56 | par. |
| Seemah | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah | 100 | 105 to — |
| Singell (Darjiling) | 100 | 86 to — |
| Soom (Darjiling) | 100 | 97 to — |
| Springside (Darjiling) | 100 | 200 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendarra (Darjiling) | 100 | 74 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) | 100 | 121 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) | 95 | 114 to — |
| Takvar (Darjiling) | 200 | 180 to — |
| Upper Assam | 50 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—March 3.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Four per cent | 1½ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 | 3½ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) | 3½ to 3 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) | ½ to ½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand | ts. 7 11-16d. | ts. 7 11-16d. | ts. 7 9-16d. |
| Do Tele. | ts. 7 21-32d. | — | — |
| Do 3 mo. sight | ts. 7 27-32d. | ts. 7 27-32d. | ts. 7½d. |
| Do 6 do. | ts. 7 31-32d. | ts. 7 29-32d. | ts. 7 13-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo sight | — | ts. 8½d. | ts. 8 1-16d. |
| Do 3 do. | — | — | ts. 7½d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight | — | ts. 8 3-16d. | ts. 8d. |
| Do 3 do. | — | — | ts. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—March 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|--------------|
| 3¼ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 | 101½ to 102 |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 | 101½ to 102½ |
| 4 India Encased Paper | 78½ to 79½ |
| 4½ Do. do. 1885 | — to — |
| 4½ Do. do. 1893 | 8½ to 8½ |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 | — to — |
| 4½ Do. | 101 to 101 |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 | 103 to 103 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 | 115 to 105 |
| 4 Do. | 101 to 103 |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government | 101 to 103 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Price. |
|---|------------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks | |
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. | 108 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. | 103 to 105 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|-----|------------|
| B., B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 146 to 148 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 150 to 152 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 | — | 24½ to 25 |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) | — | 23½ to 24 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% | — | 132 |

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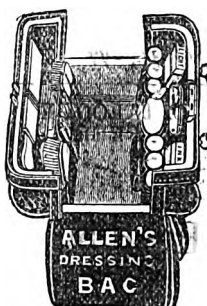
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56. To be altered by adding at the end the words "This clause is to apply to the interest credited on any part of the 'Deferred Bonus Fund' but is not to apply to any part of the Fund itself."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, March 21; Madras and Allahabad, March 19; Calcutta, March 18.

THE Calcutta *Englishman* has the following notice of Mr. Lethbridge's candidature at Whitby:—

"It will be welcome news to many of our readers that Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., has become a candidate for Whitby, and that he has met with a favourable reception from the electors, on the occasion of his meeting with them for the purpose of expressing his political views. India is suffering because there are so few men in the House of Commons who understand either her wants or her commercial possibilities. It may, one day, become a question whether some personal knowledge of one or other of the British Colonies or dependencies ought not to be insisted upon as an absolutely necessary qualification for candidature for a seat in the House of Commons. Hours are wasted in discussions on Indian affairs simply because the legislature does not possess the elementary knowledge—which can be obtained only by personal experience—of the subtle and delicate question arising, in many cases, out of racial difficulties, which have to be settled before any new principle in legislation or administration, with regard to this country, can be safely accepted. The eminent services which Mr. Roper Lethbridge rendered in London to the Anglo-Indian community who were interested in opposing the Ilbert Bill, and the energy with which, judging by our latest advices from England, he is influencing public opinion against the obnoxious clauses in the Bengal Tenancy Bill, are quite sufficient to render the success of his candidature at Whitby an object of interest to every Anglo-Indian who cares for the interests of this country."

THE revised draft of the Bengal Local Self-Government Bill, as amended in Select Committee, has just been presented. The proposed law seems admirably adapted to the purpose which some malicious people suppose Lord Ripon has had in view throughout, that of wringing extra taxation out of the unhappy taxpayers without bringing all the odium of it on the heads of the Supreme Government. Just as the Bengal Tenancy Bill is really a very clever method—in fact the Ilbert method—of "walking round" the Permanent Settlement; so this Local Self-Government Bill will enable the Government to transfer many of its duties and pecuniary burdens (such as the costs of village education and village roads) to Local Boards, whereby Government will be able to divert to other purposes all the funds that might otherwise be thus locked up. And then, what a happy time Dowd would have, if only Lord Ripon's term of office could be sufficiently extended!

THE multiplication of these office-establishments and *chaprâsis* under Lord Ripon's fostering hand will be something inexpressibly grand and touching. And great will be His Excellency's popularity on this account—except, perhaps, among the people who will have to find all the money for it, and who may possibly be so foolish as not to appreciate fully their privileges.

THE Commissioners of Division and the Lieutenant Governor—aided, it may be presumed, by Personal Assistants, Under Secretaries, and so forth—will be at the top of this Local Self-Government hierarchy. And if we may judge from the records of the Local Government Board in England, all the time of the Commissioners will be well occupied in learning some of the innumerable devices by which fair excuses for the expenditure of public money can be obtained.

THE Bill is to be circulated for official criticism once more.

It is an ill wind that blows no one good. The scarcity

in the Bogra district is to do more for the town of Bogra than all the good intentions of the Viceroy—it is to give it direct railway communication with the Northern Bengal system. It is probable that some of the inhabitants of Bogra will be more pleased with this result, than with that other hallowed arrangement by which they are to be privileged to pay heavy cesses for the glory of having a Local Board.

AN ominous announcement is made in to-day's Calcutta telegram in the *Times*. The opinions of the local authorities are to be taken, and fresh reports called for, on—among other things—"The Chittagong Tenures." We have often, in these columns, called attention to the dangers which threaten the tea-planters from Lord Ripon's policy. Wherever there may be found any little accumulation of wealth as the result either of thrift or of enterprise, there will the Radical vultures be gathered together with schemes of confiscation or redistribution. And so it comes about that the "Chittagong Tenures" are now to be pounced upon by the Viceroy and Mr. Ilbert.

THE excitement manifested by the Native Press on the subject of the Russian annexation of Merv is a foretaste of what will happen when the final advance on Herat takes place. The *Anunda Bazar Patrika* says, in that inconsequential style that often means more than appears on the surface, that the people of India do not desire the extinction of the British Government, "but if they express joy on the intended approach of the Russians, the authorities cannot blame them." It is needless to say that the *Anunda Bazar Patrika* is a warm supporter of Lord Ripon's, and is exceedingly anxious that His Excellency's term of office should be extended—an event at which it would doubtless express even more joy than at "the intended approach of the Russians."

THE Silchar Planters entertained Mr. Keswick, the President of the Defence Association, at breakfast on the 15th March, and presented him with an address. Mr. Keswick received an enthusiastic reception, and the speech of Mr. W. Aitchison, of Doloo, Cachar, in proposing the health of their guest, was received with great applause. Mr. Keswick's reply was characteristic of the man, eloquent, straightforward, and manly.

THE following prospectus has been issued by the Indian Constitutional Association:—

1. This association has become a political necessity in order to resist the introduction into India of dangerous measures altogether unsuited to the country. It has been formed in the interests of good Government, with the especial object of protecting from encroachment the vested rights, landed and otherwise, of all classes of the community. In carrying out this object the association will endeavour to promote such gradual and constitutional changes in the laws and administration as may conduce to the general welfare and prosperity of the country.

2. The association will devote particular attention to all legislative enactments or measures which in any way concern landed property, or affect the interests of those capitalists who are engaged in the development of the trade, manufactures, and resources of the country.

3. The association will watch the operation of the laws in the interests of the classes it represents, and will press on the attention of Government such changes and modifications in them as may appear desirable.

4. It will carefully observe the action of the Legislature with reference to all new legislative projects which may be brought forward by the Government, and take such action upon them, both in England and in India as the circumstances of the case may seem to require.

It will bring to the notice of Government, and, if necessary, lay before Parliament, all administrative abuses which are in any way prejudicial to the interests of the community, or of any class of the community.

5. The association will further endeavour to secure for the non-official community more efficient representation in the legislative councils, provincial and imperial.

6. The first and immediate efforts of the association will be directed to the preservation of the rights of property which are threatened in a special degree by the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and to taking such steps, both in India and in England as the

necessities of the occasion may require to render this opposition effectual.

The association will be open to all members of the community, irrespective of nationality, and will serve as a common platform for concerted constitutional action for the preservation of existing rights and privileges.

We have much pleasure in inserting the brief business-like *Minutes* of the first meeting of this admirable and much-needed Association, held on March 15 in Calcutta:—

1. After some slight alterations had been made in the rules as approved and submitted by the Provisional Committee, at the suggestion of some of the members present, it was proposed by Prince M. Furrakh Shah, and seconded by the Hon. A. B. Miller, "That the rules be passed." Carried unanimously.
2. Proposed by Mr. H. Bell, and seconded by Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, "That H.H. the Maharajah of Darbhanga, H.H. the Maharajah of Hutwa, H.H. the Maharajah of Dumraon, and Prince Mahomed Furrakh Shah to be elected Presidents of the association." Carried unanimously.
3. Proposed by Mr. H. Bell, and seconded by Babu Saligram Sing, "That Maharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, and the Hon. A. B. Miller be elected Vice-Presidents of the association." Carried unanimously.
4. Proposed by H.H. the Maharajah of Darbhanga and seconded by Mr. T. H. Wilson, that the following gentlemen be elected members of the Council:—Nawab Vilayet Ali Khan Bahadoor C.I.E., Rajah Padamanund Singh, Rajah Run Bahadur of Tikari, Rajah Harendra Krishna, the Hon. Hurbuns Sohai, Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali, Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, Dewan Rai Prokash Lal Bahadur, Babu Saligram Sing, Babu Bissessur Sing, Mr. H. E. Abbott, Babu Nundan Lal, Mr. H. Bell, Babu Ram Dharee Sahai, Babu Raj Rajessurree Persad Sing, Mr. E. S. Llewellyn, Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Babu Kesub Chunder Acharjee Chowdhry, Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, Mr. J. G. Apear, and Mr. J. C. Macgregor. Carried unanimously.
5. His Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga took the opportunity of informing the members of the association that Rs. 4,000 had already been subscribed, and that several large sums had been promised, and would shortly be added to the funds of the association.
6. There being no further business before the meeting, it was, after a vote of thanks to the chair, dissolved.

We take the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market from Messrs Carrut and Co's fortnightly report:—

"Small sales were held on the 6th instant, when 3,585 packages passed the hammer, out of 3,802 catalogued. The competition was not very keen, but former prices were about maintained for all classes except common Broken Teas and Fanning, which must be quoted fully ½d. per lb. lower."

The *Englishman* gives the following account of the Freight Market for the week ending March 21:—

"The transactions we have to report are few in number and lower in rates. Both steamers and ships have had to accept a decline before they could succeed in obtaining cargo. The enquiry for tonnage is as slack as ever, and there seems to be little hope of improvement for some time to come. Three sailing vessels have been fixed during the past week, one for London and two for New York, which more than satisfies the demand for the present. Our unfixed tonnage is increased to about 250,000 tons."

The *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending March 21:—

"Colonel Young, Controller Military Accounts, Calcutta; Rao Bahadur Keru Laxman Chhatre, late Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 11th instant are as follows:—

There has been slight rain during the week in two districts of the Bombay Presidency, in four of the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, in parts of Central India, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces and in parts of Assam. In the Punjab slight rain has fallen throughout the province, with the exception of the Hissar division. Harvesting continues in the Madras Presidency and in Mysore, and standing crops are generally good. The *rabi* harvest is in progress in the Bombay Presidency and the North-Western Provinces, and has begun in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where prospects are on the whole fair. In the Punjab prospects are generally good, except in the Hissar and Umballa divisions, where the crops are suffering from want

of rain. In Central India and Rajputana the crops are in fair condition. In Bengal the *rabi* crops are expected to yield a tolerable average, and sugarcane, which is still being reaped in a few places, is giving a fair outturn. In some districts land is being prepared for next year's crops. In Assam the crop prospects are favourable, and sowing is in progress in the Kamrup district. Cholera is abating in the Madras Presidency, but small-pox continues prevalent in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and in British Burma. In other provinces the public health is on the whole good. Prices are generally steady, but show an upward tendency in parts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh and Bengal.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated April 6:—

"The Select Committee of the Bengal Legislative Council to which the Local Self-Government Bill was referred a year ago has just presented its preliminary report, with the draft of the revised Bill. The new measure differs from the original one chiefly in respect of the provisions for the control of the local bodies. The first Bill contemplated the establishment of a Central Board of Control at Calcutta—a scheme which failed to meet with the approval of the Secretary of State. It is now proposed that the powers which the first Bill gave to a central Board shall be divided between the Lieutenant Governor and the Divisional Commissioners. Each district will have its own district Board; and all, save the less advanced, will have one or more local Boards administering sub-divisions or smaller areas. Where local Boards are established, there the functions of the district Board will be confined to their supervision and control. But if no local Boards exist in a district, then the district Board will be charged with the executive duties as well as with the duty of supervising the Union Committees. The scheme for grouping villages into unions, each with a governing committee, which formed part of the original Bill, is retained.

"The revised Bill will be again circulated for official criticism, and will be taken up by the Council next winter. Meanwhile, in anticipation of its passing experimental elections of Union Committees have been held in some of the more advanced districts near the capital, and the report of Mr. Westmacott, the officer selected to conduct these experiments, is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. During the last three months he has sketched out 180 unions, with an average area of twenty square miles, and an average population of 13,142. Each village was visited in turn, the people were collected, the scheme was explained to them, and they were asked to elect representatives for the Union Committee. Mr. Westmacott says that as soon as they understood what was intended, they entered into the plan with intelligence, and generally made admirable selections. There was, he says, a marked absence of ill-feeling between the classes. The leading men of the village, whoever they might be—zemindars, traders, physicians, or substantial ryots—were the men chosen. The Mahomedans showed no objection to the electing of Hindoos. Of 931 elected persons, of whose caste he took notes, 321 were Brahmins, 266 Mahomedans, 104 belonged to the Kayasth, or writer caste sixty seven were Koibortos one was a Christian, and 172 were of various other castes. Most of those elected were fairly substantial men, and the class of day-labourers was almost entirely unrepresented. The funds of these committees will consist of the income from the village pounds, allotments for primary education and village roads, and voluntary contributions. Mr. Westmacott estimates the average income of each union at 740 rupees yearly.

"The scarcity in the district of Bograh threatens to be so severe as to necessitate the institution of relief works. The Lieutenant Governor, who left Calcutta for Darjeeling on Friday last, had arranged to break his journey at Sultempore, in order to confer with the Commissioner at Rajeshaye and the Collector of Bograh regarding these works, which will probably take the form of the construction of a branch railway, about thirty miles long, connecting Bograh with the Northern Bengal line.

"Reports received from the North West Provinces, the Punjab, and Rajpootana show that the scarcity of fodder for cattle is becoming serious in many places; and it is likely that steps will have to be taken by the Government to afford relief. There has been hardly any rain in Northern India since the beginning of the year, and the grass is withered throughout a great part of the country.

"The report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill will shortly be sent to the Provincial Governments for fresh reports on most points—especially in connection with the Chittagong tenures and the homestead lands. The Bill will probably be referred again to the district officers, and be made the subject of inquiry by specially appointed experts. All criticisms are to be forwarded by September.

"The first section of the Bengal and North Western Railway, from Fyzabad to Baraich, a distance of seventy-two miles, was formally opened last Monday, by Sir Alfred Lyall.

"There has been a gain in the opium sales over the estimates of 5,59,650 rupees up to the 1st inst.

"It is stated that among the Indian exhibits at the approaching Health Exhibition in London will be one by an Indian tea syndicate, representing a miniature tea-garden, and exemplifying the cultivation and manufacture of tea in all its usages.

"It is stated, apparently correctly, that the Ameer has taken the management of the Western Khyber out of the hands of Akbar Khan, the Khan of Lalpore, to whom it was committed by the Indian Government in 1880. Among other rumours, more or less trustworthy, are the following—that the Ameer is going to Herat shortly, that he was greatly comforted on hearing of Ayoub Khan's detention at Teheran, and that he is striving to come to terms with the Mongols and the neighbouring tribes. Dissensions continue in Bajour and Swat and among the Kuki Kheyls; otherwise the frontier is quiet. In view of the Russian annexation of Merv it is important to know the exact strength of the Ameer in Western Afghanistan. According to the *Pioneer* the garrison of Herat province on January 1 consisted of seven batteries of artillery, four regiments of cavalry, and seven battalions of infantry. The majority of these were stationed in Herat itself; the remainder were holding various posts on the Mershed and Merv roads.

"The Kachyen rebels seem to be again making head in Northern Burmah, and are said to have driven the King's troops into Bhamo. An urgent request has been made for men and money; but no more men are available, as even the city guards of Mandalay have been sent into the field. The Kachyens at first behaved well, sparing unarmed men, women, and children, but as the Burmese troops murdered their adversaries ruthlessly, the rebels have commenced to retaliate, and have committed great atrocities.

"The *Rangoon Gazette*, in addition to supplying the above news, states that the Burmese troops employed against the Shans are dying in numbers from fever and starvation. Small-pox is widely prevalent in Mandalay, and one of the King's daughters has died of it.

"The newly awakened interest of the native Press in the Central Asian question shows no sign of diminution.

"The *Hindoo Patriot* says that the time has now come when England should give Russia distinctly to understand that any interference in the affairs of Afghanistan will be regarded as a *casus belli*.

"The *Nubabibhakar*, a vernacular newspaper, advises the Government to consolidate its internal strength, by securing the affection of the people.

"The *Ananda Bazaar Patrika*, another vernacular journal published in Calcutta, says:—"The Russian occupation of Merv may cause anxiety to the people of India, as millions will be spent, for which they will suffer; but there may also be cause for satisfaction to the people if the Government will show some consideration for them. The Government was not strict so long as the Punjab was independent. But since the downfall of that province, the Government have assumed a different attitude towards the people. If the Russians enter Afghanistan, then the Government will see the people in a different light. It will not be able to hold India, unless it secures the goodwill of the people, and confers on them their just rights and privileges. The people of this country are loyally attached to the Government, and do not desire its extinction. But if they express joy on the intended approach of the Russians, the authorities cannot blame them."

"All the courts of justice and public offices under the control of the Bengal Government were closed yesterday, as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Duke of Albany, and there was a general suspension of business in Calcutta."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MR. SHERER'S NEW NOVEL.*

THE author's name will be sufficient to recommend this book to most Indian readers. But it has been the object of such a remarkable criticism in a weekly London paper, possessed of a certain literary tradition, that we may perhaps have leave to say a few words on the subject. Anonymous reviewing has, no doubt, a great deal to recommend it. The signed articles that are becoming so general at the present day are open to at least two strong objections: if you praise you may appear to be fulsome, if you blame you are sure to be called spiteful. But nothing can be so bad as the sort of article which, while assuming the veiled and judicial dignity of a *Vehmgericht*, really scolds and misrepresents like an irritated cookmaid. That is what the reviewer of novels for the *Athenaeum* has done in this case—treating the book as if it were the crude production of an ambitious but ill-furnished novice, hastening to unpack and pour out a crammed mass of notes, and a hastily made collection of irrelevant quotations. Nothing can be a worse description of "Henry Nightingale." Without pretending to a

*"Henry Nightingale: Lord of Himself." London: Chapman and Hall, 1884.

very harrowing series of incidents or a highly woven or startling fabric of fable, it is the work of a sympathetic and mature artist. A record of things seen in a full and varied life; the palimpsest of imagination on a hidden ground of truth. The author is evidently a man looking back on what he remembers, not a youth looking forward to what he hopes. So far, therefore, his book may be wanting in the gaiety and distorting optimism that has sometimes lent a charm to first appearances. But the observation is keen and kindly, and the opposite fault of pessimism is distinctly condemned and brought to confusion. An idea may be formed from a brief summary of the plot and persons.

Henry Nightingale is a young man who has succeeded to the title of Baron Morcott, and the estates appending. But the motto on the title page is—

"Lord of himself, though not of lands."

And this must prepare the cunning expert in romance for what is to come. A strange batch of claimants come forward, remarkable alike in conception and management for their difference from any such group in the "Heir-at-law," and similar stories. Mr. Gomez is a "Eurasian" clerk, whose daughter had been married privately in India to the late peer, and had borne a son before the birth of Henry, who was the offspring of a second marriage. The humours of Mr. Gomez and his family, who come to England to set up their claims against the occupant, are faithfully and ludicrously brought out.

Readers who have been in India cannot fail to be tickled whenever they meet these forlorn oddities, who call London "a very heavy bazaar," complain that the water is bad, and threaten to put in a petition against any one who offends them. But there is one of the Eurasian party to whom a more tragic interest attaches. This is Priscilla, the granddaughter of old Gomez, who becomes a victim to the fascinations of her solicitor, and refuses to go back to India when the others have been bought off by Henry. For the hero does not believe their story, but is prepared to pension them as poor but discreditable kinsfolk. It would be impossible, in the space at our disposal, to do justice to the numerous characters and minute incidents which, as in the real current of life, cross and interlace each other at every shifting turn. But it may be noted that deep interest attaches to this Priscilla, no less than to the solicitor—Albert Perkins by name—whose fortunes, marred by lack of faith and love, aptly illustrate the moral that pessimism is not the law of moral life.

Priscilla ultimately commits suicide, carrying in her desperate arms the fruit of her infatuated love. The first time that brings her in contact with the destined scene of this catastrophe—so characteristic of an Indian female, will be found described at pp. 13 to 15 of the second volume; and the lurid tones in which this picture is painted well supply the hints of tragedy that are to be made good hereafter.

Other passages besides this are marked in our copy of the book; but all are too long for extract. Mr. Sherer does not produce his effects by flashes of lightning, or purple patches, rather by the cool self-possessed "stippling" of the miniature painter.

"Henry Nightingale," to be quite candid, is too long, the plot is hardly enough for the bulk of the book, the style is mannered, and somewhat more elaborate than what suits our modern fastness and snap-dragon ways. But it abounds in curious and very truthful sketches of life in its less obvious aspects; such as could by no possibility occur to a young writer, and must have been the result of close intercourse with all sorts and conditions of men. Lastly, we have compared the mottoes with the chapters which they head, and are able to declare that the critic who found them irrelevant can only be excused from the imputation of bad faith by the plea of wanting intelligence and downright ignorance.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS OF BOMBAY.

THE Calcutta Exhibition has not, we fear, "advanced India twenty years," as M. Joubert rather sanguinely asserts. But it has interested nearly a million people, and has, we trust, paved the way for a real International Exhibition in Bombay. The Viceroy, we are glad to note, expressed a hope that this would only be the first of a series of exhibitions in India, and that the other great Indian cities would follow the example of Calcutta. Before the subject is forgotten, we should remember that among the minor benefits to be traced to the Calcutta Exhibition are a series of excellent hand-books, dealing with the products, arts and industries of India. By far the most interesting of these to Bombay readers is Mr. Griffith's "Descriptive Catalogue of the Art-ware Contributions from the Bombay Presidency." For the first time we have a full and adequate description of the industrial arts of Western India. Mr. Griffith's descriptions only occur at intervals throughout a long catalogue of exhibits. The catalogue is, of course, useless now the exhibition is over, and the local Government would do well to reprint his remarks in a handy pamphlet. Failing

this we have tried to preserve the salient points of what he says in an article entitled, "Mr. Griffiths on the Industrial Arts of Bombay." We have had to considerably abridge the original text, and omit much valuable information about the castes and customs of the different workmen, but in spite of this our article contains so much new information about the different kinds of art-ware to be purchased in the Bombay Presidency, including Baroda, Kutch, and Kattywar, together with so many addresses of workmen to whom orders can be sent direct, that we recommend such of our readers as may be collectors to put it on one side for future reference.

Many of the artistic trades seem to depend almost entirely upon European patronage for support and could be profitably extended if they were only known in England. The sale of Poona figures, for instance, was only started forty years ago; and the annual outturn is still only Rs.10,000. The manufacture of furniture again is of modern date, "having been adopted from the Europeans." This trade is gradually returning to European supervision. The East India Art Manufacturing Company, under the direction of Mr. Wimbridge, the establishment of M. de Forrest at Ahmedabad, and Mr. Crawford's successful School of Industry at Rutnaghery have given an immense impetus to art furniture, and as a result the well-known Bombay blackwood furniture is being superseded altogether among those who can afford anything better. In mentioning the name of M. de Forrest, of Ahmedabad, we are reminded as to how much could be accomplished by Government if they only undertook the serious encouragement of local industries. This one American gentleman has actually succeeded in reviving the almost extinct art of wood-carving. He has established a direct trade with the United States, and the sale of his articles is only limited by the difficulty of finding skilled workmen. Under his auspices Ahmedabad has once more become famous. At Nassick, on the contrary, which used to be the rival of Ahmedabad in wood-carving, the guild of wood-carvers is represented by one old man. In pottery, again, Mr. Terry has started an industry that is capable of much development. His ware is to be found not only in the homes of most Anglo-Indians out here, but is fast becoming a feature in artistic houses at home, and as in the case of M. de Forrest's Ahmedabad establishment, the sales are only limited by the difficulties of production. There is evidently a great future for art manufacture in Western India, if native talent can be turned to account under European supervision. Some of the manufactures, such as arms and shields, are now confined almost entirely to supplying collectors with curios. Arms for this purpose are still made in Cutch. At Ahmedabad a hundred families used to be employed in making shields from the hide of the rhinoceros and the blue-bull. The trade is now in the hands of a father and two sons. Ivory-work, lacquer-ware and horn-work have all run down to a low ebb and subsist mainly on the European patronage that is influenced by the local officials. The manufacture of carpets is now confined to the gaoles. But the beautiful copies of some old Persian carpets discovered at Bijapore, and reproduced at the Yerrowda Gao, show us what can still be done. These particular carpets are now well known, for copies belonging to H. E. Sir James Fergusson, were exhibited in Bombay last year, and other copies attracted much attention at Calcutta. The prices vary from Rs.530 to Rs.160. They would be certain of a good market at home, and are well worth the price.

It is in the metal work that we come to the real native industries that still depend on native support. In Nassick and Poona the copper and brass workers still drive a thriving trade. Their wares do not yet rival those of Benares, but they are already commanding a slight sale in Europe. According to Mr. Griffiths the demand for native gold and silver work is still almost entirely native. The total outturn of silver ware in Kutch amounts, he says, to from four to five lakhs of rupees, a year, of which the Europeans only absorb from Rs.5,000 to Rs.8,000 a year. This must be a deceptive statement, and can only refer to the orders given locally. The sale of Cutch silver to Europeans in Bombay alone must be represented by a very considerable amount. The workers in silk, gold-thread and silver-thread still hold their own. The hand-spinning of cotton, however, is almost a dead industry. Nearly all the weavers now obtain their yarn from the Bombay mills or from Europe. As a curious example of what might be done by a little enterprise, we are told that the ladies of Siam are great patrons of a particular kind of saxe which is only made in Pethapur, a town in the Mahi Kanta. There are very many articles in Mr. Griffiths's list that would have a steady and ready sale if they were only properly introduced to likely customers, but the workmen are too poor to look for buyers. In most cases they require an advance of money before they can obtain the raw material. A paternal Government like ours might well devote a little money to the encouragement and development of arts that will otherwise die out. If Mr. Wimbridge, and Mr. de Forrest, and Mr. Terry can make money out of Indian art manufactures, there is no reason why the Government should not in time recover any money they might invest in assisting the workmen to send

their goods to likely markets. Mr. Griffiths's notes are full of bits of curious out-of-the-way information. Among other things he has something new to tell us about turbans. The stricter Hindoos still wear the orthodox turban, folded after the required fashion by the professional turban-folder. Of late years, however, an imitation turban has come into vogue, which, instead of taking fifty to eighty yards of stuff, only takes about fifteen yards, the rest of the bulk being supplied with paper and rags. His remarks, however, are most useful when they point to the possible development of some old industry, or when they describe some ware or fabric which, however lightly regarded here, would exactly suit the artistic taste that is a present raging at home.—*Times of India*.

THE PUNJAB EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

An injustice to the Punjab Education Department would appear to be threatening. The appointment of Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, a member of the Civil Service to officiate as Director of Public Instruction is contemplated, over the heads of the entire department. Mr. Ibbetson is, no doubt, an able man who has done Government service in his own line, but that is no reason why he should be taken from his legitimate sphere and placed at the head of a department in which he does not appear to have served, and of which he can have little or no practical experience. This, of itself should have been sufficient to have made such an appointment impossible but there are other and much more serious issues involved, and these issues are of general interest, as well as of importance to the services at large. The up-country papers say Mr. Ibbetson is a comparatively young civilian, and the department will resent his intrusion, but "nevertheless it would be difficult to find a better man for the post." It is always easy to find a reason for supporting a particular appointment, but the persons who are injured by it, and the public who are interested, are likely to take a different view of the matter. The question in all these cases is, or at least ought to be, not whether the man about to be preferred is as good, or in some respects a little better, than another, whose claims point him out as the natural successor to an appointment, but whether the former has claims so far superior to those to be passed over that there can be no possible question or doubt as to the right thing to do. It is more than a purely personal question, but, even as a personal question, injustice ought not to be done. The first thing which strikes most people is that the members of a particular service or department should have a preferential claim to promotion in that department. They have given themselves up to it; they have given the best years of their lives to it, and their best energies. They have taken the good and the bad, and their experience alone of the special work to be done must of necessity be greater than that of any outsider, however able. Many men, too, devote their leisure to the service of the Government and the public in some way or other, but length of service, special training, experience, and voluntary good work all go for nothing when an outside appointment is made. Individuals are disappointed and disheartened, claims and experience are set aside as of no account, the business of a whole department, and the public, who are chiefly concerned, consequently suffer. For it is contrary to human nature to expect that, when claims are thus set aside, the claimants will continue to take the same interest in their work, or give the public the same return as if they were treated with due and proper consideration. Departmental prizes are few in number, and they should never be given away to persons without any kind of claim upon them. It is always easy to say one man is better than another, for there are no two men in all respects alike. It depends very much, however, who the appraiser is. What may appear important in the eyes of one dispenser of patronage may be of less consequence in the opinion of another. One Governor may prefer a brilliant report-writer, or one possessed of some special qualification, while another would decide in favour of lengthened and approved service, and the more solid acquirements of experience and knowledge of the duties to be performed. When men are pitted against each other in this way, and there is very little to choose between them, the only decision to arrive at is to give the preference to him who has the most service and experience in the department, provided, of course, that he is in the same rank, and otherwise qualified. Such a course is not only the fairest to individuals and the department, but, in nine cases out of ten, would result in the best appointment. The Lieutenant Governor, in one of the debates on the Ibbert Bill, made some excellent observations on this subject. Mr. Rivers Thompson pointed out that seniority was the rule of the service, and, unless something very serious could be laid against a man, he could not be passed over when a question of promotion arose. If a man's conduct was unsatisfactory, or he had been proved unfit for the duties of the post to which he aspired, there would be good reason for passing him over, but if not, and he had won his way fairly to the position which entitled him to look for further promotion, he could not be denied it. Anything else would be unfair to the individual, and to the

whole service of which he was a member, and the result would be to engender dissatisfaction and distrust. This is only common fairness. Unless an appointment is of an exceptional character, requiring for the due discharge of its duties qualities of an extraordinary kind, it is hardly ever necessary to go outside the department, and there are hardly any offices, except the highest, where the application of the ordinary rule would not meet the case. Nothing short of a paramount necessity should therefore cause a breach of the rule. In the case of a department like the Educational, whose members are specially selected and trained for a particular kind of work, supersession becomes specially galling and hard to bear, for it is not merely that promotion is stopped, but the introduction of an outsider amounts to a verdict of incompetence in all connected with the department. The smaller and more special the service is, does this become the result. It would be quite safe to say that there must be several men in the Punjab Educational Service qualified for the post of director; and in all probability the senior member of the service is fully fitted for it. Upon what ground then can an outside appointment be defended? Mr. Ibbetson is said to have rendered good service, and to have given great satisfaction, in connection with the census operations in the Panjab. But the connection between a numbering of the people and public education is not altogether clear, and have the Punjab educational officers not done equally good service in their own line, and are they entirely without distinction in any way? The reverse may very well be the case. If a man has done good service, or distinguished himself in a particular instance, he should have his reward in due time, but not at the expense of other people and to the possible injury of the public interests. It is a bad plan to pick out a particular man and say that for a particular reason he ought to be preferred to all others, irrespective of the claims and qualifications of all comers. These claims may far outweigh the particular service or qualification sought to be recognised, and the person or persons injured would in the majority of cases, for all practical purposes, be as well fitted for the office as the selected candidate. As regards minor appointments, the rule of seniority probably prevails pretty generally, but if there is anything like a keen contest for a superior office it is, we suspect, very much a question of the most interest and the best backing, and all that could be said for the successful candidate would be contained in the general observation that "it would be difficult to find a better man for the post." We are not disposed to admit the "difficulty," and we doubt very much if the real merits and claims of individuals are thought of on such occasions, or the true interests of the public considered. —*Englishman*.

THE DUTCH AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

There must have been a good many of the visitors to the Calcutta Exhibition who have more or less vivid, but always pleasant, recollections of the Hague and the flower-environed road which leads from the capital to Scheveningen. The stately mansions of the East Indian Nabobs in the Dutch metropolis, and the tasteful villas in its neighbourhood will, not improbably, have been recalled to their minds, as they have been to ours, by the Netherlands Indian Court at the Exhibition, with its abundant display of the valuable produce—the coffee, the sugar, and spices—from which so many princely fortunes have been and continue to be derived. Though the great days of Holland are past and she has lost many of her colonies, her territories in Asia still afford an immense field for her enterprise and the employment of her capital; and, in proportion to the population of the two countries, are little, if at all, inferior in importance to the vast Indian Empire of Great Britain.

Among the islands of the Indian Archipelago, Java, in Malay, Yava, Dwipa or Banley Island, the most valuable of the Dutch possessions in the East, is not the largest, being surpassed in size by Borneo, Sumatra, and New Guinea; but in every respect it is the most important of them all. It has passed through the most remarkable vicissitudes, has been the scene of the most eventful occurrences, and possesses the noblest memorials of bygone splendour. In natural beauty it rivals the most-favoured regions of the world. Its vegetation is even more varied and luxuriant than that of the "resplendent" Ceylon. Through the mildness of its climate and the industry of its people, it possesses a richer store of valuable productions than almost any country of equal extent can boast of. Its ricefields make it the granary of the Archipelago, and its coffee and sugar plantations are a perpetual source of wealth to Holland. Its population, which is larger than that of all the neighbouring islands together, amounted, in 1873, to 17,855,840; and it speaks well for the prosperity enjoyed by its people under the paternal rule of the Dutch Government, that between 1816 and 1873 their number had nearly quadrupled. The Netherlands Indian court at the Exhibition, though somewhat limited in extent, gave an excellent idea of the rich and varied products of the island, of the manufactures

of its native inhabitants, and of its interesting antiquities. Foremost amongst the last is the Boro Bador, a magnificent temple in the Kadu district of Java, dedicated, as the name implies, to the great Buddha. This temple is the finest specimen of Buddhist architecture in existence. Externally as well as internally it is loaded with ornamentation. In spite of the ravages of time, there are still remaining in the building not less than four hundred life-sized figures of Buddha, with a much larger number of smaller statues of the god. The bas-reliefs and rich carvings constitute a wealth of decorative art. The temple is in the form of a quadrangle pyramid, 124 feet high, by 561 feet broad at the base. It rises in a succession of eight immense terraces, which are led up to by flights of steps. Some experts hold that its date must be assigned to the tenth century, whilst others are of opinion that it is of a good deal more recent construction. A remarkably fine set of engravings and photographs of this stupendous monument were to be seen in the Netherlands Indian courts, and must have been full of interest to all students of archaeology who visited it.

Examples of the agricultural productions of Netherlands India constituted, however, the most prominent feature of the court, and the progress made by a European people like the Dutch, possessing a reputation as successful colonisers, and commercial instincts as strong as our own, in developing the resources of their Asiatic dominions, cannot but have excited great interest and curiosity amongst Anglo-Indians. Coffee has always held a prominent place among the exports of Java. At the exhibition it was represented by about 180 samples, some fifty of which were from Sumatra; and the awards of the jurors, published on Monday last, tend to show that it maintains its ancient reputation. The exports from Java in 1883 amounted to nearly 90,000 tons. It may not be out of place to remind the reader that coffee was introduced into Java from Arabiar about two centuries ago, and that it is a curious but well-established fact that all the coffee which is now exported from the Brazils and the West Indies is the progeny of a single plant which was most probably obtained from the Botanical Gardens at Amsterdam, where it had been first imported from Batavia. The production of sugar has been increasing most rapidly of late years, and the exports in 1883 exceeded 300,000 tons. The extraction from the cane is carried on in large factories with the most approved modern processes. The cultivation of tea has not made the same gigantic strides in Java as it has done in our Eastern districts. But there was a goodly array of samples, the produce of the island, at the Exhibition; and the success which has attended this industry there is indicated to some extent by the award of one of the gold medals, which, considering the large number of exhibits in this class, have not been distributed at all lavishly by the jurors. In the matter of indigo, also, Java claims a special distinction with regard to quality, the only gold medal given in this department having been awarded to the Netherlands Court. The favourable conditions under which this dye is produced, and the great care bestowed upon its manufacture, may be gathered from the fact that the sample of Java indigo, which obtained the first prize at the exhibition was, it is understood, valued at Rs. 370, or Rs. 50 above the price of the finest Bengals during the past seasons. A gold medal has also been awarded to the Deli Maatschappij for their exhibits of Sumatra tobacco. The extension of the cultivation of tobacco on the East coast of Sumatra has been very rapid, and is becoming exceedingly important. In 1865 the exports to Holland consisted of only 189 bales, valued at £3,330, whilst in 1882 the shipments to the mother country had risen to 100,000 bales, worth £1,810,000. The narcotic plant is also largely grown in Java, especially in the Kadu district. The Netherlands Indian possessions, it is almost needless to say, have always been famous for their delicious spices, and continue to occupy the first rank amongst the countries producing these valuable articles. The cultivation of cinchona bark has also flourished under the fostering care of the Government; and we notice that 1,023,434 lbs. were shipped from Java last year. In textile fabrics, and especially in the richly embroidered silks, for which the gorgeous East is famous, Netherlands India vies with Hindustan. The exhibits of the kind in this court were very superior, the gold having a very rich appearance, without any of the tinselly effect belonging to second-class work of this description. Very interesting also were the native cotton prints, with their tasteful colours and designs. Unfortunately, this beautiful industry, like our gossamer muslins from Dacca, is declining, as it cannot maintain its ground against the cheap prints of Europe. Two beautifully made blocks of ribbon copper used by the Javense cotton printers were also exhibited, and have been purchased by Mr. Kipling, the Director of the Government School of Art at Lahore. The multifarious uses of the bamboo are proverbial and Dutch ingenuity has added another to the long list of purposes to which it may be applied. A firm in Batavia has employed it in the manufacture of hats with such success that

they have produced an article which has all the appearance of the finest Panama straw. We have still to mention the marvellously complete set of maps, which were one of the ornaments of the court. They have been pronounced by experts here to be of the highest excellence, and have obtained the highest award. Amongst the exhibits were many ethnological objects of interest, illustrating the various races of the Netherlands Indian Archipelago, their mode of life, &c.; but it is impossible, for want of space, to do more than merely allude to them on this occasion.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

LORD RIPON'S SPEECH AT THE CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

SELDOM has the ruler of a country such an opportunity of delivering himself of statesmanlike views as fell to the lot of Lord Ripon on Monday last, on the occasion of closing the Calcutta International Exhibition. It was a golden opportunity which, had it been turned to good account, might have done something to retrieve his character for statesmanship. But instead of this was found only a bald and wearisome *resumé* of facts, strung together without fact or skill. The closing address of the Viceroy never rose above the eloquence of the parish vestry. We were told, it is true, of the beauties of the Indian Courts, and a brief allusion was made to the machinery department, which of itself should have supplied a text for a goodly discourse, whilst the well-worn subject of the Southern Colonies was briefly touched upon without a shadow of a new idea. Upon the only occasion when his Excellency ventured upon originality he bungled irretrievably. The Viceroy ventured to read a lecture to British exhibitors, who, according to his notion of the fitness of things, have been sadly wanting in that understanding of Indian wants which he expected them to have had. His Excellency told his audience that, whilst the needs of the wealthy had been abundantly studied in the contributions to the British Courts, the requirements of the poorer classes, and especially of the cultivators of the soil, have been altogether ignored, for that not one of the manufacturers of Great Britain has done what the Agricultural Department of India has failed in doing—viz., to “supply the wants of the agricultural classes of this country, and provide them with implements calculated to supersede the rude and primitive instruments which they now use.” Those civil servants who have passed a long time in India and have the control of the Agricultural Department, within whose province it might fairly be presumed such matters came, have as yet failed to indicate what is wanted in this respect, but his Excellency is good enough to declare that “Jones, Brown, and Robinson,” of Wolverhampton, and “Smith and Tomkins,” of Birmingham, who have never been present in Bengal, never away from their busy factories, have been wanting in their duty to the Indian ryot, inasmuch as they have not designed improved agricultural implements which Lord Ripon declares it to be doubtful if the natives of this country would use if they had them.

We do not hesitate to assure his Excellency that if those whose special duty it is to look into such matters will indicate the particular implements needed by those amongst whom they are living, the manufacturers of great Britain will lose no opportunity of supplying as large a quantity as the people of this country can take. The planters of Jamaica and Ceylon, when they took to the industries of sugar and coffee planting, devised the proper form of hoe and axe required on their plantations; they employed a native blacksmith to prepare models, rough indeed, but sufficient for the purpose, to indicate the nature of their wants in the matter of plantation tools; these were despatched to England as patterns for the guidance of home manufacturers; and the result has been that planters in these colonies are well supplied with the more perfect and most suitable implement for their work.

What the planters of the eastern and western colonies have done, let the agricultural bureau of India do, and if it have not within its ranks men of sufficient practical knowledge to undertake this necessary task, the sooner it is strengthened in its rank and file by the importation of skilled agriculturists from one of the agricultural colleges, the better for India. It is impossible to congratulate the Viceroy on the wisdom and ability of his reminder when he said:—“I believe that those who have skill and the capital to devise improved agricultural implements would find a fair field, as time goes on, for the sale of articles of that description in this country. I mention this now in the hope that before another exhibition is held here, those who are likely to become exhibitors hereafter will turn their attention to the subject.” It is not exhibitors, but the workers on this side who must be up and doing in the only direction and in the only way in which the Indian ryot can be efficiently helped in his struggle with circumstances so opposed to his prosperity. Lord Ripon has lost what was a golden opportunity, and in doing so has illustrated more forcibly the width of the gulf which separates theoretical from practical statesmanship. — *Englishman*.

THE NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNOR OF MERV.

MAJOR OLICHANOFF is, we read, appointed Governor of Merv. Let us try and picture what this fact, seen through the lights of Indian experience, represents. Major Olichanoff is, then, it might be imagined from his name, a thoroughly orthodox Russian—decorated, doubtless, like a Tel-el-Kebir hero. He wears long whiskers, *à la* Skobelev, speaks French, and plays écarté. He goes to Merv direct from St. Petersburg with a posse of Kossacks, and will begin to administer justice and to rule according to regulation — by us Anglo-Indians supposed to be the “knout” in action. We base our ideas of Russian rule at Merv on the mode of the proceedings of our Deputy Commissioners on our frontier. Will Major Olichanoff bother the Mervites to sanitise, or to educate, or to litigate? Well, then, to continue our speculation, doubtless this coveted post has been bestowed on the scion of some noble family, who when his term of office is ended, will return to Moscow or St. Petersburg with lots of old china carpets, and other curiosities, to put up in the ancestral hall. Do not we return home and put up Afghan shields, kanjirs, tulwars, &c., in our ancestral homes, or in our little nooks in Kensington? But to such as consider Russian ways and means, and who are acquainted with their system, this governorship of Merv implies more than the fact as recorded by us reveals. Let us then take Major Olichanoff to pieces—literally we mean. To do this we begin by paring away the Ruski affix and reducing the patronymic to Olichan. Now, adopting the maxim of the great Napoleon, “Gratter le Russe et vous découvrirez le Tartare,” we, by recourse to Mr. Hunter’s transliterating system, arrive at the conclusion that in Indian “Olichanoff” would be written simply as Ali Khan! Who then is Ali Khan? Is he or is he not a certain Caucasian officer who served under Skobelev at Geok Tepe? Did he hold a command in a Kossack regiment in 1882? Was he not presented to some English travellers in Baku in October the same year? Probably our Indian Foreign Office knows all about him, and may enlighten us.

Another fact requires appreciation. If we are correct in our conjectures the nominated Governor of Merv is a Musulman. This is not without importance as affording a clue to the polity of Russian advance toward Afghanistan. It is not improbable, however, but that Ali Khan’s notions of Islam would scandalise the khidmutgarian orthodoxy of India, for not only does Olichanoff, but also other Musulman Caucasian officers, such as Mehtichoulichanoff, Verdichoulichanoff, &c., dress, eat, drink, talk, and live like Russians, while their ideas and minds get as Russianised as their names?

As a parallel, let us imagine that the Queen-Empress appointed Sabagar Hari Singh or Jani Singh Governor of the Panjgur or Jalt. According to Russian ideas this should be described as the appointment of Major Harrison or Major Jamieson to the important post of Governor of Panjgur. And were our intentions towards Persia of such an absorbing nature as those of Russia towards Afghanistan, that place might be important. The parallel, however, ceases when we consider that neither Hari Singh, nor Jani Singh, however brave and loyal, are ever likely to develop into Harrison and Jamieson, though the Russian system, aided hitherto, we must confess, by the absence of no very marked racial distinctions of a physical nature, has succeeded in transmogrifying Kahnaks, Caucasians, Georgians, Kirghis, and Armenians, into eminent Russians, and Ali Khan into Major Olichanoff, Governor of Merv. — *Englishman*.

THE CAVAGNARI MEMORIAL FUND.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—“The subscriptions appear to have been neither very numerous nor very liberal. The proposal was to raise Rs.4,000 for a memorial to consist—1st, of a coloured window in the Kohat Church; 2nd, a portrait in oils to be hung up in some public institution in Kohat; and a ‘Cavagnari Scholarship,’ open to schools (Government and other) in the Peshawar and Derajat Divisions. This amount, it was hoped, would be raised in the Punjab alone, by subscriptions limited to Rs.25 each. Up to date, however, only a sum slightly in excess of one half of that required has been collected. Of this, again, considerably more than half has been subscribed outside the limits of the Punjab; in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (over Rs.820), Quetta, and the North West Provinces, assisted by officers of the army unconnected with the Punjab. Should the full amount of Rs.4,000 not be subscribed, a portion of the above proposal must necessarily be abandoned—a result which would be a matter of regret.”

MILITARY PAY.

A PATERNAL Government has lately ruled that the British soldier in India shall receive his pay at the Government rate of exchange. Formerly the pay that he received in England was, when he came out here, paid to him at the rate of two shillings and a half-penny per rupee. He now gets it at 1s. 8d., and so each month he gets a very appreciable addition to his pay—in the case of a private (in a month of thirty days) two rupees, and somewhat more, of course, in the non-commissioned grades.

This is, no doubt, as it should be. A man enlists at home for a shilling a day, and he has a right to expect the value of that shilling in whatever country he may be serving. Before this new order was published, however, soldiers were allowed to remit money home to the extent of their full monthly pay at the rate of 2s. ½d. per rupee. This was also fair, as this was the rate at which he was paid his English pay. Now, however, that he is paid at 1s. 8d. per rupee, he is only allowed to remit home at that rate, and there is no doubt that this is fair. But Government has issued another order with respect to soldiers' savings bank accounts, which is likely to cause much discontent, and that is that, after the 1st of April, all savings bank deposits are to be remitted not at 2s. ½d. as formerly, but at the new rate. At first sight this does not appear unfair; but on looking into it, it becomes apparent that it is an actual hardship. The order to be just in its action should have been that all money deposited in the savings bank after the 1st of April could only be remitted at the new rate, viz., 1s. 8d., because the money which was in the savings bank before the publication of the new order (Feb. 13) was actually worth to the soldier 2s. 0½d. for each rupee deposited. Why, it may be asked, then do not those men who are discontented at the order remit the whole of their savings before April 1? Because only a very limited sum can be remitted monthly. A typical case of the unfairness of the action of this order is the following. A man came out with his regiment to India, say, last year. In England he had some £20 in the savings bank. This was all transferred to India with the regimental accounts, not at the favourable rate, but at 2s. ½d. per rupee. So instead of £20 he has in the bank in India Rs. 195 and a fraction. After April 1 this, instead of representing £20, will represent about £16-5. So the man has actually lost over £3-15 without any fault whatever of his own. It is hardly conceivable that it is the intention of the authorities that our soldiers, who at the best are badly paid, should be mulcted in this manner. There are similar cases by hundreds throughout the British service in India. If, as we said before, Government would rule that all money already in the savings bank was still to be considered worth 2s. ½d. per rupee, but that all deposits made after the issue of the notification were to be only worth 1s. 8d. per rupee, there would be no just cause for grumbling.

Having said so much on the subject of the monetary affairs of the British soldier, it is not out of place to touch on a similar subject with regard to British officers in this country. Years ago, when the rate of an officer's pay was last fixed, his pay was divided into various parts—his English pay proper, tentage, batta, &c. &c. It is with the first of these headings we have to concern ourselves. In those palmy days a rupee was worth half-a-crown, and his English pay in India was calculated at that rate, it evidently being the intention of the authorities, in those days, that he should receive in India the actual Indian worth of his English pay. A lieutenant's pay—6s. 6d. a day, or £9 15s. a month in a month of thirty days—represented out here in those days Rs. 78, and that is about the sum that a lieutenant who in England would draw 6s. 6d. a day now gets monthly as the equivalent of his English pay. This he not unnaturally considers unfair. An English officer's English pay should represent the pay he would draw as a regimental officer at home. All other allowances, of course, are Indian allowances, and it is but just they should be paid in Indian money. But his English pay proper should be paid at the Government rate of exchange for the year, or else he should be allowed to draw it in sterling money in England. The difference it would make to a lieutenant would in the present year be very considerable as he would get his £9-15 a month at 1s. 7½d. instead of at 2s. 6d., that is, about Rs. 118 per mensem instead of Rs. 78. It is not as if the British officer had ever been able to remit home at a favourable rate. Although his British pay has been calculated at 2s. 6d. per rupee, his remittances are now at 1s. 7½d. So if a lieutenant remits home that portion of his emoluments which is his English pay proper—viz., Rs. 78, he receives for it £6-8-4½, actually £3-6-7½ less than what his so called English pay in India is supposed to represent. There is no doubt that those who have the control of the Government purse-strings are able to regulate to their own advantage the finances of their employes in a manner which no private individual would ever for a moment do. And the army is a particularly tasy body of men to experiment upon, as any combined movement or representation on their part is strictly forbidden by regulation. There is not a single British officer in India who does not feel that he is being hardly treated in this matter of pay; but he has no redress, and so accepts the inevitable. We trust, however, that it will not always be so. We hope that the British officer may some day be paid his English pay proper at a fair and just rate of exchange. It would be a great boon to a very large number of faithful servants of Government who are not blessed with very large emoluments.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE RUSSIANS AT MERV.

The *Indian Daily News* says:—"The story of the dismissal

of General Tcherniaeff is just one of those clever and specious tricks with which the Russian Foreign Office loves to befool the world and England especially. Merv has fallen, and as a consequence, Russia has to make a new protestation of her tenderness for the susceptibilities of the British Government, and a new proof of the exceeding desire of the Czar that nothing shall be done which shall give offence to England. Hence Tcherniaeff is recalled, and will probably be given some new and highly honourable appointment in Poland or Armenia, and Russia will pursue her schemes and plans exactly as if Tcherniaeff had never existed. The only surprising thing about the matter is the audacious way in which Russia trades upon the simplicity and gullibility of the English. The General's offence was the drawing up of a plan for the invasion of India—a very terrible offence indeed; for, of course, the friendly Czar, the pink of friendship and the mirror of promise-keepers, could never contemplate any such enterprise; and yet Schoboleff himself as soon as he had mustered Geok Tepe, looked towards Merv, and, as we know, left among his papers a memorandum on the very problem of which Tcherniaeff has drawn up a paper solution. As for a plan for the invasion of India, the first was drawn up in the time of Catherine II. Alexander I. lent an ear to a scheme of Napoleon's on the same subject. Field Marshal the Count de Berg drew up an elaborate scheme for the invasion of India, which has furnished a base for much military speculation amongst Russian officers. Tcherniaeff's offence is such a very common one that his punishment is an absurd and ridiculous attempt to induce England to accept the fall of Merv as if nothing whatever had happened, and as if Russia at Merv and Samarcand had no more than Russia at Orenburgh and Baku. Verily, St. Petersburg must have a ripe contempt for London when so shallow and stale a trick is considered good enough to amuse the English Government and people."

MAIL NEWS.

Small-pox is very prevalent at some of the large towns, including Calcutta and Madras. In Madras vaccination has been made compulsory. The city of Bombay is almost entirely free from the disease, but there are cases in most of the mofussil districts of this Presidency.

The new town hall at Howrah was opened on Saturday, March 15, by Mr. Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Convocation of the Calcutta University was held on Saturday, March 15, under the presidency of Vice-Chancellor the Hon. H. J. Reynolds.

Mr. J. Keswick, President of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Defence Association, is on a visit to Assam, where he has been very cordially received by the planters.

The festivities in connection with the adoption of the youthful son of the Chief of Kagal as Rajah of Kalhapur commenced on Monday. The new Rajah has been named Shahu Chhatrapati.

A resolution on the subject of Indian wheat has been issued by the Government of India.

The hearing of the Pigot v. Hastie appeal is still proceeding. Little interest is manifested by the public in the case.

Dr. Vincent Richards claims to have succeeded in producing cholera by artificial means.

An exhibition of Educational Apparatus and Appliances was opened in Bombay on Wednesday, March 19, by H. E. Sir James Fergusson.

A proposal by Mr. Oxenham, Principal of the Deccan College, to institute a Middle Class Examination, was considered by the Faculty of Arts by the Bombay University on Saturday March 22.

An alleged conspiracy on the part of a number of firms of shroffs to raise the cotton by dishonest means, has been discovered, and proceedings have been instituted in the law courts.

Colonel Young, Controller of Military Accounts, died suddenly of cholera at Calcutta on Wednesday, March 19.

The Bellary and Hospet section of the South Deccan Line was opened for coaching and goods traffic on March 17. This is the first commencement of working operations on the Southern Mahratta system.

It is proposed to hold a camp of exercise on a very large scale at Poona next cold season. It is expected that the British troops from all parts of India will take part in the manoeuvres.

It is stated that in consequence of the representations of the Maharajah of Mysore, the work of demolishing the Fort at Bangalore has been stopped, pending the decision of the Viceroy.

The steamship Golconda, which was recently purchased by Government from the British India Company for £50,000, has been named the Canning.

It is the intention of Lord Ripon to leave India for England in March next.

It has been decided to considerably enlarge the Calcutta Museum.

According to a notification in the *Gazette of India*, all

officers who may permanently be appointed on or after April 1 next to civil or political employ in the Police or Public Works, including Telegraph and Survey Departments, will cease to be borne upon the rolls of their regiments. After ten years' absence from military duty they will be struck off the effective list.

The annual inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps was held on March 22.

Small-pox is still epidemic in Madras. Last week there were 307 deaths, being a slight decrease.

The death is announced at Poona of Rao Bahadoor Keru Luximan Chhatre, a native scholar of considerable repute.

Colonel Henderson, C.S.I., has taken over charge of the office of superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity at Ajmere.

Sir Frederick Roberts, who has been visiting Northern India, was expected to return to Madras on the 22nd ult.

Brigadier General Stewart, commanding the Eastern district of the Madras Presidency, has retired under the Royal Warrant of 1882.

Baron Hubner arrived in Labora from Peshawur on Monday, 17th March, and left on Wednesday morning for Calcutta *en route* to Australia.

Mr. Hammick, the Special Commissioner appointed to inquire into the claims of the Maiyas against the Junaghur State, has given his decision against the Maiyas.

The publication of confidential correspondence between members of the Madras Government in regard to the recent Salem Riots has caused considerable sensation in Madras.

The adoption and installation of Yeshwantrao Baba Sahed Ghate, son of the Regent, as Maharajah of Kolhapur, took place with great pomp and ceremony on Tuesday, March 18.

King Theebaw has entered on the path of progress. A proclamation just issued announces important reforms in the financial administration of his dominions.

The advocates at Rangoon are on strike. They refuse to appear before Mr. Lingham, the Small Cause Court judge, "on account of his overbearing manner."

Last evening the foundation-stone of a new Parsee girls' school was laid. The school is being erected by Mr. S. S. Bengallee, in memory of his mother, at a cost of Rs. 50,000.

General Brice, in command at Belgaum, will take up the Poona divisional command, vice Sir John Ross, who is shortly going home on leave. General Brice is at present enjoying a holiday in Ceylon. His term of command expires in September.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bengal Tenancy Bill was presented to the Viceroyal Council by Sir Stuart Bayley on March 14. The publication of the report has been deferred for a fortnight, in order that one or two members may have an opportunity of recording minutes of dissent.

The Viceroy has broken his journey from Calcutta to Simla at Patiala, where he opened a new college which has been built by native artisans at a cost of Rs. 3,75,000. The college is named after the late Maharajah Mohender Singh Bahadur. The foundation-stone of the building was laid in 1875 by Lord Northbrook.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, March 21.]

The Commander in Chief will make his journey to Kashmir by way of Rawal Pindi and Murree.

It is reported that Deputy Surgeon General Webb is about to proceed home on four months' leave.

Brigade Surgeon Henry Cook and Surgeon Major Henry Atkins have been permitted to return to duty.

Major H. C. Willock, Ghazipur Volunteer Battalion, has been granted leave to Europe for one year.

The Commander in Chief and the Army Headquarters left Calcutta on Saturday evening, *en route* for Umballa.

H. Company Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Swayne, left Bangalore for Bombay on Thursday *en route* to Aden.

Major George Simpson, of the Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy.

Lieutenant C. F. Knyvett, Allahabad Rifle Volunteer Corps, has been granted leave to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

Major General W. C. Gott, Infantry Unemployed Supernumerary List, has been permitted to proceed to England to reside there.

The services of Colonel R. Shaw, late registrar of assurances, Lucknow, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief in India.

Captain H. P. Willoughby, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, Allahabad, is about to proceed shortly to England on six months' leave.

Captain Welchman, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits for 182 days, the first sixty days being on full pay.

Captain C. Wheler, 6th (Prince of Wales) Bengal Cavalry,

proceeds to England on two years' furlough, on the 13th prox., in the troopship *Euphrates*.

The *Gazette of India* notifies the appointment of Captain C. J. Cuthbert, commanding I.G.S. Dagmar, as Agent for Government Consignments, vice Mr. Dangerfield.

Colonel H. C. P. Rice, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed to retain the command of the 1st Sikh Infantry until May 5, 1885, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 11 of 1884.

The Government of India have sanctioned the inspection of the horses of all native cavalry regiments annually by inspecting veterinary surgeons, in place of the system now in vogue.

The *Bombay Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. Edward S. Luard to be captain, and Mr. Francis G. Lynde to be Lieutenant, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers march for Chanbutia, from Bareilly, on the 18th inst., and expect to arrive at the former station, where it remains for the hot weather, on the 4th proximo.

Captain Gilchrist, Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, who has been officiating as Military Secretary to the Hyderabad Government for Colonel Hastings Fraser, has been confirmed in the appointment.

On the 1st prox. Colonel T. E. Hughes, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal, will be appointed Director-General of Ordnance for India, and with his office will be permanently located at Simla.

The services of Colonel H. P. Hawkes, Madras Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras. Colonel Hawkes has been on special duty in connection with the revised Commissariat Code for India.

It is announced that Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edmund George Battiscombe (late Bombay) commanding G. 1 Royal Artillery, Cawnpore, has been promoted lieutenant colonel, vice T. N. Holberton (late Bombay).

News has been received of the death, at sea, two days' sail from Bombay, of Colonel Powys Lane, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance at Secunderabad, from abscess of the liver. He was in a dying state when he left the country.

Major General H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., has been placed on the staff of the Army of India, with a view of commanding a division in the Madras Presidency, in succession to Lieutenant General W. Payn, C.B., who will vacate on the 21st proximo.

Col. W. M. Lees, the Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department, succeeds to his off- reckonings on the 14th of next month, and so leaves a vacancy in the department in which he has worked for the last seventeen and a-half years, holding his present berth of deputy for over seven.

Her Majesty's Gun-vessel, *Philomel* (three guns), Captain H. B. Lang, arrived here from the Arabian Coast on Saturday. The officers on board were:—Lieutenants Edward P. Ashe, A. F. Saul, A. H. Henderson, Paymaster E. de H. Whiddon, Dr. A. H. Miller, Chief Engineer Joseph E. Monk, and Gunner Samuel Saxon.

Two vacancies in the B Battery Cossipore Volunteer Artillery have been filled up by the appointment of Messrs. James F. Butchart and Charles Herbert Nelson to lieutenantcies. The Government of India have not sanctioned their deputy secretary taking up the command of the Naval Battery.

Major J. A. A. S. Colquhoun, Royal Artillery, proceeds to England on leave on private affairs about the end of this month. As a consequence, this officer's services have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. Major Colquhoun is employed in the Ordnance Department.

It is stated that during the next three months Captain Lord W. Beresford, V.C., is to be attached to the Garrison Class at Umballa, and that for so long Major the Hon. H. Legge, 9th Lancers, will officiate as Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. It is possible that the Garrison Class will be moved up to Simla this season.

The new Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, will be with his office permanently located at Calcutta, most probably in the Military Account Department new offices in Koilah Ghaut-street. Major R. F. Lewis, will, it is stated, be appointed Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, on Colonel Hughes being appointed Director General of Ordnance.

The Government of India is considering the proposal of the Commander in Chief to hold the camp of exercise for all India at Poona next cold season. The military authorities at Bangalore have been requested to submit the scale of tent equipage allowed at the recent camp of exercise at Bangalore. The 4th Pioneers are proceeding with the demolition of the fort. A fortified wall is being erected round Agram Barracks, as a place of refuge in the event of an outbreak.

The appointment of Major Hutchinson to the Adjutant General's Department, Simla, as head of the Musketry Department, is not viewed by the army generally in a favourable light, as that officer has never held the appointment of regimental instructor or circle inspector of musketry. It is a job. This, however, is not his fault. Major Hutchinson is a very popular

officer, and has won golden opinions as an adjutant and commandant of Volunteers.

Furlough to Europe has been granted to the following officers:—Captain Kennedy, Staff Corps, second assistant to the Political Resident at Aden (officiating third assistant to the Political agent, Kattywar), one year on private affairs; Brigade Surgeon Partridge, I.M.D., one year on medical certificate; and Surgeon Major R. Caldecott, I.M.D., in medical charge, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, and Political Agency, Gooena, 286 days on private affairs.

The movement of troops next cold season will be on a large scale. It is stated that there was some objection raised by the Government of India on the score of expense, but the list had been most carefully revised before being submitted for approval by the Commander in Chief, and it was deemed unwise to recast it. As nearly all the movements will be by route march, there will not be a heavy railway bill, and the beneficial results gained by marching will more than counter-balance any extra expense which may be incurred by moving so many regiments. Last year's relief was a very small one, and hence the increase this year.

Furlough out of India has been granted to the following officers:—Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, temporary Superintending Engineer, Punjab (one year and 151 days); Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, Commandant 20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Native Infantry (91 days); Captain Webb, Adjutant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps (243 days); Lieutenant Pollard, 7th Bengal Cavalry (273 days); Surgeon Major King, Superintendent Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta (182 days); Surgeon Major Marsy (one year and 166 days); Surgeon Major Hatchell (182 days); and Surgeon Major Hancock (one year). Extension of furloughs have been granted to Captain Hadow, Bengal S. C. (three months); Captain H. A. Yorke, R. E., (six months); and Surgeon Major Hendley (six months).

One of the prizes of the service, the post of Adjutant General in India, becomes vacant in October. With one exception this appointment has been held by an officer of the British service, a colonel with the honorary rank of major general, that exception being the case of Colonel Lumden, now Major General Sir P. S., who belongs to the Staff Corps; he held it from 1874 to 1879. Sir George Greaves came almost direct from the Horse Guards, the stepping-stone being Cyprus; he having vacated the appointment of assistant adjutant general at the Horse Guards in July, 1878, becoming chief of the staff at Cyprus on the 22nd, and chief secretary to Government on August 1, a post which he held till June, 1879, coming out to India in the October following. Since 1867 Sir George has had no regimental experience, having been employed continually on the staff; and previous to that year he was deputy assistant quartermaster general in New Zealand for four years. He entered the service in 1849. Rumour has given the succession to the appointment which Sir George Greaves fills so worthily to an officer, also a protégé of the Horse Guards at present in this country, Brigadier General Elles, in command of the Nag-pore brigade at Kamptee. Rumour, in this instance, is believed to be correct.

The following postings have been made in the Native Army:—Lieutenant Colonel A. L'Estrange Holmes to officiate as squadron commander, 1st B. C., vice Lieutenant Colonel R. Morris, on furlough; Lieutenant Colonel Kauntze, officiating commandant, 7th B. G., to officiate as commandant, 4th B. C., vice Colonel Pendergast, on furlough; Lieutenant Colonel Ross, officiating squadron commander, 10th B. C., to act in the same capacity in the 10th Bengal Lancers, vice Lieutenant Colonel Barrow, on leave; Lieutenant Colonel Byres, squadron commander, 13th Bengal Lancers, to be 2nd in command, vice Lieutenant Colonel Pennington, appointed commandant of the 14th Bengal Lancers, and to continue to officiate as commandant, vice Lieutenant Colonel Macmaghten, on furlough; Major Beecher to continue to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Major Ryves; Major Macmullen, squadron commander to move up in grade succession, and Captain G. E. Deane to be squadron commander; Major Skinner, 2nd in command, 3rd N. I., to be commandant, vice Major Gordon, deceased; Major Elliot, wing commander, 4th N. I., to be 2nd in command, vice Major Douglas, deceased; Major Dransom, officiating 2nd in command, 6th N. I., to be 2nd in command, vice Major Handcock, seconded, and Captain Birch to be wing commander, vice Major Atkins, retired; Major Meiklejohn, wing commander, 20th Native Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Colonel Bartleman, removed; and Captain Irwin, wing officer, to be wing commander; Colonel Robertson, 2nd in command, 44th Native Infantry, to be commandant, vice Lieutenant Colonel Rowcroft, deceased; Captain Ridgeway, V.C., to be 2nd in command, and Major Macgregor to be wing commander; Major Hay, 2nd in command 4th Goorkhas, to be commander, vice Colonel Turton, deceased; Major Mainwaring to be 2nd in command, and Major Rogers, wing commander. It will be seen from the above that the healthy system of regimental promotion has been carried out as far as possible.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—A dull tone prevails in this market, and beet has sold at a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on yesterday's prices. Nothing has transpired in West India sugar. In the Clyde market, for pieces, a fair business. Quotations irregular.

COFFEE.—At the Dutch Trading Company's sale to-day Java went at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. under valuation, but the market here is steady, and 233 casks 96 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon by auction went at 1s. advance—small, 57s. 6d. to 60s.; good middling to middling, 61s. 6d. to 65s.; good middling, 66s. 6d. to 70s. 6d.; fine home trade, 77s. to 81s. 6d.; bold, 83s. to 88s.; superior, 90s. to 92s.; 50 cases 996 bags East India showed last week's rates—pale faded low medium to bold, 56s. 6d. to 65s.; colory medium, 63s. to 63s. 6d.; bold 70s. to 74s.; small in proportion; 11 casks 179 barrels and bags Jamaica, good to fine ordinary, 45s. to 49s. 6d. per cwt. Brazil is steady.

SPICE.—The public sales have gone flatly. Penang black pepper easier; 988 bags about a fourth sold—common Acheen, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 236 bags Singapore chiefly bought in, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. White pepper is firm; 391 bags Singapore withdrawn, and 250 bags London-made sold at high prices—fine, 11d. to $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.; mixed, $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; small, $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; broken and dust, $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. Zanzibar cloves $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for middling to fair; $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for good; a lot or two, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 28 bags Amboyna bought in $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Bold nutmegs rather lower; Penang, 65s. 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.; 82s. 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; of 109 packages only few lots placed; 727 bags Pimento sold firmly at $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Cochin vinger rather lower; of 1,525 packages one-third sold—ordinary hard to fair rough, 41s. to 45s.; small to medium, part, 51s. to 52s.; rather bold cut, 58s. to 58s. 6d.; small ordinary, very old import, 45s.; 440 cases cassia lignea part sold 27s. 6d.

SAGO.—Small is cheaper, excepting the fine; 2,100 bags chiefly sold at—brownish, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; fine, 13s. 6d. 811 bags Sarawak flour bought in, 11s. to 11s. 6d. 1,988 bags pearl tapioca chiefly sold at easier rates—seed, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; medium 11s. 6d.; few lots, 12s.; ballet, 13s. per cwt.; 434 bags flake brought in $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

RICE.—Business has been done in Siam at 8s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SHELLAC.—Sales reported in A. C. garnet at higher rates.

JUTE.—A limited business has been done to-day.

COTTON.—A good business has taken place at firm prices. American futures close steady at $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 6 1/8d. Sales about 2,500 bales, including Tinnivelly, at 5d. to 5 1/8d.; Bengal, $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnivelly, October, Cape, February-March, Suez $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 5 1/8d.; for good fair, $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. for fully good fair. Forward delivery, American, April-May, 6 1/4d. to 6 1/2d.; July-August, 6 1/2d. to 6 3/4d. per lb. for middling l.m.c. Messrs. Robert Barbour and Brother, in their report, dated Manchester, March 31, make the following remarks:—"The trade of this district, although far from active, has shown improvement during the month. A fair inquiry for China has been experienced at hardening rates, and more has been doing for general markets. For the Indian ports only a comparatively small business has been practicable, the telegraphed offers having been, as a rule, considerably under the parity of current rates. Taken as a whole, the product on both of yarn and cloth seems to be for the present fairly absorbed. This, no doubt, is in part a filling up of the gap created by the recent strike in North-East Lancashire, but the character of the demand is so cautious as to justify the expectation that the improvement may be maintained. Prices, as compared with those current a month ago are the turn doer, more especially as regards yarn.

FRIDAY EVENING.

INDIAN TEA.—The market continues quiet, without material change in value in any direction, the tendency, however, being towards harder rates for fine descriptions; while common kinds are a little cheaper. The sales have comprised 12,300 packages.

SUGAR.—At the public sales, crystallised Demerara of fine quality brought high rates for a few lots ranging up to 27s.; one lot, 27 1/2d. refining kinds are quiet. The week's business in East India has been 447 casks, 5,580 barrels and bags; 903 bags Mauritius, 370 bags Bengal, 2,980 baskets and 1,597 bags Penang, and 100 bags Porto Rico were withdrawn or bought in. Beet closes rather steadier. In the Clyde, pieces meet a good demand at firm rates. Writing from Paris, M. Bertrand Stiz says that the discouraging condition of the market reported in his last circular has continued. At Tuesday's March liquidation, notwithstanding the important quantities of merchandise taken in delivery during the past month, 25,000 bags were tendered. On Wednesday, although April had hardly begun, the circulation of futures exceeded 40,000 bags. The results of the Parliamentary inquiry, as well as the Bill which will follow, are eagerly expected, but so far nothing decisive has transpired. This uncertainty is also the cause of the discouragement of holders and of the abstention of speculators. The temperature begins now to be interesting for the new crop.

COFFEE.—East India and Plantation Ceylon, including some of last year's import, sold at rather lower rates, and the market is without activity. Of the former the catalogues comprised 123 casks 1,036 bags; medium to bold, pale greyish, 60s. to 66s.; small in proportion. Of plantation Ceylon, 3,855 casks 92 barrels and bags sold; small to low middling, 58s. to 62s.; middling, 63s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; good to fine, 67s. 6d. to 70s.; bold, 74s. 6d. to 80s.; one lot, 87s.; 1,202 bags Manila withdrawn. Central American descriptions, part sold, previous terms, viz.:—Of 1,075 bags a third, fine ordinary, 52s. to 54s.; low middling to good, 57s. 6d. to 68s. 6d. Of 745 bags Costa Rica about half, foxey to fine ordinary, 49s. 6d. to 56s. 6d. Brazil coffee firm; 70 bags washed Santo sold, pale grey, 46s.; 740 bags washed Rio bought in at 57s. per cwt.

RICE.—Higher rates are demanded, which prevents much business being done. This week a steamer cargo of 2,000 tons Moulmein has sold at 7s. 9d., and two cargoes of Raigoon, April shipment, at 8s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 8s. 3d. open charter. Several sales reported on the spot in various descriptions, including Japan, at 9s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.

SPICES no change.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1884.

THE AGE OF ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

LORD KIMBERLEY's decision, announced during the past week, that the present regulations in regard to the limits of age for admission to the Indian Civil Service are to be retained, is one of great importance. It deserves, and we have no doubt it will receive, full and close consideration on the part of all those who are interested in the good government of our great Eastern dependency—the more so from the fact, which we believe to be undoubted, that the decision cannot stand alone, but will involve further deliberation, and further action in one direction or the other, in order to render it generally acceptable. We understand that the question at issue has been very fully gone into both by the Government of India, and by the Secretary of State in Council. The views of Lord Ripon and the Government of India have been pretty clearly indicated, not in very precise words, but by the general tone of the correspondence (recently published as a Parliamentary Paper) upon the contention of the Government of Bombay that the tendency of the present system is to injure the *physique* of the selected candidates. The opinion of the Government of India is clearly in favour of the existing system, and strongly opposed to any change. But we think it is to be regretted that the full grounds of that opinion—except in so far as it is based on the general efficiency of the junior civilians in all parts of India other than Bombay—have not been made public. There is a strong feeling in a large section of the Native community that Indian youths are too heavily handicapped by the present limit of age for admission. The "crammers" in England, for very obvious reasons, are earnestly desirous of an extension of that limit. For the satisfaction of the public—English, Anglo-Indian, and Indian alike—it is much to be wished that the Government should publish, in the fullest detail possi-

ble, all the reasons by which it professes to justify Lord Kimberley's decision. The present *régime* is rather too fond of the *sic volo sic jubeo* style in the communication of its decisions to the public. We are aware that there are those, especially in the Indian Secretariats, who honestly believe that public inconvenience attends the opposite course as pursued by Lord Lytton, who actually appointed a Press Commissioner with the express object of taking the Press and the public into the confidence of the Government, and of explaining its measures and policy frankly and in detail. But, however that may be, we are confident that, as matters are now managed, the cry of the public for "more light," is entirely justified, and will have to be listened to sooner or later.

The great difficulty of the "limit of age" question lies, in our opinion, in the fact that the considerations which should influence the decision are not the same—and are sometimes in actual conflict—in the respective cases of the young Englishman and the young Indian. And to this it should be added that both are, in one important point, in conflict with the administrative requirements of the Indian Government. The papers that were published at the time when Lord Salisbury fixed the maximum age for the competition at nineteen, prove, we think, that a much higher age—not less than twenty-three, so as to include Oxford and Cambridge graduates—would be most popular both in England and in India and would be likely to produce the best men. The remarkably high average calibre of the men who are attracted into the Indian Educational Service is sufficient to show us what men we could get for the Covenanted Civil Service under these most favourable conditions. And this very high limit would, of course, equally tend to improve the selection of Indian candidates, and to give them a longer residence in England. But the local authorities were, we believe, almost unanimous in declaring that the requirements of the Government—looking especially to the comparatively short term of service possible in India, to the heavy financial burden of the pensions, &c.—rendered it impossible to assent to conditions which would allow of men commencing their service at the age of twenty-five. This consideration seems in this way to have pushed aside the solution of the question which would have been, from every other point of view, the most satisfactory one. And it unfortunately happens that, when we come to investigate other possible solutions, there is no longer the same harmony between the requirements of the English candidates and those of the Indian candidates.

To take the case of the English candidates first, as that of the more numerous body. We entirely agree with Lord Kimberley that, as far as the English candidates are concerned, there is really no *tertium quid* between the very high limit of twenty-three, and the low one of nineteen. The "crammers" would gain by adopting the middle limit of twenty-one. It is also just possible—though the notion is decidedly far-fetched—that Mr. Wren is correct in his contention that the English lower-middle classes, tradesmen, and others, would gain some advantage for their sons by the adoption of an age that would not fit in either with our public schools or with our Universities. But it may fairly be doubted whether these advantages would not be dearly purchased, at the cost of excluding University men and repelling the public schools. The benefits of the

"seventeen to nineteen" limits may be stated almost in a word. They give the public schools a chance of competing successfully without the aid of the "crammer;" and they enable the selected candidates to enjoy, after their selection, the inestimable advantage of associating with each other, and with large numbers of other young Englishmen of the best types, at Oxford or Cambridge.

It should, however, be borne in mind, that this lower limit of age has one great and undoubted disadvantage—that it renders it very difficult indeed, and almost impossible, for Indian candidates to compete successfully in England. Lord Lytton's Government frankly recognised this disadvantage, and endeavoured to remedy it by the extremely liberal rules which were framed for the admission of young Indian gentlemen of education and position to the ranks of the Civil Service, without enforcing the voyage to England at all. But it must be admitted that the success of the scheme that gave us "statutory civilians" is very dubious, though there can be no question of the liberality of the intentions with which it was drawn up. It is possible that the remarkable increase of "Anglicism" among educated Indian gentlemen during the last few years may be the cause of the comparative unpopularity of a scheme that threw one-sixth of the Civil Service into the hands of gentlemen who have never been to England. But whatever be the cause, it seems to be admitted that the unpopularity is a hard fact, which cannot much longer be ignored. One of the immediate results now announced by Lord Kimberley ought to be a reconsideration of the whole scheme under which "statutory civilians" are appointed; and we trust that, in that reconsideration, full weight will be given to the claims that are founded on the hardship which is undoubtedly inflicted on the educated youth of India by the early limit of age rendered necessary by the other conditions of the question.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 15.)

O'KINEALY, Mr. J., officiating reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, has been confirmed in the appointment from March 1, vice Mr. Reilly, resigned.

CROSTHWAIT, Mr. C. H. T., C.S., to officiate as chief commissioner of the Central Provinces during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S.I.

POWER, Mr. J. W., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from March 7.

DONOVAN—The services of Mr. C. Donovan, C.S., deputy commissioner of the 1st grade in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

ENCLAIR, Surgeon Major D. M. B., C.M., Madras Establishment, to be inspector general of gaols, sanitary commissioner, and chief of the Civil Medical Department in British Burma, vice Surgeon Major W. P. Kelly, retired.

GRAVES—The services of Captain S. H. P. Graves, of the 26th N.I., who was appointed to officiate during the absence on furlough of Lieut. H. A. Dean, district superintendent of police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major W. B. Birch, B.S.C., second assistant superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, the following temporary promotions are made:—

MAN, Mr. E. H., 3rd assistant superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as 2nd assistant superintendent.

TUSON, Mr. F. E., extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, to officiate as 3rd assistant superintendent.

PORTMAN, Mr. M. V., extra assistant superintendent 2nd class, to officiate as extra assistant superintendent, 1st class.

NOYES—The services of the Rev. W. C. Noyes, Chaplain of Rangoon Cantonment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SANDYS—The services of the Rev. J. S. Sandys, M.A., Chaplain of Dagshai, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, from March 1.

During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Revenue and Agricultural Department which is left at Calcutta.

LOWDELL, Surgeon C. G. W., Indian Medical Service (Bombay) is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott.

DUNCAN—The Governor-General in Council is pleased with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, to recognise Mr. J. Duncan as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon.

DANE, Mr. R. M., C.S., special boundary settlement officer in Central India is granted furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

HOPE, Capt. T., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as political agent in Bundelkand, from the date of assuming charge.

SMITH—The services of Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, from Feb. 7.

The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

TEMPLE—Consequent on the promotion of Capt. E. A. Fraser to be a political assistant of the 1st class, from Oct. 12; Lieut. H. M. Temple, political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 2nd class.

BURNE—Consequent on the seconding of Lieut. H. M. Temple, political assistant of the 2nd class, as 2nd assistant to the Governor General's agent at Baroda, from Oct. 12; Major J. Burne, political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 2nd class.

RAVENSHAW—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Pandit Sarup Narain, C.I.E., political assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from Jan. 3; Lieut. C. W. Ravenshaw, officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 3rd class.

ROBERTSON—Consequent on the appointment of Lieut. Col. V. E. Law to be a political agent of the 3rd class, from Feb. 24; Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, political assistant of the 2nd class, to be a political assistant of the 1st class.

MUIR—Consequent on the appointment of Capt. A. P. Thornton to be cantonment magistrate of Secunderabad; Capt. A. M. Muir, officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 3rd class.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. J., political agent of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 1st class, and is posted as 1st assistant and secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, from the date of assuming charge.

NEWILL, Capt. J. H., political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as second assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and assistant secretary for Berar, from the date of assuming charge.

ELLIOT, Mr. F. A. H., Bombay C.S., superintendent of revenue survey and settlement in the Baroda State, is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for four months, from March 10.

MARTIN, Capt. G. W., having returned from furlough, resumed charge of his duties as deputy assaymaster, Bombay Mint, from Surg. J. Scully, on March 5.

HUBBARD, Mr. J. S., examiner of accounts, is appointed to officiate as examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore, during the absence of Mr. Douglas on furlough.

MARTON, Mr. W. H., deputy examiner of accounts, is, on his return from furlough, posted to the office of examiner, Public Works accounts, Benal.

BARROW, Mr. W. F., examiner of accounts, is transferred from the Rajpootana-Malwa State Railway, to the office of examiner, Public Works accounts, Madras.

OGDEN, Mr. W., deputy examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of the accountant general, Public Works Department, to that of the examiner of accounts, Rajpootana-Malwa State Railway, as a temporary arrangement.

VOLKERS, Mr. R. C. F., assistant examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of examiner, Public Works accounts, Madras, to that of the examiner, guaranteed railway accounts, Madras.

During the absence of the Governor General in Council from the Presidency, the officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department will have charge of that portion of the office of the Government of India, Public Works Department, which is left at the Presidency.

FURNIVALL—The services of Mr. W. C. Furnivall, chief engineer, Class 2, are transferred to H.H. the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway Company (Limited) from Mar. 5.

DOUGLAS, Mr. J., examiner, guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore, is granted leave on medical certificate for 12 months.

OLIVER, Capt. H. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as deputy consulting engineer for railways in Bombay, during the absence on furlough of Major R. F. Frere, R.E.

YEATS, Mr. S. K. L., deputy examiner of accounts, 2nd grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the office of examiner, telegraph accounts, to the office of examiner, P.W. accounts, Punjab.

MCGOWAN, deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, Punjab, is,

at his own request, permitted to revert to the engineer establishment, Punjab, in his substantive rank of assistant engineer, 1st grade, on being relieved by Mr. Yeats.

CONSTABLE, Lieut. W. V., R.E., in Class 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed to act as deputy manager of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. Harvey, executive engineer, 2nd grade, and officiating deputy manager. While so acting, Lieut. Constable will hold temporary rank in Class 2.

DENNYS, Mr. E. A., deputy examiner of accounts, is appointed to officiate as auditor of accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, during the absence of Mr. R. N. Burn, on privilege leave.

WRIGHT, Mr. J. W., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Punjab, is confirmed in that rank, from Oct. 4.

KINSMAN, Mr. J. W., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Indian telegraph department, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as a superintendent, 4th grade, from Feb. 15.

DAVIDSON—The services of Capt. G. Davidson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, are placed temporarily at the disposal of P.W. department from Nov. 6.

STEWART, Lieut. J., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred to the P.W. department.

FURLOUGHS.

O'KINEALY, The Hon. J., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, has obtained furlough for five months and fourteen days, from April 2.

TYRELL, The Hon. W., Puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature for the N.W. Provinces, is allowed furlough for one year, from March 28.

FLEET, Mr. J. F., Bombay C.S., epigraphist to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 4th proximo.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal S.C. from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

CARLETON, Lieut. H. A., R.A., squadron officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, July 5, 1882.

COWIE, Brigade Surgeon A. J., to be a deputy surgeon general, vice Deputy Surgeon General J. E. Tuson, M.D., whose tour of service is about to expire, from April 19.

LIDDERDALE—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local rank (within the limits of the province of Bengal) of deputy surgeon general on Surgeon Major R. Lidderdale, M.D., sanitary commissioner, Bengal; such rank to carry with it the pay, pension, and other privileges of a deputy surgeon general.

BRETHERTON, Lieut. G. H., (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, Royal Irish Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation, from Feb. 15.

The undermentioned warrant officers are transferred to the pension establishment:—

OWENS, Hon. Captain and Deputy Commissary C., commissariat department, Feb. 26.

CRAWFORD, Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary W., ordnance department, Feb. 1.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captain G. F. Churchill and Captain J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, to be Majors, March 8.

Lieut. F. M. Ruddall, and Lieut. B. Briscoe, to be captains, March 9.

Lieut. Colonel B. R. Branfi, Bengal Cavalry, and Lieut. Colonel C. H. Grace, Madras S.C., brevet, to be colonels, March 14.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furloughs out of India:—

PALMER, Lieut. Colonel R. H., Bengal S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, temporary superintending engineer, 3rd class, Punjab, Public Works Department, private affairs, for one year and 151 days.

GORDON, Lieut. Colonel H. W., Bengal S.C., Commandant 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) N.I., under private affairs, for ninety-one days.

WEBB, Captain H. N., Bengal S.C., squadron commander, 5th Bengal Cavalry, adjutant, Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteers and Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, private affairs, for 243 days.

POLLARD, Lieut. W. C., Bengal S.C., squadron officer and adjutant, 7th Bengal Cavalry, private affairs, for 273 days.

KING, Surgeon Major G., M.B., superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, private affairs, for 182 days.

MASSY, Surgeon Major G., private affairs, for one year and 166 days.

HATCHELL, Surgeon Major C., upon private affairs, for 182 days.

HANCOCK, Surgeon J. G., private affairs, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

HADOW, Captain R. C., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for three months.

YORKE, Captain H. A., R.E., private affairs, for six months.

HENDLEY, Surgeon Major T. H., private affairs, for six months.

WELCHMAN, Captain F. D., Bengal S.C., wing officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits, private affairs, for 182 days, the first sixty days being on full pay.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 12.)

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., temporarily, to be secretary to the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore, vice Dr. J. Anderson, resigned.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Rajshahye, to act as magistrate and collector of Khoolna, during the absence of Mr. W. M. Clay.

RATTRAY, Mr. B., district superintendent of police, Pubna, leave for three months, from April 1.

KAYE, Mr. E. St. G., assistant superintendent of police, Manbhoom, to act as district superintendent of police, Pubna, during absence of Mr. B. Rattray.

STEPHENSON, the Rev. J., chaplain of Darjeeling, to be senior chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, from March 3.

JOUBERT, Surgeon C. H., to be civil surgeon of Rangpore.

FORSYTH, Dr. W. H., civil medical officer, Dacca, to act as civil medical officer of Tipperah.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Public Works Department, for employment in Egypt:—

BROWN, Captain R. H., R.E., executive engineer, Nuddeah river division.

FOSTER, Mr. E. W. P., executive engineer, Arrah division.

KEEDIE—The services of Mr. J. C. G. Keedie, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Patna Division, are placed at the disposal of the District Road Cess Committee, Gya.

SIMPSON, Mr. J. T., executive engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted a further extension of furlough for six months by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India.

FOURACRE, Mr. C., locomotive candidate, is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

HILLS, Lieut. Col. G. S., R.E., executive engineer, is posted to the Benares Cutchak Railway Surveys.

CHRISTIE, Mr. W. C. B., executive engineer, 3rd grade, having reported his return from furlough, is attached to the Hazaribagh Division.

RUSSEL, Surg. E. G., made over charge of the Tipperah Gaol to Mr. W. H. Thompson, Feb. 23.

O'BRIEN, Surg. Major J., made over charge of the Shahabad Gaol to Mr. H. Gillon on Feb. 29.

PRICE, Surg. G., made over charge of the Bankoora Gaol to Surg. F. Peck on March 4.

PEARSON, The Rev. A. C., second chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, and chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, is allowed furlough for twenty months from March 15, or subsequent date.

BEHRENDT, Mr. A. J. C., assistant professor, Patna College, is allowed leave from March 15 to Oct. 30.

BARROW—The Rev. K. E., is allowed furlough for two years from date he may avail himself of it.

ANDERSON, Dr. J., Professor of comparative anatomy, Medical College, is allowed furlough for eight months from 12th inst.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 15.)

ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, having obtained a certificate of proficiency in surveying, assumed charge of his duties on the 4th current.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, during the absence on special leave of Mr. L. K. Laurie, C.S.

CAREY, Mr. L. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, having obtained a certificate of proficiency in surveying, received charge of the duties on the 18th ultimo.

TANDY, Surgeon Major C. O., 8th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, Saugor, from Dec. 3 last, the date on which he assumed charge from Surgeon Major J. P. Strong.

BERRY—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., C.I.E., political agent, Bhowani Patna, from May 1 next.

MILLER, Lieut. Col. E. W. C. H., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Kamptee.

THOMAS, Major R. M. B., cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, is appointed to officiate as judge Small Cause Court, Nagpur.

THOMAS, Major R. M. B., cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, received charge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpur, from Lieut. Col. E. W. C. H. Miller, on the 4th current.

MILLER, Lieut. Col. E. W. C. H., appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate from Major R. M. B. Thomas, on the 5th current.

ELLISON, Mr. T. E., C.S., appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner Bhandara, received charge on the forenoon of the 8th current of the Bhandara district from Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner.

HENDERSON, Surg. C., Madras Medical Department, appointed by the Government of India to officiate as civil surgeon, Bétul, assumed charge of his duties on the 12th idem.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 11.)

HORNE, Mr. W. O., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Kurnool, during the absence of Mr. J. H. A. Tremmenheer, on other duty, or until further orders.

BAIN, Surg. D. S. E., officiating civil surgeon and superintendent of gaol, Kurnool, is appointed substantive pro tem. with effect from date of transfer of Surg. W. G. King to the Military Department.

GROSE, Mr. J., of the Civil Service, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

WHITMAN, the Rev. A. A., M.A., to be chaplain of Bellary.
SWAMP, the Rev. J., to act as chaplain of South Black Town.
NEWMAN, the Rev. J., on return from furlough, to act as joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.
WILSON, the Rev. C. H. L., B.A., to act as chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore, during the absence of the Rev. H. Pope, on privilege leave.
BLACK, the Rev. J., M.A., acting joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, to be joint chaplain of the same.
CASSELL, the Rev. J. W., M.A., acting chaplain of Merara, to be chaplain of the same.
WILKINSON, Mr. F. H., district and sessions judge of South Malabar, to be a lay trustee of the church at Calicut.
COLLINS, Major J. E., Hampshire Regiment, to be a lay trustee of the church at Calicut.
CARFIELD—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted Lieut. Colonel S. George Carfield, Staff Corps, to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval, dated March 8.
DAMLA—The services of Surgeon E. M. Damla, Indian Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

FURLOUGH.

DAWTHICK, Major F. H., Madras Volunteer Guards, is granted leave out of India for eighteen months.
MOORE, Mr. L., acting sub-collector, Salem, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, one month and fourteen days, from April 22.
TATE, Mr. A. C., acting special assistant collector, Malabar, is allowed privilege leave, for three months, from March 20.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 20.)

MR. H. N. B. Erskine and **Colonel C. F. Boulton** respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind on the 9th inst.
BAINES—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Baines, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Khandesh, to be magistrate in charge of the sub division of that district comprising the talukas of Virvel, Shirpur, and Chopda.
CRICKSHANK, Major J. H. R., R.E., is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Malgaon. Major Crickshank is also appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the military cantonment of Malgaon.
CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., delivered over charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Surat on 11th inst.
FURTON, Mr. E. McG. H., received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Surat on the 13th inst.
GATE, Surgeon Major A. C., Army Medical Department, took charge of the office of secretary to the Kierke Cantonment Committee on the 1st inst.
COOKE—Messrs. T. Cooke and S. Cooke respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of principal of the College of Science, Poona, on the 28th ult.
H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., to be assistant collector, Khandesh; Mr. C. B. Winchester, C.S., to be assistant collector, Ahmednagar; Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S., to be assistant collector, Kolhapur.
GARBY, Surg. J. P., M.D., L.M., to act as civil surgeon, Satara, during the absence of Surgeon Major G. Bainbridge, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S., continuing to act as secretary to the surgeon general with the Government of Bombay till relieved.
MCCORMAN, Surg. H., M.D., civil surgeon, Nathagiri, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.
HANCOCK, Surg. Major S. B., is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Buxach, during the absence of Surg. Major J. F. Keith, M.D., C.M.
WOOD, Hon. Captain W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to act temporarily as executive engineer, Poona and Kierke, until the return of Lieut. Colonel Ducet, R.E., from privilege leave.
HUGHES—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. C. Hughes to be under secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, with the rank of executive engineer, 2nd grade, from the 28th March, in succession to Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E., who retires from that date.
LEITCH, Col. J., R.E., is appointed to act as under secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation), during the absence of Mr. J. H. E. Hart on furlough.
WALKER, Mr. V. B., district deputy collector, Sholapur, is granted one month's privilege leave.
MORRISON, Mr. E. C., supernumary assistant to the collector of Nasik, delivered over, and Mr. Rajaram Khandekar, district deputy collector, received charge of the talukas of Niphad and Yeola, on the 1st inst.
FERGUSON, A. F., M.B., and G. Davidson, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kaira district gaol on the 7th inst.
 The following transfers are ordered:—
Apothecaries—A. Lafond, from Rest Camp, Khundwa, to Station Hospital, Taragur; E. McMullen, (assistant) from general duty, Presidency, to Station Hospital, Aden; and S. N. DeSouza, (assistant) from Station Hospital, Aden, to general duty duty, Presidency.
 The undermentioned is granted sixty days leave on full pay:—1st class hospital assistant, F. A. Serpes.

FURLOUGH.

JOPP—MUIR—Messrs. C. H. Jopp and J. F. Muir, C.S., are allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.
CHAMBERS, Mr. C., F.R.S., superintendent Government Observatory, Colaba, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India six months' sick leave in continuation of the furlough for one year granted to him.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 20.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—
WOODHOUSE, Lieut. C. H., 5th N.I., officiating wing officer, 17th N.I. (attached to 10th N.L.I.), to officiate as wing officer, on probation.
SHAWEN, Lieut. M. T., officiating wing officer, 16th N.I. (attached to 14th N.I.), to officiate as wing officer, on probation.
CRICKSHANK, Major J. H. R., R.E., is transferred from general duty, Poona, to general duty, Malgaon.
RANDOLPH—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieutenant E. H. Randolph, 2nd N.I., Regiment, is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season for duty at the depot.
 The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—
HALL, Col. J. D., S.C., Commandant Bhopal Battalion, March 5.
KERNANDER, Surg. Major W. C., in medical charge, 16th N.I., March 12.
 The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—
RADFORD, Captain A., R.A. (D-2), from April 3 to Dec. 2, to England, on urgent private affairs.
JOHNSTON, Lieut. T. K. E. (A-4), from April 1 to Oct. 1, to England, on private affairs.
 The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
MARSHALL, Major R. G. S., R.A. (A-4), from April 1 to Oct. 1, to Cashmere, on private affairs.
DALBIAC, Captain H. S. (F-1), from March 7 to Aug. 31, to Umballa and hills north of Dehra, on private affairs.
VIBART, Captain F. M. E. (G-2), from March 15 to June 15, in India on private affairs.
NEWTON, Captain J. W. M. (C-2), from March 15 to Sept. 15, to Cashmere, on private affairs.
VON DONAB, Lieut. S. B. (I-1), from March 18 to June 18, to Travancore, on private affairs.
BERKELZY, Lieut. Col. F. G., North Lancashire Regiment, 1st Battalion, to remain in England from Feb. 25 to May 7, on medical certificate.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. E., Royal Lancashire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, to Cashmere, from March 1 to May 31, on private affairs.
POWIS, Captain H. H., North Staffordshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, to remain at Bombay, from Feb. 23 to June 15, on medical certificate.
 The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
CODRINGTON, Surgeon Major O., A.M.D., for six months, on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troops).
 G. O. C. of Feb. 29 is cancelled.
 The undermentioned warrant officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—
GAINNER, J. C., 1st class schoolmaster, three months' medical certificate.
SAUNDERS, G. W., conductor ordnance department, six months' medical certificate.
JEPSON, H., sub-conductor, ordnance department, six months' medical certificate.
MACKEN, T., conductor, ordnance department, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from Jan. 31.
HALIDAY—The services of Surgeon Major S. B. Haliday are temporarily placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—General P. F. Story, C.B., Cav., Lieut. M. L. Shipley, S.C., Lieut. Col. C. H. Luard, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Col. Hastings Fraser, S.C., Lieut. Col. H. F. de Lousada, S.C., Major G. H. Trevor, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Major C. J. A. Yates, Inf., Surg. J. C. Lucas.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. M. TOWERS (Cov.), C. M. Rivaz (Cov.), L. W. Leyen, H. G. H. Kerne, R. H. Story.
Bombay Estab.—J. H. E. Hart.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. F. J. Tuohy, M.D., six months.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. P. Young, S.C., six months; Lieut. Col. John Jacob, S.C., six months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. Marsh, S.C., six months; H. G. Austin, S.C., five months; J. A. Bourdillon (Cov.), six months; D. B. Allen, special; C. H. Roberts, S.C., four months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. R. A. Walters, S.C., Surg. Major D. J. M'Carthy.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. S. Hore, Inf., Surg. Major C. W. MacRury.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Donovan (Cov.).

APRIL 4.

The following appointments have been made to the General Staff in India:—Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin, Bengal Staff Corps, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy and Governor General, vice Lieut. Lord A. F. Compton, who has resigned the appointment; Lieut. B. M. Hamilton, East Yorkshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay, vice Capt. the Hon. G. F. H. Somerset, who has resigned the appointment.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff of the Army in India:—Capt. F. W. Benson, 17th Lancers, a Brigade Major on the Bombay Establishment, to be a Garrison Instructor in India, vice Capt. H. H. Hart, whose tenure of the appointment has expired; Capt. G. C. K. P. Roupell, East Yorkshire Regiment, to be a Brigade Major on the Bombay Establishment, vice Capt. Benson.

HOME NEWS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.—On April 1 the Select Committee on East Indian Railway Communications met, under the presidency of Mr. Baxter. Mr. Henry Coke, of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, said if railways were extended, and the cost of transit reduced, he believed that Indian wheat would compete in the English market with the wheat grown in any other country. In return for the wheat, we supplied India with manufactured goods; and the trade increased proportionately. It was not his opinion that the effect of the increased export of wheat would be to diminish other exports, because in the districts that were not yet developed other sources of supply would be brought out.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—The report of the directors to be presented at the forthcoming meeting shows the net profits to be £122,727, inclusive of £6,358 brought forward. After providing for bad and doubtful debts and deducting the amount of £28,000, which was required to pay the interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum in October, the directors propose a further distribution at the rate of 7 per cent., tax free, and recommend the transfer of £30,000 to the reserve fund, raising it to £250,000. The balance of £7,168 will then remain to be carried forward. The bank's charter will, it is stated, expire on December 29, and the directors have accepted the model charter offered them by the Government. The balance-sheet shows a note circulation of £560,658, the current accounts being £1,358,783, the fixed deposits £3,329,434, and the bills payable £4,323,313. On the other side, the cash in hand, etc., is stated at £1,224,709; bullion, £131,453; Government securities, £142,206; advances and loans, £2,766,959; and bills receivable, etc., £6,317,195.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—On April 3 a deputation from the Indian Reform Association, including many native gentlemen, waited upon Lord Kimberley at the India Office, to urge the Government to raise the standard of age for candidates presenting themselves for examination with a few to enter the Indian Civil Service. Professor Thorold Rogers, M.P., in introducing the deputation, said that the requirements of the present regulations put a very severe strain upon young men between the age of seventeen and nineteen, and he could not but think that the lowering of the maximum age from twenty-one to nineteen had had a very disastrous effect upon the personnel of the service. As regards the subjects of examination, he thought that sufficient importance was not given to history. Professor Max Müller thought it would be wise to go back to the system of educating candidates in India. Lord Kimberley said that that system had broken down so completely as to be now entirely out of the question. Mr. Bryce, M.P., said that the effect of the present regulations was to limit the choice to boys, excluding University men. Pundit Shyamji Krishna Varma laid great stress on the employment of native officials. Mr. Hegger, late of the Bengal Civil Service, said that the alteration of the regulations had been made in the teeth of the opinion of the whole Indian service. After a few remarks from Mr. Wood, a former member of the Indian Civil Service, Lord Kimberley, in reply, said that the most careful inquiries had failed to show that candidates sent out under the new regulations were in any way physically inferior to those admitted under the old system. There was also an opinion among the older men in the service in favour of sending out very young men; and he referred to Lord Lawrence as one of those who held that view. The reason of the change had been a desire that young men should be under supervision during the period which elapsed between their examination and their departure for India. As to the exclusion of natives, he pointed out that within the past six years there had been twenty-eight Indian candidates. He observed that the Government had made provision that one out of every six members of the Civil Service should

be chosen from the natives of India. This was as high a proportion as the Government felt justified in establishing at present. When he first came into office he communicated with the Government of India on the matter. He believed the course they would take would lead to some changes with regard to statutory civil service, but the conclusion he had come to on the whole was this—that the system having been altered only within the last seven years, and there being no absolute proof of its having broken down, he did not feel justified in making a change in the regulations. In answer to one of the deputation, Lord Kimberley said he was aware that Lord Lytton had written to Lord Cranbrook to get an Act of Parliament passed to prevent natives becoming civil servants, but if that could not be done, then the age for passing an examination should be lowered, which would practically have the same effect. The deputation then withdrew.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—According to a statement posted up at the Bank of England on Tuesday the India Council during the fiscal year which came to a close on Monday night sold bills and telegraphic transfers for Rs.21,27,19,462, realising £17,315,697, and giving an average rate for the year of 1s. 7'536d. per rupee. The sterling amount received in 1883-84 on account of Rs.21,62,15,462 in bills and telegraphic transfers, including the value of Rs.41,46,000 sold in 1882-83, but not paid for within that year, was £17,599,805, while the sterling amount due on account of Rs.6,50,000 of transfers sold in 1883-84, but not paid for within the year, is £53,132. The latter sum will thus be carried to the credit of 1884-85. —The tenders for Rs.35,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—In bills on Bombay, Rs.1,25,000, average rate 1s. 7'562d. In telegraphic transfers—Calcutta, Rs.10,00,000, average rate 1s. 7'656d.; Bombay, Rs.17,25,000, average rate 1s. 7'656d.; and Madras, Rs.4,00,000, average rate 1s. 7'656d., or a total of Rs.32,50,000. Tenders for bills on Bombay at 1s. 7'9-16d., and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 7'21-32d. will receive in full. Subsequently bills for Rs.61,500 were sold on Bombay at 1s. 7'19-32d.

INDIA FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES.—The Secretary of State for India in Council gives notice that of the £8,006,500 India Four per Cent. Debentures falling due on August 16, 1884, he is willing to renew from that date, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, £2,000,000 Debentures for five years, and £3,000,000 Debentures for seven years; and that the holders of India Four per Cent. Debentures will to the extent above named be allowed the option of renewing their debentures on these terms, on giving notice of their desire by letter addressed to "The Accountant General, India Office, Westminster," such letter to be delivered on or before Monday, May 5, 1884, and to state the number and amount of each debenture to be renewed, and the period of renewal desired. Applications will be acceded to in the order of priority of receipt; and after the total amount of debentures for one period has been allotted the debentures for the alternative period will be allotted to applicants for renewal irrespective of the period for which they are desired, unless a special request to the contrary is contained in the letter of application.

THE SILVER MARKETS AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY.—The bar silver brought by the Don, and that portion of Mexican dollars brought by the same steamer which had not been sold to arrive, have now been taken off the market. The former realised 50 11-16d. per ounce, showing no change, but only 49¾d. could be obtained for the coined silver. This price is 1-16d. lower than the rate at which business had previously been done. The whole of the dollars bought to-day were destined for China and the Straits. Both the Indian rates for telegraphic transfers are firm at 1s. 7¾d., but there is no alteration in China exchange quotations. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper has been steadier at 81½ 81¾, but the Four per Cents. are weaker at 78¼ 78¾.

WEDNESDAY.—The silver market has been very quiet all day, yesterday's purchases having about cleared off the whole of the recent arrivals of bars and dollars. Prices are unaltered at 50 11-16d. and 49¾d. per ounce respectively. All Eastern exchange rates are unchanged. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper is firmer at 81½ 81¾, the Four per Cents. remaining at 78¼ 78¾.

THURSDAY. Bar silver is unaltered at 50 11-16d. per ounce, but the market is weak, the numbers of sellers having increased, though scarcely any business has been actually done. About £28,000 worth will be available to-morrow, and a further consignment from Brazil is very nearly due. No transactions have been entered into in Mexican dollars, and they are nominally quoted at 49¾d. per ounce. Exchange rates in the East are again unaltered. The decline in the value of money has had a favourable effect on Rupee Paper, the Four and-a-Half and Four per Cents. closing at 81½, 82, and 78¾ 78¼ respectively. The India Council have sold four lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7'11-16d. per rupee.

FRIDAY.—The demand for bar silver is for the time being rather restricted, and no higher price than 50½d. was obtainable to-day. At that quotation a small business was done, but there were no transactions in Mexican dollars, which are still nominally quoted at 49½d. per ounce. To-day has been a holiday in Bombay, and the exchange advices received from other Eastern centres show no alteration whatever. Rupee Paper is quoted much as it was last night, at 81½ 82½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 78½ 78¾ for the Four per Cent.

SATURDAY.—Bar silver, valued at about £98,000, is now available on the London market, of which almost £70,000 alone was brought by the Effective from Brazil, the remainder having been consigned by the Patagonia from Chili. No business has, however, been done, and 50½d. per ounce is a purely nominal quotation. As regard Mexican dollars, the position is somewhat different, inasmuch as there are none here. Their nominal price, with an entire absence of transactions, is 49½d. per ounce. India and China rates of exchange and Rupee Paper are alike unaltered, dealings in the silver securities having been at a standstill. The Indian Council have sold one lakh of telegraphic transfers on Bombay at 1s. 7 23-32d. per rupee, or 1-16d. higher than was paid on Wednesday.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HEWITT—March 31, at 4, Courtyard-road, South Kensington, the wife of Captain Percy Hughes Hewitt (late 6th Dragoon Guards, Carabiniers), a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PENNEY—BRODIE—April 3, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, William Penney, Ceylon Civil Service, son of the late Lord Kinloch, to Mima, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Stewart Brodie, of Letten and Coulmony, Nairn, N.B.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—March 30, at Comyn Villa, Lansdowne-road, Tunbridge Wells, Mary, widow of Lieut. Col. Harris, Madras Army, aged 84.

PENROSE—March 27, at his residence, Kenilworth, Frederick Augustus, second son of the late Lieut. Henry Penrose, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, in his 24th year.

ROBERTSON—April 1, at 6, Alfred-place West, S.W., after a long illness, borne with great resignation, Mary Jesse, the beloved wife of W. W. Robertson, late of H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

AITKEN—March 12, at Amballa, the wife of Mr. T. Aitken, S. P. and D. Railway, a daughter.

BEAN—Feb. 24, at Pind Dadun Khan, the wife of J. Beau, Punjab Police, a son.

COOPER—March 9, at Kurnool, the wife of Thomas R. Cooper, local fund engineer, a daughter.

FARRAN—March 13, at Hillside, Malabar Hill, the wife of Charles F. Farran, barrister-at-law, a son.

HAUPT—March 4, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. W. Haupt, a daughter.

HOLLAND—March 14, at Ponn, the wife of H. T. Holland, Esq., a daughter.

MACFARLANE—March 12, at Wayacon Estate, Wynaad, the wife of W. F. Macfarlane, a daughter.

M'CALLUM—March 8, at Mount Carmel, Ootacamund, Nilgiris, Madras, the wife of Outram Kellie M'Callum, a son.

TELLERY—March 13, at Jeypore, the wife of S. J. Tellery, a son.

MILLER—Feb. 27, at Brunswick House, Bowdon, Cheshire, the wife of Edward Miller, a daughter.

WARTER—March 13, at Meerut, the wife of Lieut. Col. Warter, R.H.A., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—TREVOR—March 12, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Norma Baker, Bengal Civil Service, to Mildred Marion, only daughter of Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E.

BENT—STOBART—Feb. 13, at St. David's Cathedral, Hobart-Tasmania, by the Very Rev. Dean Bromby, Charles Bent to Rosamond Margaret, eldest daughter of the late John Henry Stobart, of Witton-le-Wear, Durham.

BUSHBY—BAKER—March 13, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, Chaplain, Walter Bushby to Grace Annette Bowrin Baker.

COPE—COX—March 15, at Holy Trinity, Sialcot, Francis Haden Cope, B.A., Cambridge, Educational Department, to Catherine Elizabeth Frere Cox, youngest daughter of Lieutenant General J. W. Cox, C.B., late of H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry.

DOYNE—ASTELL—April 2, at Bombay, Philip Kavanagh Doyne, Captain 13th Hussars, to Florence, daughter of Major General Charles Astell, of West Lodge, Dorsetshire.

LEGH—KNATCHBULL—March 13, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Piers Richard Legh, 26th Bn. N.I., to Eliza Inna (Lily), second daughter of Lieut. General Knatchbull (late Bengal Artillery), of Jersey.

MEIK—THOMAS—March 10, at St. James's Church, Calcutta, Lorenz, fourth son of the late Mr. J. P. Meik, to Alice Gertrude, third daughter of D. A. Thomas.

MELLIS—ATHERLEY—March 11, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras,

James William Mellis, of the Madras Railway, son of the late Rev. James Mellis, M.A., to Georgiana, fourth daughter of General Mark Kerr Atherley, "Gordon Highlanders" (late 92nd Regiment).

WATSON—ASPINWALL—March 15, at Coonoor, John Dunlop, to Margaret, youngest daughter of John Hutchinson Aspinwall, Esq., of C. chin and Springdale, Coonoor.

WESTLAKE—KERRICH—March 5, at Bangalore, A. P. Westlake, Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Light Cavalry, to Alice, only daughter of Major General Kerrich.

DEATHS.

DUPEN—March 6, at Madras, G. S. Dupen, Pothoonda Peak Estate, Nelliampathy Hills, Paulghat, aged 42.

FITZGERALD—March 14, at Cawnpore, after a brief illness, "Harrie," wife of Wm. Godfrey Fitzgerald, bandmaster of the 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles.

GOODCHILD—March 16, at the Club Stables, Madras, Henry Goodchild, aged 61.

HEMLEY—March 11, at Ivy Cottage, Ootacamund, Mervyn Terence, eldest son of James Hemley, aged 8.

LANE—March 9, on board the P. and O. Co's s.s. Cathay, two days after leaving Bombay, Colonel Horatio Poways Lane, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, Secunderabad, aged 49.

MCDERMOTT—March 9, at Jubbalpore, Cornelius McDermott, engine driver, G. I. P. R., eldest son of Captain J. McDermott, barrack master, of Jubbalpore, killed by a shunting engine, aged 23 years, 7 months, and 7 days.

MURTAGH—March 17, at Purandha, after a very short illness, Grace Marcela Dunghorne, child of Surgeon Major Murtagh, A.M.D., aged 1.

PATERSON—March 11, at Ghazipur, Charles Venables, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paterson, aged 3 years and 6 months.

RICHARDS—March 13, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Edward Richards, aged 27.

SCOTT—March 14, at Girgaum, Nelli, infant daughter of Robert and Maggie Scott.

STEWART—March 13, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, Theo. Stewart, of Calcutta, aged 61.

YOUNG—March 19, at Calcutta, of cholera, Colonel David Butler Young, Bombay, S.C., Controller of Military Finance, Calcutta.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. GIBSON asked the Under Secretary for India (1) whether the number of surgeons of the Indian Medical Service under and up to five years' service, as shown by the recently issued Bengal Army List of December, 1883, employed on "unemployed" pay in Bengal alone was twenty-eight out of a total of fifty-nine surgeons; (2) whether it was a fact that all these twenty-eight surgeons employed on "unemployed" pay were not only supernumerary to the actual number of appointments, but were even also supernumerary to those surgeons who were only "officiating" for officers who really held these actual appointments, but were at present on leave; (3) whether it was a fact that, considering only the cases of all surgeons under and up to five years' service, as shown by the Bengal Army List of December, 1883, 54 surgeons out of a total number of 59 joined would have to retire from the list in question before any candidates who competed for the appointments offered for competition in February could obtain any of the rates of pay now termed "substantive;" (4) what were the nature and value of the five appointments advertised for competition for February, 1884, and what were the nature and value of the five appointments that had been advertised for competition in August, 1884; (5) whether there was in the whole Indian Staff Corps one instance of an "unemployed lieutenant" drawing the pay of 256 rupees per mensem, as alleged by him; and (6) whether it was a fact that when being "instructed" or doing duty, the officers of the Indian Medical Service actually received less pay than their brethren of the same standing in the Army Medical Department.

Mr. CROSS: I will answer the right hon. gentleman's six questions as follows:—(1) Yes; of fifty-three, not fifty-nine surgeons of five years' service and under, shown in the latest Bengal Army List, twenty-eight are on unemployed pay. (2) Yes; these twenty-eight gentlemen, who form a portion of the reserve needed for the medical service, are in excess of the officiating and substantive appointments. The ordinary reserve to meet furloughs and casualties is twenty per cent. on the number of appointments, but the actual number of furlough absentees this year falls considerably short of that proportion. (3) I am not sure that I understand this question, though I have spent two hours over it. It is obvious that substantive appointments must be vacated before new men can fill them, but the retirements will be at the top, and not at the bottom of the list. The average number of casualties for the last ten years in the Indian Medical Service has been thirty-one. Assuming this average to be continued, it will be the number of substantive appointments annually vacated. (4) This question is asked under an evident misapprehension of the nature of the appointments to the Indian Medical Service. The Secretary of

State advertised that an examination of candidates for five appointments in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service would be held in February, 1884. These are simply appointments to the Indian Medical Service, and five candidates were selected from twenty-one who presented themselves, the whole twenty-one being duly qualified. (5) No, sir; so far as I know, there is not one, nor have I ever made any allegation to that effect. There is no need for a reserve for the Indian Staff Corps, but if there were any unemployed lieutenants, they would receive 256 rupees per mensem. (6) Yes; while merely doing duty with British or native troops, officers of the Indian Medical Service draw less pay than officers of the Army Medical Department of the same standing in India, but for the remainder of their service their prospects are much better and their average salaries much higher. (Hear, hear.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 28. Elizabeth Childs, Illolo.—29. Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta; India (s), Calcutta; C. Crops (s), China.—30. Euripides (s), Bombay; Cutelin Dall O'Connell (s), India.—31. Guyana, Mauritius; Mary Fry, Rangoon; Dr. Eg. H. A. S. Surabaya; City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta; Fritz van der Lanck n, Mauritius; Concordia, Illolo; Arcot (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—March 13. Europa (s), Penarth; Java (s), Mozambique.—14. Culna (s), Moulmein; Sudhana (s), Rangoon; Punjab (s), Bussorah; Medjid (s), Liverpool; St. Bernard (s), Cardiff; Altmere (s), Shields; Clan O'Neil (s), Glasgow.—15. Lady Lisgar, Liverpool; H.M.S. Philomel, Muscat.—16. Britannia (s), Liverpool; Sumatra (s), Hong Kong; R. K. A. (s), Genoa; Pehlwan (s), Bhowanuggur.—17. Pachumba (s), Karachi; Elsie (s), Newport; R. Anna Maria, Negapatam; Nranan, Mauritius; Othello (s), Hull.—18. Nowshera (s), Calcutta; Nepal (s), London; Bhowanuggur (s), Bhowanuggur; A. Saidadany, Tangapatam.—19. Scindia (s), Karachi; Thisbe (s), Trieste; Victoria (s), Liverpool.—20. Huntington (s), S. Shields; Heldegard (s), Newport.

CALCUTTA.—March 10. Penba (s), Singapore; Mahratta (s), Rangoon.—12. Maharaja (s), Colombo; Cumeria (s), Liverpool.—13. Vega (s), Liverpool; Av. cet (s), Galle; Buoldana (s), Bombay.—14. Corby, Liverpool; City of Dumfries, Algoa Bay; Onward, East London.—15. Latham (s), Singapore; Mary L. Cushing, Hango.—16. Bendleuch, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—March 12. Siam (s), Calcutta; Clive (s), Calcutta.—14. Tibre (s), Colombo and Pondicherry; Clan Graham (s), Calcutta.—16. Kangra (s), Calcutta.—17. Peshawar (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 17. Empress (s), Bombay; Storm Queen (s), Bombay.—28. Ardgowan, Calcutta; Camelot (s), Singapore; Lucy, Table Bay; Polare, Table Bay; Breconshire (s), Nagasaki.—29. Glendower (s), Singapore; Famiglia (s), Table Bay; Glenlyon, Calcutta; Zedmandale (s), Bombay; Dabulamenzi (s), Natal; Teheran (s), Bombay; Bryn Glas (s), Bombay; Alexandra, Java; Glenartney (s), China; Fidele Primavesi (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—March 14. C. Drummond (s), Liverpool; Assam (s), London; Euphrates (s), Kattiyawar.—15. Restormel (s), Karachi; Helmsley (s), Rangoon; Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Mobile (s), Aden and Hoodeida; Chilka (s), Rangoon.—17. Byculla (s), Rangoon.—18. Pehlwan (s), Bhowanuggur; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf; Regina (s), Genoa and Marseilles.—19. Victoria (s), Liverpool; Scindia (s), Calcutta; Ethiopia, London; Keriella (s), Calcutta.—20. Colombo (s), Marseilles; Bhowanuggur (s), Bhowanuggur; Monkseaton (s), Antwerp; Tibet (s), China.

CALCUTTA.—March 11. Steamer Clan Graham.—13. City of London.—14. Hallamshire, Celerity, and Enterprise.—15. Hesperia.—16. Carmona, Maharani, Highfield, Madura, Mahratta, and Chindwara.

MADRAS.—March 14. Siam (s), London; Tibre (s), Calcutta; Bhundara (s), Calcutta.—15. Clan Graham (s), London.—16. Bulimba (s), Calcutta.—18. Peshawar (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SUEZ, April 3. Per s.s. *Siam*.

From Calcutta: Miss E. Gordon, Mr. A. Durst, Mr. and Mrs. Brougham, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Jones, Mr. Maine, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Titler, Mr. F. Hall, Mr. F. Cordes, Mr. Trenchard, Miss Bower, Mr. Orrel, Mrs. Macdonald, nurse, and child, Mr. Blackensee, Miss Collison, Mrs. Morris, Mr. Mosley, Mrs. Miley, Mrs. A. A. Raye and child, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Creighton, Rev. C. and Mrs. Tagan and infant, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Laick, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, two Misses Hearsey, Mr. Highet, Mr. B. Russell, Sr. W. Clarke, Mr. Gadstone.

From Madras: Dr. and Mrs. Braufot, infant, and nurse, Mrs. Ogg, Rev. J. Craig and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Churchill and two children, Mrs. Porter, two infants, and servant, Mrs. and Miss Barclay.

From Hong Kong: Vice Admiral Willes, C.B., Mrs. J. L. Scott, Capt. Tracey, R.N., Mr. W. W. Perry, Mr. S. C. Hatton, Rev. and Mr. Duffies, two children, and servant, Admiral Bar n Von Der Gotz, Lieut. Col. Halahan, Mr. L. E. Bennet, R.N.

From Yokohama: Mr. E. Marcus, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Stracey, Capt. J. mes.

From Singapore: Hon. C. J. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, infant, and ayah, Mrs. Tittock.

From Penang: Mr. A. Huttenbach, Hon. G. and Mrs. Sandilands, Mr. Sandilands, Mr. Mackenzie.

AT BOMBAY, March 18, Per s.s. *Nepaul*.

From London: Miss Gough, Lady Steuart Bayley, infant, and child, Miss Farquharson, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. McKenna, Mr. F. C. Turner, Mrs. Cook, infant, and two children, Mrs. Maidment, Mr. Bemma, Mr. and Mrs. Ho'ges, Mrs. Greenaway, child, and infant, Mr. P. Smyth, Mr. G. E. Page, Mrs. Leach and daughter, Mr. E. W. Campbell.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Maguire, Mr. and Mrs. Rely, Mr. H. G. Pearce, Mr. J. Dosogne.

From Brindisi: Mr. Richardson, Mr. H. Macaulay, Mr. Douthett, Mr. R. J. Boyle, Mr. C. H. Tawney, Major Quin, Mr. Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. Giles.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, March 21, Per s.s. *Lombardy*.

For London: Miss Ellwanger, Mr. King-hott, Pandit Bishan Narain Das, Surgeon Major and Mrs. L. D. Spencer, Mr. John Catoa, Mr. Cardozo, Lady and Miss Garth, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. R. K. Williams, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. L. Lumley, Mr. John Hensor, Mrs. Murray and child, Mr. Rayner.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. James Henderson, Mr. W. Snackner, Mr. R. A. Oldham.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. J. Gall and child, Mr. Trotter, Mr. A. Liebenshutz, Mr. Finckh, Mr. Frae-hma, Mr. T. Benso, Mr. E. Schiller, Mr. Lennox, Mr. S. Moran, Mr. Macini.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Verner and child, Mr. Gha-Lancaster, Mr. De Lacy T. Boulton, Mrs. Fryer, Rev. Lea. Tucke, Rev. E. Jenkins Bowen.

For Suez: Messrs. Greenfield, F. Douglas, H. de L'et, and E. de Little.

For Aden: Lieut. S. W. Lincoln, Lieut. W. J. Peyt n.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the **BRITISH INDIA** Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Quetta*, sailed from London, April 2.

For Colombo: Mr. F. Shaw, Mrs. A. Doran.

For Malta: Mr. A. McWherter.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. J. Piercy, Mr. Ferra l, Mr. Sheik Moosane, Mr. Frank.

Per s.s. *Merkara*, to sail from London, April 7.

For Townsville: Mr. F. J. Fitzgerald.

Per s.s. *Canara*, to sail from London, April 9.

For Karachi: Mrs. Mackenzie.

For Bombay: Mr. A. G. Charleton Newbold, Mr. G. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Cressy.

For Busreh: Mr. H. G. Hanslow.

Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, April 16.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Campbell and infant.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, April 30.

For Madras: Rev. W. Skinner.

Per s.s. *Ethiopia*, to sail from London, May 2.

For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. Rockford Smith.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, May 28.

For Colombo: Mr. E. Booth.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed March 10.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mrs. Butler and five children, Mr. Stewart, Master Newett (2).

From Colombo.

For London: Mrs. Porter, three children, and nurse, Mr. Keyt, Mrs. Glenny and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, three children, and nurse, Mrs. and Miss Edley, Mr. Felix Brown.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, sailed March 5.

From Port Said.

For Liverpool: Mr. Agostini, Mr. Assnti, Mr. Blum, Mr. Boitard, Mr. Bassi, Mr. Brassanovich, Mr. Radich, Mr. Baricuich, Mr. Verdini, Mr. M. Manoli, Mr. F. Manoli, Mr. Leitch, Mr. Antambri, Mr. Scotto, Mr. Munsen, Mr. Dempster.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, sailed March 14.

From Bombay.

For Liverpool: Lieut. Col. Warl, Mrs. Ward, two children, and ayah, Mr. A. Schier nberg, Mr. A. C. Crumpton, Mrs. Walters, Mr. Fricker, Mr. J. Fricker.

Per *Clan Macarthur*, to sail April 5.

From Live pool.

For Bombay: Mrs. Allan Russell and Mr. White, Mr. Cohen, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. J. R. Jones, Mr. J. sept Le.

For Perim: Capt. Duncan.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail April 12.

From Liverpool.

For Calcutta: Mrs. J. ddah, Mrs. Loda's ayah.

For Madras: D. Hadden, Mrs. Hadden.

For Colombo: Mrs. M. Hav.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail April 26.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mr. L. J. Overs, Mrs. Overs.

The Budget was issued in the form of a minute by the Finance Minister, Sir A. Colvin, on the 14th ult. The surplus for the current year will, it is estimated, amount to £319,000.

The Budget has, on the whole, been favourably received, but general regret is expressed that the settlement of the Licence Tax question has again been postponed.

The Viceroy and Lady Ripon have completed their visit to Puttiala and are proceeding direct to Simla for the season.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been very enthusiastically received at Jeypore.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 97½ to 97¾ | |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 100½ to 101 | |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — | |
| Ten years .. | — | |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 107 | |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up Rs. | Cash Rates Rs. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| INDIAN BANKS | | |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 763½ |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 850 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 630 |
| Agra .. | 1,000 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28 | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12½ | 82 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 805 |
| Frere .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 385 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,000 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,000 | 340 |
| Bellar .. | 1,000 | 560 |
| Rerar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 585 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | — |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,300 |
| Dholera Ginning .. | 300 | 195 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,600 |
| French .. | 500 | 610 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 560 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 400 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 200 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 610 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 870 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 134 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 500 | 520 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 705 |
| Bhownuggur Mills .. | 100 | 38 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 1085 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 720 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 1,000 | 825 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 460 |
| Hindustan .. | 7,000 | 1,990 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Khandesh .. | 1,000 | 940 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,375 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 255 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 1000 |
| Oriental .. | 625 | 695 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 250 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,540 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 780 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 21-12-1 | — |
| Do. New £1 Shares .. | 106-15-5 | 352 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 110 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. | 100 | 107 |
| Born'ay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 5,000 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300 | 320 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,365 |
| Treacher and Co. .. | 500 | 1,285 |
| Thacker and Co. .. | 100 | 1280 |

CALCUTTA.—March 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| % Promissory Notes .. | Rs 98 0 to — | |
| 4½ of 1870 (1885) .. | 98 0 to — | |
| 4½ of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | — | |
| 4½ of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 100 4 to — | |
| 4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 100 4 to — | |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off | |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 0 to — | |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8 to — | |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 101 0 to — | |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 102 0 to — | |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) .. | 107 0 to — | |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) .. | 107 12 to — | |
| 5 of 1873 (1893) .. | 101 0 to 102 0 | |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra .. | £10 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings .. | 100 | 121 to 122 |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 180 to — |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 128 to — |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 832 to 835 |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Delhi and London .. | £25 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Mussorie .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| National of India .. | £12½ | 85 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 300 | 53 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 33 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 100 | 27 to 28 |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | £10 | 164 to 81 |
| Barnagore Jute .. | £10 | 80 to 81 |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 1410 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | £100 | 1124 to 1234 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 100 | 94 to 95 |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 | 350 to — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 53 to — |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 80 | 90 to 91 |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 100 | 120 to — |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 100 | 140 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 | 75 to 80 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 | 120 to 122 |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 | 107 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 | 101 to — |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | £20 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway .. | £20 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 250 | 210 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 42 to — |
| Goosery Cotton Mills .. | 200 | 210 to — |
| Gouripore .. Hotel .. | 100 | 80 to 81 |
| Great Eastern .. Hotel .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Howrah Docking .. | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 | 77 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1650 to — |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills .. | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 100 | 107 to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nasmith's Patent Press .. | 100 | 86 to — |
| Nanthpore Indigo .. | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerhoom Coal .. | 100 | 88 to 90 |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | £10 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistpore Press .. | 100 | 83 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. | 100 | 67 to — |
| Riverside Press .. | 30 | 68 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | 100 | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. | — | 280 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | 51 to — |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 | 83 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 | 112 to 113 |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amluckie .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam .. | £20 | 510 to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 90 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 45 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | 35 to 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 200 | 200 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Borell (Assam) .. | £10 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Burkhola (Cachar) .. | 100 | 66 to 67 |
| Central Cachar .. | 200 | 140 to 142 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 45 to 50 |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 103 to — |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 | 25 to 35 |
| Cutecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Debur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 90 | 45 to 46 |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 | 98 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 | 62 to 62 |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 48 to 49 |
| Giele (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 79 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 | 71 to — |
| Hoolmarie (Assam) .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Holungorie (Assam) .. | 100 | 75 to — |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellalpure (Cachar) .. | 250 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kalacheria (Cachar) .. | 100 | 61 to — |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 | par. |
| Kornafull (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 35 to — |
| Kunseung and Darjiling .. | 250 | 145 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Kurseung and Terai .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 212 to — |
| Laktopora (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Lowview (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 77 to 78 |
| Looah .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Lower Assam .. | £7½ | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | £10 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 40 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 30 to — |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 | 80 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | £10 | 100 to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. | 200 | 73 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 125 | — to — |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling) .. | 200 | 50 to — |
| New Ghola (Cachar) .. | £10 | 120 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. | 30 | — to — |
| Nukwanpore (Cachar) .. | 200 | 63 to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) .. | 85 | 95 to — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 15 to — |
| Puttaree (Sylhet) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. | 56 | par. |
| Seemah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah .. | 100 | 105 to — |
| Singel (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 86 to — |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 97 to — |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 74 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 121 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. | 95 | 114 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. | 200 | 180 to — |
| Upper Assam .. | £10 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—March 10.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Four per cents .. | 1½ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. | 3½ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 3½ to 3 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1895) .. | ½ to ½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand .. | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. .. | 1s. 7 21-32d. | — | — |
| Do. 3 mo. sight .. | 1s. 7 27-32d. | 1s. 7 27-32d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. .. | 1s. 7 31-32d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo sight .. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo sight .. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |

LONDON.—April 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. | 101½ to 102 |
| Do. October 10, 1888 .. | 101½ to 102½ |
| 4 India Encased Paper .. | 78½ to 79½ |
| 4½ Do. do. 1885 .. | — to — |
| 4½ Do. do. 1883 .. | 81½ to 81½ |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Feb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. | — to — |
| 4½ Do. .. | 101 to 103 |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 .. | 103 to 105 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. .. | 101 to 103 |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government .. | 101 to 103 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 100 | 108 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. | 100 | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. | 100 | 103 to 105 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. .. | 100 | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 146 to 148 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 150 to 152 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 .. | — | 24½ to 25 |
| Do. Ann. B & per ann. (less 1½) .. | — | 23½ to 24 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½ .. | — | 132 to 134 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. .. | all | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 100 | 117 to 119 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 100 | 111 to 113 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 123 to 125 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | — | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. .. | 25 | 18 to 18½ |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern .. | 10½ | 10½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. | 100 | — to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. | 100 | 101 to 104 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference .. | 10 | 13½ to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austria, & China .. | 10 | 11½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 .. | 100 | 107 to 110 |
| Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 .. | — | 101 to 104 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 .. | — | 102 to 105 |
| Indo-European .. | 25 | 30½ to 31½ |

BANKS

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| Agra | 10 | 9½ to 10½ |
| Delhi and London | 2½ | — to — |
| Chartered of India, A., and C | all | 23 to 24 |
| Chartered Mer. of I., L and C. | 25 | 18 to 19 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28½ | 50 to 52 |
| Oriental Corporation | 25 | 7 to 9 |

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev., &c., 30 mos., Jan. 5, '82.
Adworth, H. A., Po. Cov., Salt Dpt., Bo., 12m., Oct. 12, '83.
Adams, G., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.
Adams, J. B. D., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 4, '83.
Addis, D. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., 20 m., Apr. 1, '83.
Alexander, R. D., B. C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 19 mos., Sept. 12, '82.
Allen, T. T., Ben. Cov. Ben. Judicial, 12 mos., Dec. 3, '83.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Apr. 21, '83.
Austen, H. G., Andamans Com., 17 months.
Aves, W. E. C., Indian Marine, 12 mos.
Baber, E. L. M., Madras Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 18, '84.
Baddock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. Gn., 13ms., Jan. 9, '84.
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 24 months, May 9, 1883.
Bainbridge, A. J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Jud., 24m., Sept. 29, '82.
Bass, J. K., Bengal Com., 12 mos., Nov. 12, 1883.
Barber, R. F., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., Jan. 30, '84.
Beardon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 4, '83.
Becher, A. K., Mysore, P.W.D., 12 months, April 16, '83.
Beck, H., Punjab Police.
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 15½ mos., June 12, '83.
Betham, J. A., Postal Department, 15 mos., Mar. 23, '83.
Beveridge, H. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Jud., 17 mos., April 10, '83.
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '84.
Black, D., Bomb. y Dockyard, 18 months, April 21, 1883.
Blaythwayt, C. G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24m., Jan. 26, '83.
Bourdillon, J. A., Ben. Cov., 18 months, May 4, 1883.
Boyd, Surg. H. W. B., Bo. C. v., Bo. Med., 12 mos., Oct. 8, '83.
Butts, H. H., Oudh Com., 4 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 18 mos., May 10, '83.
Pradshaw, J., Mad. Educ., 26 m., Jan. 22, '82.
Braham, F. E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 17 mos., May 15, '83.
Brett, C. M. W. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 19m., April 6, '83.
Briggs, J., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '83.
Bristow, G., State Railways, 12 mos., May 1, '83.
Broad, F. D., Burma Com., 12 mos., Nov. 18, 1883.
Browning, C. A. K., C. Provinces Edcl., 16m., M. 23, '83.
Buckle, H. Burma Com., 17 mos., May 17, '83.
Cadiz, T. R. G., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '82.
Campbell, J. G., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '83.
Campbell, F. D., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '83.
Candy, R. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 15m., Oct. '83.
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 15 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.
Carmichael, D. F., Mad. Com., 15 months.
Carson, H., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Oct. 5, '83.
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19m., Apr. 10, '83.
Carwell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 24 months, Aug. 22, 1882.
Casey, J. P., Indian Marine, 9 mos., June 22, '83.
Chambers, C., Colaba Observatory, 18 mos., May 15, '83.
Charles, G. G., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '83.
Chisholm, R. F., Madras P.W.D., 18 months, April 27, '83.
Cleburne, J. N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 30, '83.
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P. Police, 9 mos., May 20, '83.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Collings, A., P.W.D.
Colvin, B. W. C. S. I., Bl. Cov., M. Bd. R., N.W.P., 13m., M. 15, '83.
Constable, E. T., Burma Educational, 6 mos., Nov. 16, '83.
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 30 mos., April 12, '82.
Cormish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 28, 1882.
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 23, '83.
Cresswell, P. H., P.W.D., 12 mos.
Crooke, W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 21m., Mar. 15, '83.
Cumine, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 21m., Nov. 1, '83.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 30 mos., May 7, '82.
Daukes, F. C., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. H. Dt., 30 m., Feb. 1, '83.
Davis, F. W., State Rail, 24 m., June 5, '82.
Davidson, J. J., Rail Dept., 9½ mos., Nov. 16, '83.
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 10, 1883.
Davies, H. N., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 8, 1883.
De Winton, W. B., Mad. P.W.D., 18 m.
De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 19, '83.
Dey, G. C., Pen. (ov. Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Nov. 9, '83.
Dickson, Dr. W. P., Punjab Gails, 18 months, May 1, '83.
Dodsworth, G. W., P.W.D., Central Prov. 12m., Sep. 5, '83.
Donovan, C. (Bl. C. v.), Assam Com., 24 m., June 16, '82.
Drake, R., Opium Dept., 30 mos., March 17, 1882.
Drew, W. W., Ben. Cov. Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Feb. 7, '84.
Drury, G. M., Bengal Railways, 18 mos., April 7, '83.
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.
Ebdon, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 17, '82.
Ellis, R. H. M., Bengal Forests, 24 months, May 22, '83.
Ferguson, J. D., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mos., April 5, '83.
Festmantel, Dr. O., Gt. Palaeontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.
Finucane, M. (Ben. Cov.) (Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., M. 27, '83.
Flynn, W. J., India Railways, 6 mos., Oct. 4, '83.
Foord, A. M., P.W.D., Mad., 12 mos., Oct. 21, '83.
Fortey, H., Madras Educ., 27 months, May 12, '82.
Forsyth, J. H. P., N. W. P., 13 months, Feb. 23, 1883.
Foster, W. S., Madras Cov. Revenue, 24 mos., Apr. 2, '82.
Forman, W. S., Bo. Cov., Judicial, 15 mos., July 1, '83.
Fowler, J. T., Mad. Educ., 18 mos., June 7, 1883.
Framji, J. D., Bombay Customs, 15 months, April 13, '83.
Frizelle, J. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mos., April 6, '83.
Fry, T. B., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., April 13, '83.
Fuchs, E., Bengal Forests, 18 months, May 15, 1883.
Garbett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, '83.
Garrett, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., April 11, '83.
Garstin, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Gibson, F. E. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. R. and G., 18m., Jan. 12, 1883.
Giles, E., Bo. Educational, 18 months, May 4, 1883.
Giles, F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 13 m., Oct. 15, '83.
Goodridge, J. P. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 15 mos., April 18, '83.
Gordon, H. P., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos.
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 16 mos., Aug. 4, 1883.
Gough, G., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 26, '82.
Gouldsbury, C. E., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Oct. 28, '83.
Gour Adher Singh, C. P. Com., 24 months, Aug. 15, 1882.
Greer, W. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 25, '83.
Griffin, Sir Lepel K. C. S. I. (Bl. Cov.), R. C. I., 18m., April 6, '83.
Griff, J., Madras Cov. Revenue, 24 mos., April 25, 1883.
Guise, R. F., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Nov. 13, 1883.
Gunn, W. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., May 12, '83.

Hacket, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 20, '82.
Hallam, E. H., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 14, 1882.
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '81.
Hamilton, E. H., Cent. Prov. Police, 15½ mos., May 1, '83.
Hamilton, T. S. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. & G., 14m., April 7, '83.
Hannington, I. C., Mad. Cov., Res. Trav., 15ms., May 11, '83.
Harrington, H. S., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 18, '82.
Harrison, J. H. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. R. & G., 19m., Apr. 7, '83.
Hawkins, C. R. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 16ms., Mar. 28, '83.
Henderson, G. R., Bombay M. B., 15 mos., April 13, '83.
Henvey, F. (Bengal Com.), Com. Berar, 18 mos., Mar. 2, '83.
Hewett, Lieut. J. B., Bombay Marine, 30 m., May 26, '82.
Hill, S. A., N.W.P. Educ., 17 mos., May 20, '83.
Hill, T. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 23, '83.
Hoernle, O., P. W. D., Bengal, 12 mos., Oct. 10, '83.
Hogg, T. R., Ben. Cov. Postal Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 22, '84.
Hogan, H., Qrmr-Genl's Dept., 30 m., from May, '82.
Horsle, W. D. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Jan. 6, '83.
Hullah, A., Tel. Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Humfress, G., P.W.D. Bengal, 12 mos., Feb. 16, '84.
Imrie, C. W. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.
Ingils, W. A., P.W.D. Bengal, 9 mos., Feb. 25, '84.
Irwin, G. R., Ben. Cov. Oudh Com., 6 mos., Nov. 23, '83.
Irwin, A. M. B., Bn. C. v. Burma Com., 6 mos., Feb. 1, '84.
Jackson, A. M., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., Nov. 1, '82.
Jacob, S., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. Fin. Dpt., 20m., Feb. 23, '83.
Jacob, H. E. (Bo. Cov.), Coltr. of Bombay, 11m., Feb. 9, '83.
Jamieson, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Mar. 23, '83.
Jeffery, J. E. B. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 14, '82.
Johnston, J., Bengal Forests, 13 months, April 20, '83.
Johnston, J. L. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Jud., 19 mos., April 14, '83.
Johnston, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 11 mos., May 30, '83.
Jones, D. P., Indian Marine, 6 mos., Nov. 22, 1883.
Joseph, H. G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.
Kelly, F. A. L., Punjab Police, 19 mos., Mar. 16, '83.
Keene, H. G. H., financial Dept., 5 mos., Feb. 23, '84.
Kennedy, R. G., P.W.D., 18 months, April 13, 1883.
Kibble, J. N.W.P., Educ., 9 mos., Feb. 18, '84.
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 18 mos., April 20, '83.
Lamb, G. F., P. W. D., 12 mos., Nov. 9, 1883.
Large, P. T. S., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Larken, A. L. P. (Bo. Cov.), 39 mos., July 10, '81.
Larkins, A. B., Tele. Dept., 2 mos., June 21, 1883.
Lea, R., Assam Com., 18 months, April 7, 1883.
Leitner, Dr. G. W., Punjab Education, 24 m., Oct. 1, '82.
Lepage, H. L., Survey Dept., 12 mos., July 24, 1883.
Leckie, M. C., Bombay Sult., 18 months, May 29, '83.
Leigh, Capt. H., Punjab Commr., 1 mos., Feb. 27, '81.
Leyen, L. W., N.W. Prov., Rev. and Gen., 4 m., Mar. 7, '84.
Livesay, G. H. P., Assam Police, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '83.
Lloyd, E. T., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. Gen., 6 mos., Jan. 20, '84.
Lobb, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 20, '82.
Locke, H. H., Ben. Educational, 24 m., May 20, '82.
Longhurst, C., Bengal Stationery, 20 mos., Mar. 21, '83.
Long, G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 1 m., May 1, '83.
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 16 mos., Mar. 13, '83.
Lutman-Johnson, R. C., Assam Com., 24 ms., May 22, '83.
Lydecker, R., Geological Survey, 20 m., Mar. 2, '82.
Mackay, D. L. M., Ben. Cov.
Mackenzie, E., Bo. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 11, '83.
Marsh, H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 33 m., March 2, '82.
Marindin, C. R. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & G., 20m., Mar. 24, '83.
Mainwaring, H., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., July 1, '83.
Man, M. H., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., July 1, '83.
Mang'es, A. C., Ben. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.
Manson, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 8 m., Feb. 23, '84.
Marden, F. J., Ben. Jud., 6 mos., May 16, '83.
Martin, W. T., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 11, '83.
Martin, J. A., Bengal Educ., 12 mos., Dec. 12, 1881.
Mathew, G. F., Nizam's Railway, 17 mos., May 15, '83.
Meiklejohn, Dr. R. M., Assam Med., 12 mos., Sept. 7, '83.
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Department, 20m., M. 15, '83.
Melville, M. (Bo. Cov.), Judge, High Court, Bombay.
Mir Mahomed Hossein, N.W.P. Educ., 24m., April 10, '82.
McCallman, Surg. H., Bo. Medical, 6 mos., Sept. 28, '83.
McCarthy, S. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Jud., 18 mos., Aug. 27, '83.
McGill, J., Survey Dpt., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.
McGuire, T., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 20, '83.
McIvor, L. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. Rev. and Gen., 18½ mos.
McIvor, L. J., B. C., Political Dept., 15 ms., May 18, '83.
McLoughlin, J., Postal, 10 mos.
McNair, W. W.
McWatters, G., Mad. Cov., Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 10, 1882.
McWilliam, Ben. Cov. Assam Com., 32 m., Mar. 1, '82.
Moberly, H., Mad. Cov.
Monro, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 11 mos., Nov. 30, '83.
Moore, T. T., Bombay Judicial, 44 months, Oct. 9, '80.
Moore, P. W., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 3, '82.
Moore, C. C., Provs. Forests, 18 mos., May 26, '83.
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 10 mos., April 25, 1883.
Muir, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 20m., Mar. 1, '82.
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 m., Sept. 24, '82.
Nightingale, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., June 12, '83.
O'Callaghan, F. L., C. I. E., State Rails, 15 mos., July 3, '83.
O'Kelly, H. M., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 11, '83.
Ovens, J. L., Tel. Dept., 24 m., May 28, '82.
Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 27 months, Dec. 1, 1882.
Paget-Jones, R. D., Indian Mar.
Parker, G. G., A. W. P., Police, 19 months, Dec. 4, 1882.
Pawsey, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 16, '83.
Pechell, E. D., Telegraph Dept., 15 months, April 14, '83.
Pellew, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.
Pennington, H. F. D. (Ben. Cov.), Oudh Com., 18m., April, '83.
Petre, F. L., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.
Phillips, H., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.
Piercy, W. T., Finl. Dept., 12 months.
Plowden, W. C., Ben. Cov.
Pogson, C. A., Bombay Salt, 18 months, Jan. 12, 1883.
Poller, J., Bo. Cov., Sind Com., 13 mos., July 17, 1883.
Price, P. L. A., Punjab P.W.D., 24 months, Nov. 24, '82.
Proctor Sims, R., 24 mos.
Pratt, W. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 13 mos., Sep. 4, 1883.
Quinn, C. C., Ben. Cov. Rev. and Gen. 8 m., Feb. 21, '84.
Ramsay, J., Ben. P.W.D., 12 months, June 19, 1883.
Ramsay, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. and G., 18m., April 7, '83.
Rampini, R. F. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Jud., 16 m., April 20, '83.
Ralph, J., Bengal Pilot, 18 months, April 7, 1883.
Rawlins, J. P., Pun. Police, 18 mos., April 18, '83.
Reid, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Jud., 13½ m., Oct. 27, '83.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 18 months, May 11, '83.
Ritchie, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 25, '84.
Rivaz, C. M., Ben. Cov. Punjab Poll., 9 mos., Feb. 29, 1884.

Rivett-Carnac, C. J., Financial Dpt., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '83.
Rivett-Carnac, L. D. G.
Roberts, C. H., Jhansi Com., 12 mos., Jun. 5, '83.
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 18 months, Jan. 25, 1883.
Ross, H. T., Madras Police, 12 mos., 1883.
Rutherford, J. M., Railway Dept., 9 mos., Feb. 1, 1884.
Runesby, R. W., Punjab Secretariat, 12 mos., Jan. 21, '84.
Sanderson, G. P., Sup. Dacca Kheddahs, 12 ms., July 1, '82.
Sandys, W. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 m., Apr. 7, '82.
Sandford, J. D. (Bl. Cov.), Mysore Judicial, 15m., Dec. 15, '82.
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Shadbolt, E. J., Cen. Ind. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 14, 1883.
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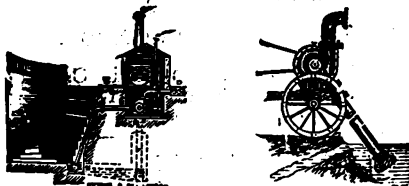
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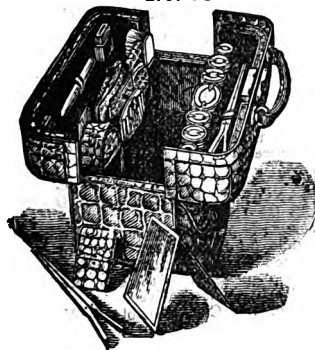


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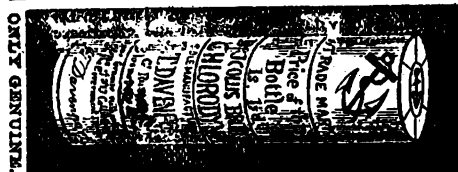
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55a. The Committee may, with the sanction of a resolution of the Society in General Meeting out of the profits carry over to a separate account to be called "The Deferred Bonus Account," or such other name as the Committee shall think fit, any sum they may think proper to be allotted to the Shareholders in proportion to their shares, and to be payable upon such contingency or contingencies either separately affecting the respective shareholders (as e.g., the respective deaths of the existing shareholders at the date of the Resolution), or otherwise as shall, by the Resolution, be determined, and so that the several parts of the fund so carried over shall, so long as the same remain unpaid, bear interest at such rate as may be determined.

55. To be altered by adding at the end the words "This clause is to apply to the interest credited on any part of the 'Deferred Bonus Fund' but is not to apply to any part of the Fund itself."

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BY
CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,
Royal Horse Guards.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, March 27; Madras and Allahabad, March 26; Calcutta, March 25.

We trust it may now at length be said that the wounds caused by the wretched Ilbert Bill controversy—wounds that threatened to cut deep into the best life of India—are in a fair way of being healed. The *Hindoo Patriot*, the leading organ of Native public opinion, has the following kindly paragraph on Mr. Roper Lethbridge's candidature at Whitby:—

"We heartily welcome the intelligence that Mr. Roper Lethbridge stands a good chance of being elected M.P. for Whitby. In the heat of the Ilbert Bill controversy some of our best friends were ranged against us, and Mr. Roper Lethbridge was one of them, but as far as we know he is a sincere friend of this country, and now that that unhappy controversy is over, he will, we make no doubt, prove the same zealous champion of India that he was before. If he gets into Parliament we feel convinced that he will raise his voice on behalf of the dumb millions of this country. We, therefore, wish his candidature every success."

The excitement produced in India by the Russian Annexation of Merv is distinctly on the increase. Here at home John Bull has "gone to fat," as Bismarck pleasantly observes of us under the Gladstonian regime. But in India, both to Englishmen and to Indians, things still appear as they really exist, and not as seen through the hazy medium of two columns of Gladstonian verbosity; and the result is, that the *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta:—"The Russian occupation of Merv is said to be the common topic of discussion in all the bazaars of Afghanistan and Upper India."

The most important political event in India during the past week has been the publication of the Maharajah of Darbhanga's Minute of Dissent, from the report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We deal with this subject in our leading columns.

The lack of rain in Northern India is already becoming serious. Science and experience alike teach us that the dread visitation of famine comes upon us in India as inexorably as the *maxima* and *minima* of the sun spots. But every true friend of India, in praying to be delivered from this scourge, will especially pray that it may not come whilst we have such a paralytic administration as the present.

DR. BANKS and Captain Fergusson have been distinguishing themselves by breaking the law in Bombay; and Sir James Fergusson seems to have made a mistake in treating the former too severely, and the latter (his own nephew) too leniently. The matter is one to be regretted from every point of view.

We have to thank Messrs. Thacker and Co., of 87, Newgate-street, for a copy of "Indian Lyrics," by Mr. W. Trego Webb, of the Bengal Education Service. A casual glance through the pages of this dainty little volume reveals beauties of diction and (we believe it may justly be said) true poetical inspiration of so high an order that we feel Mr. Webb's "Lyrics" cannot be dismissed in an off-hand notice. We propose to attempt a careful examination of these poems of Indian life in an early issue.

Once more has the march of events signally avenged Lord Beaconsfield of his cruel traducers. A telegram from Nicosia, dated Friday last, gives the actual figures of the revenue and expenditure of Cyprus—the sanitarium of our Egyptian forces and Mr. Gladstone's "pestilential hole." The telegram runs as follows:—"It is officially announced that the revenue of Cyprus

for the year ending March 31 last was £80,000 in excess of the actual expenditure." May we not hope that this telegram, taken in connection with all the other events of the past four years in Egypt, in Ireland, and in every other part of the world, will induce some at least of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues to don the primrose next Saturday?

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta that the Native press has at length formulated the concessions it demands from Lord Ripon; and among these concessions, eight in number, the fifth is, "A Permanent Settlement for all India." That the case for this demand is a strong one is quite sufficiently proved by our "Deccan Ryots' Relief Acts," and our "Jhansi Ryots' Relief Act," forced upon us by the sheer desperation of the peasantry in those parts of India where there is no Permanent Settlement.

It is, however, rather amusing to observe that, while these demands are being formally urged in India, the Raja Rampal Singh and the other disciples of Mr. Seymour Keay (or is it Mr. Foggo?) in England are meeting to "support Lord Ripon" in his attacks on the Permanent Settlement of Bengal.

Two meetings of these enterprising young gentlemen were advertised for last week. We have not been able to discover in the London press any further reports of those meetings than the advertisements convening them. If any of our readers meet with any reports, we should be glad to be referred to them.

In the London correspondence of a provincial Radical journal, a correspondent has discovered the following interesting reference to one of these meetings:—

"Professor Max Müller is more satisfied with the Ilbert Bill than one would have thought. The learned philologist should have been present at the Indian meeting last Friday, but he was unable. He wrote, however, that he was 'particularly anxious' to congratulate the meeting and 'all true friends of India, to whatever party they may belong, on the great triumph' they have obtained. He added:—'Every great triumph is mixed up with some small disappointments, but these can be corrected by-and-by. The essential point is that the fundamental principle on which the proclamation of the Empress of India rests has been maintained against all quibblings, that the honour of England is saved, and the Imperial word has been kept sacred. Do not trust to party, but trust to the great heart of England, or if that sounds too poetical, trust to the good sense of the English people.'"

As Lord Ripon's policy in India has got to be regarded as generally an anti-English one, Professor Max Müller is naturally found among its supporters. That the Professor's long residence among us has opened his eyes to our many national failings, we have had many opportunities of learning. Whether it be to sneer at the Orientalism of the University which has employed him, or to gird at the niggardliness of a Government from which he has received lavish subventions, Professor Müller is ever ready to prove that gratitude is properly subordinated, with him, to the stern duties of the high-minded censor. He might, however, perhaps have spared us the delicate sarcasm of contrasting the "great heart of England" with the "good sense of the English people."

A QUADRUPLE marriage has just been celebrated at Ranaghat which has been the scene of great rejoicings in consequence. The four younger brothers of Baboo Surendro Nath Pa Chowdhry, the well-known zemindar, were the happy bridegrooms. Almost every leading native gentleman of Bengal was invited. Among those who came from Calcutta were the Hon. Kristodas Pal, the Hon. Kumar Boycunta Nath Day, Raja Harendra Krishna, Raja Rajendra Mullick, Nawab Abdool Luteef, Baboos Shama Churn Law, Charoo Chunder Mullick, and Kumar Ramendra Krishna, and others. The festivities consisted of *nautches*, *jatras*, &c., and alms, food, and clothes were liberally distributed to the poor, something like Rs.60,000 having been spent altogether.

THE *Indian Statesman*, popularly supposed to be Lord Ripon's

own organ in Calcutta, thus speaks of Mr. Grant Duff at Madras :—

"He is simply eaten up with a sense of his own importance, and of the elevation on which as Governor he stands above all others. His reign happily will soon be over, when India will be relieved of the presence of the very smallest of all the local Governors who have been imposed upon her in the last half-century."

THE Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* is even more severe on this very superior person. Nor is the local press much more kind. The *Madras Mail* denounces in strong language the apathy and unconcern manifested by the Government and the Municipality in the presence of the epidemic of small-pox which is ravaging the city. In the week ending March 7, the deaths numbered 370, which is stated to be the highest total on record in the city. "This," says the *Mail*, "is shocking. And more, it is most discreditable to the Government and condemnatory of the Municipality. The Governor remains in his hermitage at Guindy, and makes no sign; and the Municipality seems to be acting on the assumption that the pestilence will die out of its own accord." The same paper suggests the necessity of convening a meeting of the inhabitants, with as little delay as possible, for the purpose of considering the sanitary condition of the town and devising measures for its improvement.

THE *Pioneer* devotes an article to the consideration of that part of the Financial Statement which deals with the question of railway extension in India. It says that for many months past—in fact, since January of last year—the Government of India has been sending home schemes recommending loans, begging, entreating, and almost menacing, and all in vain. It adds :—

"We shall be violating no official confidence if we state, by way of example, the nature of one of the controversies over which all these precious months have been wasted. The Government of India, it is well known, recommended amongst other schemes, in the beginning of 1883, the construction of about 3,800 miles of railway, which it declared to be indispensable for protective or other purposes. Amongst these lines was one from Bhopal to Jhansi and thence to Gwalior (for Agra) and Cawnpore. Another was the much discussed project which is to bring Calcutta into immediate connection with the cornfields of the Central Provinces, and thus, when the entire project is completed, with the southern and western parts of the Empire. Will it be believed that it occurred to the Secretary of State, or to the able Secretary who performs his functions in matters of railway controversy, to resist the suggested undertakings on the ground that the projected lines were not likely to be of use in time of famine, and could not be regarded as 'protective' in the sense in which that word was used by the Famine Commissioners, when they urged the construction of another 10,000 miles as essential to secure immunity from the effects of famine."

WE are glad to observe, in the *Times of India*, that it is stated that the proceedings of Syed Abdul Hak Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C.I.E., who has lately returned from England after negotiating the Hyderabad-Chanda Railway scheme, have, after being subjected to the most careful scrutiny, been ratified and fully confirmed, as the present Government is confident that the scheme will prove beneficial to the State. The agent of the railway company has started three survey parties, and work has been commenced. The Government of India have entrusted the company with the survey of the connecting line from the frontier to the Nizam's territories to Bezpada in British territory. In recognition of the special services rendered by Sirdar Diler Jung in successfully carrying out this important and intricate project, His Highness has been graciously pleased on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, the Nawab Salar Jung, to raise him to the dignity of Doulah and a Theen Hazari Mansab, with the usual honours and following of troops attendant on the title which has been conferred on him. The Sirdar Diler Jung will, in future, be known as Sirdar Diler-ud-Doulah Bahadur.

THE *Statesman*, however, rages as furiously as ever over the whole course of Haiderabad politics. This is the amiable reception our contemporary affords to the above paragraph :—

"We have been prepared for this intelligence from the time we heard of Abdul Huq's arrival at Hyderabad. For

this worthy brought with him from London a large sum of promotion money, and he has made a good use of it. It will be remembered that when the *Statesman* began to expose the state of matters at Hyderabad in the presence of the accused parties themselves here in Calcutta, it was affirmed that it had been 'bribed' to make these charges. At the very time this calumny was being propagated, the Government was itself seeking proof of Abdul Huq's corruption in the business, and was offering, through Mr. J. Lambert, of the detective police force, a large sum of money for certain papers that have come into the *Statesman's* hands. These papers show not merely this man's corruption, but that of every one connected with the scheme at its inception in October, 1881. Mr. Lambert offered on behalf of the Government of India a large sum of money for the 'papers' now in possession of this office. It is a matter of distress to us, we confess, that there seems to be almost no hope of rescuing the young Nizam from the ruin in which the corruption by which he is surrounded, threatens to overwhelm him. Instead of being bribed to make these disclosures, it is the statement of a fact that this journal has had to pay heavily for the means of unravelling the story. The information was not sought by us; it came to us unsolicited, and as the Government was attempting to buy it, we had to outbid it. We might, we think, have expected from our contemporaries another course than that which they have seen fit to follow. It is not for us, however, to dictate to them what they should do. We shall lay the whole story before the world as clearly as we can, and shall have then done all that is in our power to do, to save the young Prince.

AND again, elsewhere :—

"Is Lord Ripon, we ask again, blind that he cannot see what all this means? The very same civilian officials who have been steadily refusing 'concessions' of any kind to the great railway companies of the country—although they have offered terms of the utmost advantage to the public to be allowed to extend their lines—conspire to force this line upon the Nizam's ministry, and throw every consideration of economy and of common honesty to the winds, that they may carry their point. It is cause of astonishment to us that our contemporaries do not join us in the demand that Lord Ripon should arrest the scheme instantly. What possible answer is there to this disclosure—that while refusing to give a guarantee or concession of any kind to the railway companies in British India—we force the Nizam's ministers by positive threatenings to give a guarantee and concessions of the most onerous order, to a scheme got up by Indian officials for the sake of the enormous amount of promotion money, and the heap of highly-paid sinecure appointments connected therewith? Instead of the terms in which we have spoken of the scheme being temperate, they are not half severe enough to characterise it aright. We refuse to make the very slightest 'concessions' ourselves, while we compel the young Nizam to submit to a scheme of wholesale plunder, by which a lot of retired civilian officials are to be provided with salaries in England from the Hyderabad treasury. All India is watching the progress of this quarrel, while many of our contemporaries—slow to recognise the true character of the scheme—are unfortunately lending their influence to propagate the belief that it is a wise and honest arrangement, and that the Government should insist upon the young Nizam sanctioning what a part of his council gave their *quasi* assent to, under Residential threatenings. That the scheme will never be carried through is certain, and it will wreck Lord Ripon's reputation hopelessly if he does not dissociate his Government from it absolutely, now that its true nature has been disclosed to the world. We are in no anxiety about it, for we know that we have made its execution impossible."

THE *Hindoo Patriot*, discussing the Budget, says :—

"We still adhere to our opinion own that the Government has made a wanton sacrifice of revenue by remitting the import duties, and reducing the salt duties. The Government, we fear, feels the loss in every department, and we should not be surprised if it should in the course of the next five years be driven to the necessity of imposing fresh taxation to meet additional calls for expenditure. Already the pinch has come upon the Education Department, and whispers are heard about the imposition of an educational cess. Would this necessity have arisen if Bengal had been allowed to keep its own salt revenue?"

THE *Hindoo Patriot* says :—

"Mr. C. E. Buckland's dream has been realised. The Howrah Town Hall, which was his pet project, and which, without his heroic efforts, we fear, would never have been a reality, has been built and inaugurated. On Saturday last the ceremony of opening it was performed by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor with great grace and good taste, in the midst of a large and influential gathering. The arrangements made by Mr. Grimley, the Magistrate of Howrah, were excellent. It is

noteworthy that one native gentleman, Babu Kadernath Cundu Chowdry, has given Rs. 10,000 for the construction of the Hall."

The Hindoo Patriot says:—

"The Land Law mania seems to have extended to Mysore. A correspondent has sent us a report of a meeting of Inamdars held at Bangalore on Jan. 27 last. Its object was to protest against the new Land Revenue Code, which will come into force on the 1st prox. The Inamdars are holders of lands granted to them free of rent by the previous Maharajas of Mysore, and the new Code proposes to interfere with their rights. The meeting resolved upon a remonstrance against the Bill."

The Englishman gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending March 25:—

"We have had no alteration in the existing state of affairs. Produce of all descriptions is as scarce as before. The only improvement has been in steamer rates, which, owing to a temporary scarcity of ready tonnage, have slightly stiffened. Sailing vessels are still neglected, only four having found employment during the past week. Owing to a number of arrivals, our unfixed tonnage has considerably increased, amounting now to nearly 50,000 tons; which at the present rate of demand will take us about six months to work off."

We take the following on the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co's Market report:—

"Since our last issue there have been a few light falls of rain over some parts of Behar, which have done more harm than good, causing the plant to burn. So far as our advices go, Chuprah has the least favourable prospects, the plant being poor and thin in many places, and not in a condition to stand a long drought. In Tirhoot and Chumparun, considering the short rain fall of last season, and consequent want of moisture, the plant has come up as well as could be expected, but good rain within the next few weeks is necessary to enable them to make a fair season. From Lower Bengal generally the reports are very gloomy. Jessore has had a fall of rain sufficiently heavy to sow upon, but none of the other Zillahs have had any, and the want of it is being severely felt. The October plant is everywhere stunted and backward, and no progress can be made with the spring sowings."

The same firm gives the following on the Calcutta Tea Market:—

"Business in this article is now nearly suspended. The auctions held on the 20th ult., comprised a total of 3,727 packages, almost all of which found buyers. There was no alteration to notice in prices, and the bulk of the tea offered consisted of common and a few medium lots. Any further auction there may be will be of no importance, and virtually the season is closed. Up to date from May 1, 1883, the export is about fifty-seven and a half million pounds. Business in this article is reported to be more brisk in the Melbourne market, and some demand has lately shown itself for American requirements. Reports from the growing districts are generally satisfactory, though the season will not be so early as was once expected. In Assam there has been good rain. Chittagong has also been favoured in this respect, and the Terai and Darjeeling districts have had some showers, though partially distributed, and more moisture is required. Some parts of Cachar have suffered from hail storms, but to no material extent."

The Times of India gives the following obituary for the week ending March 28:—

"Dr. Harvey, Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, Madras Medical College; Major C. Covey, Durham Regiment."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated April 13:—

"The Maharajah of Durbungah's minute of dissent from the report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill was published yesterday. The Maharajah bases his dissent on the broad ground that the Bill will not settle the land law on a firmer, juster, or more satisfactory footing than it now stands on; that it will neither keep the cultivation of the soil in the hands of the substantial peasantry who are able to withstand the vicissitudes of the season, nor tend to promote the accumulation of wealth, the sound growth of credit, and the progress of agricultural improvements; and that it involves great and entirely novel departures from ancient custom and existing law. He finds it difficult to understand the principles on which the Government proposes to change the present law."

He describes the object of the Bill as being 'to deprive one class of vested rights without compensation, and to give those rights to another class.' He says that the Bill has created an amount of ill-feeling and distrust never before excited in India by any project of legislation. He denies that the zemindars are rapacious and unscrupulous; and asks what they have done to deserve the treatment which the Bill would accord them. He then takes up the Bill chapter by chapter, and discusses it at great length, finding fault with almost every detail of it; and concludes by urging that, if any measure be now necessary, it should be conceived in such a spirit and be so framed that, instead of creating future difficulties, it should set the subject at rest for ever—a course which he thinks cannot be effectively adopted unless the Select Committee be empowered to take evidence and be supplied with proper information.

"That the Maharajah of Durbungah's opinion would be decidedly adverse to the Bill was, of course, a foregone conclusion. Although he cannot be described as an impartial witness, still the views of one of the largest landholders in Bengal, and the representative of the entire body of zemindars, must necessarily carry great weight; and the most ardent supporters of the Bill will find it no easy task to meet many of the Maharajah's arguments and objections."

"The long-continued drought and the great heat of the weather are beginning seriously to affect the prospects of the crops in the planting districts. With the exception of two or three light and local showers, there has been no rain in Bengal and Behar since Christmas. In Behar the fierce hot winds are rapidly burning up the indigo crop. A worse district is Chupra, where the indigo will turn out very badly should the present weather continue for a week longer. Things are not quite so bad in the tea and jute districts; but in these, too, rain is much wanted. At Simla, the water supply has fallen so short that work on the new Government offices has been suspended, and 5,000 workmen have been sent to their homes. From all parts of the Bengal Presidency there is a cry for rain."

"The Governor of Bombay has again succeeded in attracting to himself the attention of all India. The facts of the case are briefly these:—Dr. Banks, Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, went out for a day's shooting last January. While stopping for lunch at a place called Sanand, he directed his servant to take his rifle and drive the deer towards Sanand, telling him at the same time to shoot a buck if he had a chance. The servant returned without the rifle and with the marks of a severe beating on his person. His story was that, having killed a buck near a village, he had been assaulted by the villagers, who had taken away the rifle. Dr. Banks went to the village, searched some of the houses, and found the rifle concealed in the roof of one of them. He then ordered his servant to give the villagers a thrashing, and made them pay the man twenty rupees as compensation."

"The matter having come to the ear of Sir James Fergusson, he has made it the subject of a long and verbose Government resolution. The magistrate of the district and the commissioner of the division are severely censured for not treating it as one of more importance, while Dr. Banks is dismissed from his appointment. That Dr. Banks did wrong in taking the law into his own hands is undeniable; but the view of all the European and of the more moderate native journals is that the punishment is out of all proportion to the offence, and that Sir James Fergusson has given one more instance of the capacity for making mountains out of molehills which seems to be so marked a feature of his character. Nor is his position improved by a disclosure made by the *Times of India* to the effect that recently a case of assault on the police by the Governor's nephew and aide-de-camp had been hushed up. There is some dispute as to the facts in the last-mentioned case, but it seems to be clear that Captain Fergusson did assault or obstruct the police in the execution of their duty, and that the matter was allowed to pass on his apologising to the superintendent."

"In the course of the discussions on some recent measures of the present Government, allusion was often made to the appetite for concessions which such measures were likely to arouse among the natives. One newspaper has now formulated its demands, and the writer advises his countrymen persistently to agitate till they obtain them. The concessions required are, first, the election of representative assemblies with a vote on the expenditure; secondly, the gradual extinction of the Covenanted Civil Service; thirdly, the admission of natives to commissions in the native army; fourthly, the abolition of the Public Works Department—all public works to be done by contract; fifthly, a permanent settlement for all India; sixthly, the revenue of each province to be expended in that province; seventhly, the substitution of native Vakeels for English Residents in the native States; and, eighthly, the abolition of the Indian Council."

"I mentioned some months ago that the site of the historical Black Hole of Calcutta had been discovered and excavated. It may be interesting to add that the excavation has now been filled up, and decently paved over; and that a handsome tablet of white marble, bearing a suitable inscription, is about to be placed near the spot."

"The Russian occupation of Merv is said to be the common

topic of discussion in all the bazaars of Afghanistan and Upper India.

"The Indian Government appears to be at last awakening to the grave importance of the latest Russian advance, and to be quietly pushing on a railway towards Quetta. It is reported, too, that a large contract has been given for the storage of grain and fodder at certain posts in the Bolan, and that orders have been issued to repair the buildings at Sibi and Perchoki in order to render them fit for the occupation of troops.

"A less trustworthy rumour is to the effect that negotiations are proceeding with the Ameer for the friendly occupation of Candahar by British troops, and that the Ameer is willing to consent, for a consideration.

"The Anglo-Indian newspapers are all but unanimous in declaring the Central Asian question to be one calling for immediate attention, and in urging that no time should be lost in appointing a Commission to demarcate the northern and western boundaries of Afghanistan. Some go on to advocate the sending of Engineer officers to fortify Herat. Various other measures are also recommended; and there can be no doubt that the incorporation of Merv in the dominions of the Czar has caused very serious anxiety throughout India.

"It is reported that half the city of Mandalay has been burnt down. No particulars of the disaster have yet been received; but it is stated that the fire broke out on the morning of the 2nd inst., and that 1,500 houses were burnt in the course of two hours. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been accidental.

"Cholera and small-pox are still raging in Mandalay, and another of the King's daughters has died of the latter disease.

"Three State prisoners—namely, Sirdar Abdul Rasul Khan, Surteep Noor Mahomed, and his son—having died suddenly one night in prison at Cabul, it is suspected that they were made away with.

"Another engagement has taken place between the Ameer's troops and the Mongols, resulting in much bloodshed and ultimately in the retirement of the former.

"The Ameer is treating for the purchase of a steam plough which was recently exhibited in Calcutta.

"An extensive lead mine has been discovered at Ghorband, near Cabul."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

BURMA AND TONQUIN.*

THE contents of this little book are of a varied and useful character, and recent as well as present events in Annam—especially in its Northern province, Tonquin—will tend to make it interesting to the general reader. Above all, it is remarkable for, perhaps, the shortest and most concise account of Burma which has yet appeared, and the leading points of information on this, our most prosperous Eastern possession—unfortunately so little known to English readers—are given with much care and research. In times like the present, when there is no saying what France may accomplish in the far East, such an account is particularly handy and useful. It would also form a suitable introduction to the study of the "foremost country" for the use of schools, or where the name of Burma is almost entirely unknown.

Some amusement may be gained from the dialogue concerning "How the Frenchman sought to win an Empire in the East;" but even this is interlarded with some interesting historical remarks. The probable effects of French success in Tonquin on British interests in Burma are pointed out with force and clearness; and it must strike the attentive reader that the sooner a British Resident is appointed at Mandalay, the better. General Millot having taken Bac-Ninh, mighty, by some chance of war, one day find himself not very far from Upper Burma; when, should King Theebaw ask him for assistance against rebellious slaves, some very pretty political complications might arise in Eastern Asia; and then China—whose vassal Burma is—might feel inclined to come more to the front than ever. The "Addenda" of this work, among other interesting and useful subjects, contain a sketch of the French in India, thirty-six years ago; forming a valuable historical and statistical record. The frontispiece of the great Burmese bell at Rangoon, is exceedingly well drawn. The original—although the author states to the contrary—we believe to be still on the upper terrace of the Great Pagoda (and strange enough, Colonel Lawne does not mention the fact) was ordered to be cast by King Tharawadi, to celebrate his visit to Rangoon, at the close of 1841. On the whole, we consider this little book worthy of extensive patronage.

* "Burma, the Foremost Country, a Timely Discourse." To which is added "John Bull's Neighbours Squaring Up; Or How the Frenchman Sought to Win an Empire in the East," with Notes on the probable effects "Of French Success in Tonquin on British Interests in Burma." By the Author of "Our Burmese Wars," "Ashé Pyee," &c. London: W. H. Allen, 1884.

TACTICAL TRAINING OF SOLDIERS.*

OUR army is at present suffering from a fever of imitation of the Germans—because they were successful in their last war—just as for years previous we imitated the French in everything. Comparatively small consideration seems to be given to follow and utilise the peculiarities of our own army. The Germans taking their men by conscription can train them very severely during two or three years, for the men are always not far from home, and the country can be much more utilised for military operations than England, where any attempt at deploying troops in fields is met by threats of action for trespass and immediately compensated for with heavy damages. At Aldershot, the Curragh, and in India there is some chance for training troops in the open, but at most of our military stations it is very much a case of asking officers to make bricks without straw. As our soldiers are constantly being drafted abroad, there is hardly any chance of the continuity of instruction that German officers can manage. Still, the British officer will undoubtedly do his best and Lieutenant Craufurd's work will be found very useful. It gives headings and "ideas" for tactical lectures to the men, and for the practical instruction to follow it up. The tactical theories may be generally relied on as safe and correct, and the remarks on fire discipline are especially good. He advises, among other things, that men should always be carefully trained to keep back two or three rounds, only to be used in great emergency—a most valuable principle—but goes on to recommend the trouser pocket for this purpose. Experience will show if this is the best place, but as a rule the trouser pocket is the handiest place to get ammunition from, and men in action are apt to make use of it for rapid loading and firing. Mr. Craufurd is a Guardsman, and in the question of outpost duty he coolly writes of employing an old soldier or two to take temporary charge or mark points. There are some old soldiers to be found in the Guards, but an officer training recruits with an Infantry Depot is generally the only person that could be described as an old soldier, and yet before he has got his men into any training they may, under the present system, be sent out to fight men who have fought in earnest since they were children.

* "Military Training of a Company of Infantry." By Lieutenant Harry Craufurd, Adjutant Grenadier Guards. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., 1884.

ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.*

IN the number for April there is a curious and somewhat instructive article by Capt. M'Taggart, on the "Capacity and Effect of Infantry Fire." The writer shows the absurdity of arming our troops or any troops with an intricate and exact machine as a rifle constituted to make accurate practice at 2,000 yards, and furnished with a wind gauge, unless you can first of all invent some new kind of man without nerves and who does not get out of breath. The arguments based on target practice do not apply to war, and there would be very different results in the Wimbledon competitions if the target could shoot back. We are reminded of a discussion we once heard, when an enthusiastic young Hythe instructor was holding forth on the utter destruction that must inevitably ensue to any troops facing a company of riflemen who could make bullseyes at 600 yards. An old captain present, who had seen a great deal of war, suddenly growled out, "Young man! Do you know what soldiers fire at in action? They fire at the moon, and they don't often hit that, or anything else!"

An article on "Tinkering and Tailoring," by a Colour-Sergeant, will be found very valuable, for he goes into the points that are not easily apparent to the commissioned officer and shows what injury to the army has followed reckless reform in what may be called small matters, yet leading to increased insubordination in the ranks and to substantial grievances to the soldier in the matter of clothing. Articles on the "Feather Bonnet" and on "Colin Mackenzie" will be found not only of great interest to Highland officers, but of historical value. The great battles of Vienna in 1683, when the Turk was driven back, and thenceforth ceased to become a terror to Christendom, form the staple of the article by Colonel Malleon. Mr. Hooper's account of "Pepps as an Official" is as interesting as before. The importance of "Military Ballooning" is well brought out by Mr. T. Hanson Lewis, and the magazine closes with some striking chapters in the novel of "Man Proposes," by Mrs. Phillips.

* "The Army and Navy Magazine," April, 1884. W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place.

Lieutenant Colonel Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed to the Quartermaster General's Department, as Assistant Quartermaster General, and has been posted to the Gwalior district.

A telegram has been received in Madras from the Government of India, ordering the demolition of the fort to be proceeded with, but for the present only one ravatament near the Mysore gate will be dismantled.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW DRUNKENNESS IS PROMOTED IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—Last December I was granted an opportunity of explaining to several representatives of the various temperance organisations in England the evils of the "out still" system in India. On that occasion I pointed out that the policy pursued by Government in relation to the liquor traffic in India was very different to that of the barbarians who, centuries ago, from time to time invaded India and ruled its people with despotic power. Whatever race the conquerors belonged to, they all discouraged the manufacture of intoxicating beverages. The East India Company repeatedly urged upon its officers in India that they should do all in their power to check the vice of drunkenness among the native population, though their action might result in a loss of revenue. These are views not entertained by those who control the affairs of our Indian Empire nowadays.

The Government seem entirely regardless of the degradation into which the native population are falling, so long as the revenues of the State are increased. Twenty years ago it was a rare sight to see a drunken native, but now it is common to see natives of both sexes intoxicated.

Ten years ago the rules relating to the manufacture of spirits were very strict. A limit was fixed by the Government as to the quantity that was to be made. The distilleries were periodically inspected by the magistrate, and a police force was maintained at the distillery to see that more than the proper quantity was not manufactured. All this has been changed. Restrictions have been abolished. The right to manufacture liquor is disposed of by public auction, and open violation of the Excise regulations are permitted to pass unnoticed.

Numerous petitions have been sent in from all classes of society, Europeans as well as natives. Millowners, representing capital to the extent of £3,300,000, have appealed in vain for reform. Tea planters, who have to pay their *employees* in sickness or health, complain most bitterly that since the multiplication of distilleries and the manufacture of liquor without restrictions, it is no unusual thing for them to have large numbers of their hands sick or rather stupefied through drinking the fearful poison the "stills" are allowed to manufacture. I use the word poison advisedly, for the beverage sold from the "stills" contains more fusel oil than alcohol.

The appeals made in India to the Government have been ignored, but I trust this statement of facts will induce those Englishmen in this country who have no desire to see the natives of India civilised off the face of the earth through drunkenness, to take the matter up and afford practical sympathy.

The Good Templars belonging to the Middlesex District Lodge have memorialised the Secretary of State for India on the subject, and in so doing have set an example I hope every other temperance and total abstinence organisation in the United Kingdom will follow.

The letter herewith attached is from Mr. Evans, a Baptist missionary of thirty years' residence in India, and as it bears out my statements, I shall deem it a great favour if you can find room in your valuable columns for its publication. I remain, yours obediently,
F. T. ATKINS,
142, Buckingham Palace-road, April 10, 1884.

"Mission House, Monghyr, March 4, 1884.

"MY DEAR MR. ATKINS,—It will rejoice the hearts of many people in India, both Europeans and natives, to hear that the out still system question is to be taken up in England, and that a memorial is to be presented to the Secretary of State for India on the question.

"I have fought hard against this hydra-headed monster from the beginning, and I succeeded in getting the out stills in the district of Monghyr reduced from 493 to 203. Fancy the change. In Monghyr town, under the old system, we had but one Sudder distillery—and in the whole district only 13—and now, under the out still, we have in the town 8 out stills, and in the district 185. The Government saw that great evil was done, and they have reduced the out stills in the whole of Bengal from 6,284 to 4,419. But this is no real remedy, and I will tell you why; though the number of out stills are less, yet the drinking and distillation is more, for the rent paid for license to sell is more year by year. The existing out stills turn out more drink month by month—as they have no limit, and nothing to pay for spirits distilled. They simply pay monthly rent, ranging in Monghyr from 300 to 1,000 rupees per month per shop.

"There is an Excise rule that the stills should not contain over 10 gallons, but the stills range from 30 to 60 gallons, and no notice is taken of it. According to the rules the quantity to be extracted is (the same as under the old system) 22 gallons of London proof spirits out of one maund (80lb.) of Mowah from which the liquor is made. But now the out stills force out as much 20 and 30 gallons, which, of course, is not alcoholic spirits at all, but fusel oil forced from the refuse

of the Mowah fruit, which is most noxious and very injurious to those who drink it. This stuff is sold at the extraordinarily low price of half an anna, or about three-farthings per quart-bottle, and one bottle is sufficient to produce ordinary intoxication, though it has been proved by the hydrometer that its alcoholic strength is 91.2 below proof. Still it intoxicates, and that is why the people drink it freely; they drink simply to get drunk, and they can now get the luxury for three-farthings, so that, while before, when the native liquor used to be 1s. and 2s. per bottle, it was beyond the reach of the common people, now, being so cheap, all drink—the very beggars can now afford to get drunk, and women and children take fast to the evil habit, so that the flood is advancing day by day and, unless the Government speedily put a stop to it, India will be deluged with drunkenness.

"To give you some idea of the increase in this demoralising trade, take two facts:—

"1st. The revenue from the native Excise in Bengal has increased by 50 lakhs of rupees in five years, since the introduction of the out still system. Fancy £500,000 more spent now than used to be spent by the natives of Bengal for strong drink!

"Yea—and that is only a part—the part paid to Government. We may well add £500,000 more for expenses and profit to the out stillers—so we have now a million of money more spent, chiefly by the poor of Bengal, than used to be squandered for strong drink. Take another fact. I cannot say what is the proportion of spirits distilled and consumed now in various parts of Bengal compared with the old system; but I know the comparison in Monghyr, and I think we may take that as a fair sample of the whole country.

"In Monghyr town, under the old system, the average quantity of native spirits distilled daily, as given me by the officer in charge of the Excise here, was forty-one gallons. But now, under the out still, what think you is the daily average out-turn of native spirits here? Well, it is 1,120 gallons!

"This statement I gave the Excise Commission in evidence the other day, and it is a fact which no one can deny.

"True, the spirits under the old system were stronger in alcoholic power, but not much stronger in intoxicating power. The Excise revenue in Monghyr some twenty years ago was about £10,000; ten years ago it was £20,000; now it is £40,000; while the revenue from native Excise for Bengal has gone up in some five years from £60,000 to over a million sterling! The amount of property, of demoralisation, of misery, and destitution which this has been the means of, no one but God knows, and depend upon it that the day of fearful retribution will come to a so-called Christian Government, which derives revenue from the vices of the people, and which places before the poor all manner of facilities and temptation to drink for filthy lucre sake.

"The evidence before the Excise Commission, which is now going about making inquiries, is overwhelming as to the universal spread of drunkenness since the introduction of the cursed out still system introduced by Sir Ashley Eden.

"I must tell you that this same system was in vogue before, about twenty years ago, but it was then so hemmed in by salutary restrictions, that it neither proved very lucrative to the revenue, nor very injurious to the people, so that the Board of Revenue gave it up, and established the Sudder, or Government Distilleries, but finding that they did not yield as much as they should, the Board again resumed the out stills, and this time gave them I may say unlimited liberty, so that this time it has proved a grand financial success, but at a terrible and, I fear, unremediable sacrifice to the people of India, who, if once victims to the curse of drunkenness, will not have the necessary moral strength to burst the bonds of the terrible evil, the cravings of which are stronger than death.

"We have now a favourable opportunity to stamp out the out stills, for, with Lord Ripon as Viceroy, and Mr. Rivers Thompson as Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, we hope that the result of the inquiry made by the present Excise Commission, which is to send in its report in April, will be the abolition of the out stills at least in all the larger cities and towns in Bengal. Yet you in England should not relax your efforts, for we know that though the evil is so great, yet, as it is bound together by a golden chain of £500,000, it will take many a hard blow to snap it asunder. It is no easy matter even for good rulers to give up so much money with the coffers of the State in such low condition. I would, therefore, say to all the temperance organisations at home, 'unite, muster, organise a strong force as soon as possible, to set before the Government in England proofs of the terrible evils of the present system of native Excise in Bengal, and give not peace to the land, nor to the officers of State, until this black blot on our Christian Government in India be blotted out.'

"I send you by book post a number of papers, which will supply you with information on the question, and if you succeed in your attempt to get the out stills swept out of Bengal, your visit to England will prove a far greater boon to India than the compromise of the celebrated Ilbert Bill. The Ilbert Bill touched the rights of Europeans in matters of laws, but the out still system eats into the very core of the millions of the land

and if not soon put a stop to will reduce the masses of the people into a nation of senseless sots.

"Let me know if there is any further help I can give in this matter. You have my best and devoutest wishes for your success in the good work, and may the blessing of the Most High rest upon every effort to extinguish the curse of drunkenness is the prayer of Yours very faithfully,

"THOMAS EVANS."

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Permit me to recall your attention to the necessity of having a continuous railway from Allahabad to the Krishna river, North of Raichore. Our army in India is too small to enable the Bengal army to dispense with the assistance of Madras troops.

From Allahabad to Jubbulpore there is an excellent railroad, the property of Government: the engineers, by taking the line westward through Manikpore and Markoondie, avoided the necessity of taking the railway up the steep gradients of the Sohagi Pass. From Jubbulpore southward, we have, during twenty-seven years, neglected to prolong the road to Nagpoor; and we have thus played our enemies game, by preventing the possibility of Madras troops being moved rapidly to the assistance of the Bengal Army. This infatuation is the more astonishing, when we consider how we have forced the Hyderabad Government to undertake a railway connecting Hyderabad with Hingunghat and Nagpoor. The merchants of Calcutta and Bombay have been bothering the Government to make a grand railroad from East to West through Nagpoor, but they appear to be ignorant of the necessity of making a branch northward from Nagpoor to Jubbulpore.

Some worthy Englishmen, unacquainted with military matters, may urge that there already exists a railway from Nagpoor westward, to Bhosawul, 244 miles, and another from Bhosawul eastward, to Jubbulpore, 340 miles: but in a time of war, this angular line of 584 miles may be broken in a hundred places. The bridge over the Taptee River north of Bhosawul, 2,625 feet in length, may succumb to the influence of dynamite; Boorhanpoor and Asseergurh must be held by us in strength.

The expenditure of one million sterling, in constructing 134 miles of railway, will secure our hold of India, and enable troops from Masulipatam, Bezpada, Raichore, and Secunderabad to be hurried to the assistance of the British in the plain of the Ganges. From Ambgaon on the great Calcutta-Nagpoor Railroad, a railway can be constructed northward through the valley of the Weingunga River to Pindrei, and from the latter place to the great railway bridge over the Nerbudda River, twenty miles west of Jubbulpore. If the Right Honourable W. E. Baxter, President of the Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Railways, would take the trouble of questioning any military officer who has travelled through India, he would learn that the construction of a railway connecting Jubbulpore with Nagpoor may save us hereafter the expenditure of a hundred millions sterling, and the loss of thousands of valuable lives.—Your obedient servant,

April 11.

T.

P.S.—"Our object is to direct attention to Wellington's dying legacy, and to our greatest living warrior's equally solemn enunciation:—

"Woe to the nation that forgets the military art! Woe to that nation—woe to that nation which keeps up riches, but which does not take the precaution to defend them."

Page 478 of Sir Henry Lawrence's essays.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

THE TAXATION OF SILVER PLATE.

THE following plea for the abolition of the silver duty is from a working man engaged in the trade:—

How long will the Government continue to halt between two opinions—that the claim for the abolition of the silver duty is a just one, and should be attended to, but that it is inexpedient to do so by paying the not very large sum demanded as drawback by the trade? The Chancellor of the Exchequer says he will not relieve the rich folk who purchase solid silver plate at the expense of the whole taxpaying community; a very good reason, perhaps, if that were the only outcome of the question. But what has he to say about the large body of artists and artisans who have, at the expense of long study and binding apprenticeships, qualified themselves for following the silversmith's calling, and who are now without work, and without work mainly because of a fiscal arrangement which produces small revenue to the country at large, but sadly short commons for the workers in taxed silver? Not long since the Premier, in answering an address presented to him along with a gift of Crown Derby china, dilated somewhat fully on the pottery trade, its history and present position among the industries of England, claiming that this country has been the first in which this elegant art had reached to the highest ex-

cellence without State aid. An assertion so comprehensive as this from so competent an authority naturally sets one to inquiring, What are the conditions under which the makers of the various kinds of pottery—and the varieties are almost innumerable—carry on their manufacture, so as to have attained for themselves the high position claimed by Mr. Gladstone, not only in the home trade, but also in the open markets of the whole world? Are arrangements in force by which they are protected from competition, and rival manufacturers kept at a safe distance? By no means; they have to work against free imports from every spot on the surface of the globe where they can spin a potter's wheel or paint an earthenware pipkin. And those countries in the East, the mention of whose silver work seems to send a cold shiver through the trade, are welcome to send their most enticing fictile wares for sale in open market amongst us. India, Persia, China, Japan—all contribute freely to our choice of fancy pottery, but they do not even menace, far less destroy, the demand for our own home productions.

Take the history of the very factory in which the present of the Derby working men to Mr. Gladstone was made. Crown Derby china like Chippendale and Sheraton furniture, or Queen Anne plate, had for a long time been looked upon as an auction-room curiosity. The old factory at Derby had dwindled to a very small establishment, its chief business being the matching of old services of china in the possession of families throughout the country. The growth of a taste for various wares in imitation of those produced last century was taken advantage of about seven years ago by persons well conversant with the requirements of the trade, who had abundant capital to work it, and who succeeded in purchasing a right to imprint the well-known trade mark. They have gradually and steadily worked their way into the front rank, each year's productions being in advance of its predecessor in the quality and decoration of their work. Two years ago the company engaged as their art director a gentleman who is well known both at South Kensington and Goldsmiths' Hall. Mr. Richard Lunn, originally a silver engraver in Sheffield, and a zealous student of art, both in its history and practice, whose knowledge is as minute as it is extensive, takes entire charge of the decorative department at the Derby China Works, with results which prove the good judgment exercised in the selection of one so competent. The productions of the company are in great demand in America. Vases and other ornamental articles of the most gorgeous and costly character are exported to that market in increasing numbers, and the builders are in oft-repeated request to enlarge premises which already accommodate between three and four hundred workpeople. Mr. Lunn and one of his most practical assistants have both been drawn away from the silver trade, in which they found small return for the time they had spent in the effort to make themselves useful in it.

Minton's, Doulton's, Copeland's, and many others throughout the country, are continually advancing in novelty and excellence of production. As Sir T. Farrer told the House of Commons' Committee on the Plate Duties and Hall-marking, "You do not know what you may hinder by maintaining obsolete and worthless restrictions on a trade." Experiments, risky and costly, are continually being made by the potters, new materials are brought in, and new combinations of the old one are continually being tried. But would the manufacturers undertake them with the fear of a Goldsmiths' Hall before their eyes? Not likely indeed! Instead of old trades springing into renewed life, we should find old and highly reputable factories shutting up or passing into other hands, the whole capital having been dissipated by the wasting effects of an ever decreasing demand. Let the upholders of things as they are tell us how the trade must go down before they will be able to see the need for a change. They have had their way for long enough to test its effects. Suppose we try a change now. It is not easy to imagine one for the worse. All sound reason, all experience, in this country points to freedom from ill-judged restrictions as the first condition needed for the successful development of a manufacture. Restricted silver and unrestricted pottery are at the opposite ends in the scale of prosperity, one being an honour and a profit to the country, and the other something very different. The Goldsmiths' have abandoned their former practice of giving liberal prizes for mere paper plate, and now restrict their benefactions to art-workmanship. If they would supplement their good action in that by assisting to abolish a tax, the proceeds of which would then be largely diverted into the pockets of the men whose skill they are doing so much to foster and encourage, they would be more consistent, and would awaken the gratitude of those who find that at present the art most likely to find patronage in the silver trade is that which will cover the greatest amount of space at the smallest amount of cost.

As for the workmen themselves, one wonders whether they know they are the only body who are at present free from unlimited foreign competition. Their conduct in London last year is difficult to understand, first favouring, then condemning, the move for abolishing the duty. Those who led them

on in their final move may be clear-sighted enough in their warerooms and counting-houses, but they are not good guides where the principles that lead to a nation's prosperity are in question. Let us hope the workmen will look deeper into the question this year. The facts alluded to in this paper, and they are related with a full knowledge of the subject, are well worth pondering over. They are the deliberate convictions of one who, more than forty years ago, was the only convert to the doctrines of free trade in a whole shopful of workmen, and who has been an ever-willing witness of the great changes for the better England has experienced since those doctrines began to be acted upon. The silver trade has been left as an almost solitary exception to the application of those principles, and the results are self evident to many.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE PUNJAB REST HOUSE, WOKING.

THE *Times* has the following very encouraging account of Dr. Leitner's project:—We are able to announce that Dr. Leitner, the Principal of the Lahore Government College, has completed the purchase of the Royal Dramatic College at Maybury, for the purposes of an Oriental University, Museum, and free Guest House for natives of the East belonging to the better classes. It will be remembered that the foundation-stone of the Royal Dramatic College was laid by the late Prince Consort in 1860, and that it was inaugurated by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1865. It was to afford a dignified retirement to members of the dramatic profession, and liberal contributions poured in from every quarter. A large sum of money was spent or wasted on the erection of a remarkable building, constructed under the supervision of the late Sir William Tite, and the groves of the Academy were imitated in the walks of the grounds that surround the college. Its hall was profusely adorned with busts, rare paintings, and even jewellery; but fortune was not conciliated, and after a period of dissensions among the actors, all went to the hammer. Sir Theodore Martin observes, in the "Life of Prince Consort," that the Royal Dramatic College is "one of the few institutions in which he interested himself that have not succeeded." It will be a satisfaction to the public to learn that it is now to be devoted to a purpose which may prove to be of the greatest advantage to the Eastern relations of this country. The first impulse to the present scheme appears to have been given by Sir Henry Maine, who in 1868 laid before the Indian authorities a scheme drafted at his suggestion by Dr. Leitner for an Indian institute in or near London. The idea was warmly taken up by a Punjab association of European and native officials and gentlemen, which has since continued to urge it as the best means of training natives of India for the various professions, and for enabling native officials in the educational, judicial, engineering, and other departments of our Indian administration to avail themselves of the facilities offered for improvement in their respective specialities by this great metropolis in the event of their spending their periods of leave in Europe, as some of them already do. It has, however, been noticed that the natives who have returned from this country to India have not that influence among their respectable fellow citizens which their sojourn in the midst of our civilisation would have warranted us in assuming. The fact is that they have lost caste, and have in consequence become too alienated from the community to be trusted as advocates of progress. Many of these Anglicised natives fall into evil courses, and few have fulfilled the expectations of their education. To prevent the necessity of loss of caste, which now deters our best Indian fellow-subjects from visiting the seat of the Empire, from learning the lessons of our civilisation, if not faith, and, in short, from availing themselves of its culture. Dr. Leitner is making somewhat technical arrangements both here and with one of the steamship companies, which will have the effect of preserving caste for those to whom it is an object to return to India with unimpaired influence among their fellow countrymen. One wing of the Royal Dramatic College will be devoted to Hindoos and Sikhs, and the other to Mahomedans. Free quarters will be given, and each resident will be enabled, if so disposed, to cook his own food in accordance with national or caste usage. The expense of living will accordingly be small, while facilities for instruction will be afforded by various public institutions which are within easy reach of Waterloo Station, where the student arrives from Maybury in thirty-seven minutes by the fast train, thus rivalling the rapidity of conveyance from a London suburb. As regards the Oriental University, we are informed in the programme that it will conduct the Oriental examinations of the Punjab University in Europe, just as some of the examinations of the University of London are conducted in several of the colonies, and that it is intended to form a link between European and Eastern Orientalists in the production of original and translated works, and in the prosecution of research. The object of this branch of an Indian corporation is evidently to encourage both students and authors of Oriental literature in Europe by giving them not only honours, but also profitable occupation.

The Oriental Museum, and the Library, which will explain

its lessons, are mainly for the promotion of Punjab commerce and industrial art, and will endeavour to bring the English purchaser into direct relations with the Punjab manufacturer; but they will also illustrate the literature, art, archaeology, and ethnology of the East in the widest sense of the term. Various collections have already been promised to the museum, and it is more than probable that it will also contain the art treasures collected by Dr. Leitner himself, which we described ten years ago as invaluable, and which are still deposited on loan at the South Kensington and other Museums.

As endowments come in it is proposed to found Oriental professorships, fellowships, and scholarships, and to enable Europeans and others who prepare themselves for official, professional, and even mercantile careers in the East to study Oriental languages free of cost, as is already the case in France at the Paris School of Living Oriental Languages. We trust that Dr. Leitner's scheme will receive every encouragement both from the learned public and the Government of this and every other country that takes an interest in the East.

THE EAST BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.—IMPORTANT MEETING.

THE Fifth Anniversary Meeting of the East Bengal Landholders' Association was held at the residence of Nawab Ahsanollah Khan Bahadur on Tuesday, March 4, 1884, at 7.30 a.m. Present:—Nawab Ahsanollah Khan Bahadur, Babu Babu Ram Chander Banerjee, Babu Roma Kanta Nandy, Babu Jadu Nath Bysack, Babu Radhico Mohan Bysack, Babu Gobind Lal Bysack, Babu Rup Lal Das, Babu Brojendra Kumar Roy, Babu Kali Prosuno Ghosh (Representative of Kuma Rajendra Narain Roy of Bhowal), Babu Gobind Chander Das, Babu Kailash Chander Sen, Babu Gobind Chander Bysack, Babu Kali Kumar Banerjee, Babu Purna Chander Banerjee, Babu Sasi Bhushan Rai, Babu Sasi Bhushan Dutta.

Nawab Ahsanollah Khan Bahadur having taken the Chair, called upon the Secretary, Babu Purna Chander Banerjee to read the report for the past year. The report having been read, was adopted. The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year then took place.

Proposed by Babu Roma Kanta Nandy and seconded by Babu Kailash Chander Sen,

That Nawab Ahsanollah Khan Bahadur be elected President, Rajah Shama Sunker Roy, Rajah Surja Kant Acharjee Choudry and Kumar Rajendra Roy, Vice-Presidents; and Babu Purna Chander Banerjee Sree Nath Roy and Gobind Chunder Das be elected Honorary Secretaries, for the present year. Also that the members of the Executive Committee of the past year be elected to form the Executive Committee of the present year.

After the business of the day was over, a subscription list was opened to raise money for the fund inaugurated by the Central Committee of Landholders to take measures to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Eight thousand Rupees were subscribed on the spot, Nawab Ahsanollah heading the list with Rs. 5,000, with a promise to double the amount, if necessary. It was then resolved to circulate the list among the zemindars who were unavoidably absent.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting separated.

MR. McIVER AND THE SALEM RIOTS.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

TO-DAY the *Athenaeum* publishes further correspondence about the Salem riots, together with Mr. McIver's letters, about which there has been considerable excitement here recently. The minutes by the principal members of the Government, which are now published, were evidently confidential, and how the *Athenaeum*, of which Mr. John Wallace is the editor, obtained copies is a mystery. The judgment of Mr. Wigram, Sessions Judge, was circulated for the information of the members of the Government. Mr. Carmichael remarked that he would like the Government counsel to be asked if an appeal against the acquittal on the charge of abetment of murder could not be made when these gentlemen (the prisoners) stir up a thousand of the lower orders to attack the Mosque with sticks and swords, and incite them generally against the Mahomedans of the town. He thought the point quite arguable. The Hon. Mr. Sullivan added that he thought so too. The Governor said no doubt the point was quite arguable. Afterwards the Governor says the reason given in Mr. McIver's letters and the letter of the Government pleader were sufficient, and he approves of the appeal. In the letter by the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, he says of Mr. McIver's letter already published, that "barring the sneer at local authority, this is a good letter of Mr. McIver's. Shephard ought certainly to have opposed suspension of sentence, and it would be well to ask for the court's proceedings containing the reasons for acquiescence to the prayer of the convicts. I don't attach much importance to the fancied irritation of the judge on being lectured by Mr. Wigram. They will give him a knock in return *et voila tout*. As to their playing to the gallery, it is twaddle into which Mr. McIver with much ability is inclined to drift. His suggestions at paragraph four are eminently practical, and I recommend that they may be given effect to."

To this the Governor adds, 'I agree.' So that instead of censuring Mr. McIver for his remarks about the High Court, the Government actually adopted his suggestion. The opinion in Madras is that these exposures are far from creditable to the Government.

The *Athenian* publishes the following minutes by members of the Madras Government on Mr. Wigram's judgment in the recent Salem riots:—

I should like our Counsel to be asked D. O. if an appeal against the acquittal on abetment of murder could not be made when those gentlemen stir up 1,000 of the lower orders to attack the Mosque who train with sticks and swords, and incite them generally against the Mohamedans of the town. I should think the point quite arguable.—D. F. C., 27-10.

I think so too.—H. E. S.

No doubt the point is quite arguable, but if the High Court, upholds Mr. Wigram's decision, quite enough will have then been done for order, while a check, such as we should have if the High Court agreed with Wigram, would be inconvenient, and so far as it went a gain to the friends of disorder.—M. G. D., Oct. 31, 1882.

Circulated again.

I thought so, but the reasons given in Mr. McIver's letter which is dated 4th of November, and Mr. Shephard's of 6th are sufficient, and I now approve of the appeal.—Mr. G. D., November 9, 1882.

Mr. Shephard's letter to Mr. G. S. Forbes of 6th November, 1882, and Mr. McIver's letter circulated.

I should have answered your letter of the 28th October before, but I wished first to read over Wigram's judgment. The point is very arguable, and I think there ought to be an appeal, for if the rioters intended beforehand the destruction of the Mosque, they must have intended as a necessary consequence of their acts the putting to death of any Mahomedans who might be in the way. At the same time, I doubt whether with the evidence adduced any Court would actually convict the prisoners of abetment of the murders that have been proved. I may as well take this opportunity of suggesting that there should be an appeal against the acquittal of Muthusawmy, the Sub-Overseer, and Kondia Chetti. The evidence against them is, I believe, exactly the same in character though less in quantity than that against some of those who were convicted, and the reasons for acquitting do not appear to me satisfactory. The appeals, if they are to be made, ought to be presented without delay. In the case that begins on Wednesday I hope there will be more distinct evidence to connect certain deaths that happened with the general plans of the rioters.—Believe me, yours truly, H. H. Shephard.

I think the appeal should be preferred in both instances, and Shephard should be instructed to take action at once.—H. E. S., 8-11.

Yes, I inclined the other way at first, but the reasons set forth in the papers have convinced me.—M. G. D., Nov. 9, 1882.

Barring the sneer at local authority, this is a good letter of Mr. McIver's. Shephard ought certainly to have opposed the suspension of sentence, and it would be well to ask for the Court's proceedings containing their reasons for acceding to the prayer of the convicts. I don't attach much importance to the fancied irritation of the judges on being lectured by Wigram. They will give him a knock in return, *a et voila tout*. As to their playing to the gallery, it is twaddle into which Mr. McIver with much ability is inclined to drift. His suggestions at paragraph four are eminently practical, and I recommend that they may be given effect to.—H. G. S., 8-11.

I agree.—M. G. D. Nov. 10, 1882.

SPRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

A REMARKABLE meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University has recently taken place. The most important question for discussion was the utilisation of the Premchand Roychand scholarship. It was proposed by the Faculty of Arts that the scholarship should not be a reward for past work but for future exertions, that the competition should be alternately each year in literature and science, and that the science student should be compelled to proceed to England and prosecute his studies there for five years. These recommendations, it was well known, had been suggested by Mr. A. M. Bose. At the Senate meeting they were unanimously rejected. Mr. Bose's amendment was not seconded, and he did not wait to vote against the substantive motion. Under a singular coincidence of circumstances, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, himself an England-returned native, and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, a champion of Hindu orthodoxy, went hand in hand in opposing Mr. Bose's proposals. Mr. Bonnerjee proposed that the studentship be a reward for past work, that the alternative of literature and science be maintained, and that the condition of going to England in the case of the scientific student be dispensed with. Mr. Bonnerjee boldly

declared that it would never do to apply the Hindu donor's money "to make Hindus un-Hindus and Mahomedans un-Mahomedans." The generous sympathy which Mr. Bonnerjee thus evinced for his orthodox countrymen was highly honourable to him. Dr. Mitra, in his sledge-hammer style, made a smash and hash of Mr. Bose's proposals. Mr. Bose, however, warmed up against one count of Dr. Mitra's indictment—viz., that the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts would hold out a premium to apostasy. He replied by saying, firstly that sons of orthodox Hindu gentlemen now proceeded to England for education, and secondly that the Faculty had not had the religious question in view when it made the recommendation, and that if the people had regarded it in that light, they would certainly have held public meetings to protest against it. Mr. Bose is quite right in saying that sons of orthodox Hindu gentlemen are now going to England for education, but he forgot, as a speaker reminded him at the meeting, that they did not go under any compulsory or coercive system. Then Mr. Bose might not have had any religious feeling in the matter, but the outside public could not mistake the direct effect of the Faculty's resolution upon the Hindu religion. Take for instance the opinions of some of the heads of the affiliated colleges. The Principal of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, writes:

"It is without doubt desirable that the candidates holding the greatest prize the University bestows should have a careful training in Europe at the hands of those who are masters of their subjects. But it is doubtful whether the mass of the orthodox community in this province would not object to their young people taking a trip to England even as holders of a liberal scholarship founded by a Hindu gentleman. The resolutions in question, while remedying imperfections in the old rules for the award of the scholarship, have at the same time effected a compromise between the extreme sections of the native gentry."

The Principal of the Dacca College says:—"Lastly, there is the proposal to oblige the science students to proceed to England. This is a condition that will weigh so heavily, that it will still further detract from whatever advantages may be gained by the system of alternate examinations, and will have the effect of lessening largely the number of those who will elect to go up in science. In short, the studentships in science must fall, as a rule, to second-rate men; or, being withheld for want of first-rate men, will fall into disfavour altogether."

Babu Nilkant Mozumdar, himself a distinguished Premchand Roychand scholar, whom the Principal of the Dacca College quotes, says:—"The arguments employed in favour of the proposal to send the Science students to England are, as far as I have been able to see, mainly two in number. The first argument is, that the Hindus of the present generation have no objection to proceeding to England, for the sake of study. This assertion is based upon a misapprehension of facts. Brahmos and a few influential families of Calcutta, have no objection of going to England. But Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nayaratna says very truly, that the feeling of the orthodox community is very strong on this point."

The Principal of the Burdwan Raj College writes:—"A journey to Europe, however desirable it may be from an educational point of view, is in the case of a Hindu, attended with social difficulties of such magnitude as to all but outweigh important considerations in its favour."

These extracts are enough to show whether the Faculty's recommendation has not been regarded by educational officers as a premium to apostasy, as contended by Dr. Mitra. As for there being no public meetings by way of protest, surely Mr. Bose ought to know that we have not yet become, as the same native speaker to whom we have referred above told him, a shrieking nation. Silent suffering is our distinguishing badge. Dr. Mahendralala Sircar also opposed Mr. Bose's proposals. While Mr. Bose would compel his countrymen to go to England to study science, it was quite refreshing to see distinguished representatives of Western culture advocate perfect toleration in the matter. Mr. Elliot, Rev. Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Reynolds, the Vice-Chancellor, with a liberality of feeling, which did them great honour, declared that they could not support a policy of coercion in the matter of education, that if the Hindu community were not prepared to sacrifice their religious and social feelings for the sake of a scientific studentship, it was not for them to force it upon them, and that in determining a question of this kind they should be guided by the opinion of those, who were most affected by it. So Mr. Bonnerjee's motion was carried *nem. con.* We congratulate the Senate on the wise and just decision they have arrived at.—*Hindoo Patriot.*

The Commander-in-Chief's proposal to retain the five companies of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, together with the 1st Madras Pioneers, in Beloochistan during this hot season for employment about the Chapar rift on the Hurnai road has been approved, as also to keep the two companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners for employment on the work in the Dushit plain.

MAIL NEWS.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Meerut for Bareilly on the 21st ult. Their Royal Highnesses were looking well.

It has been finally decided to hold an International Exhibition in Bombay during the cold season of 1885-86 if possible, and a sub-committee has been appointed to prepare a report to Government on the feasibility of the scheme in accordance with their resolution of March 11.

The Bombay Government have promised to contribute a fourth of the cost of the erection of the exhibition buildings. It has not yet been decided how the money is to be raised, but the general opinion seems to be in favour of a guarantee fund.

The exhibition, if it takes place, will be held on a site near the School of Art, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market.

The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, senior member of the Governor of Bombay's Council, and Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E., Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, left India by mail of the 28th ult. on retirement. The services of both officers have been specially acknowledged in Government resolutions.

The Hon. C. Gonne, Chief Secretary, will act as Member of Council until the arrival of the Hon. Max Melvill, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Ravenscroft.

Sir Robert Stuart, late Chief Justice of the North-West, also left by mail of the 28th ult. Mr. Justice Douglas Straight acts as Chief Justice until Mr. Petham, Q.O., arrives.

Colonel Sir Oliver St. John has been appointed to act as Resident at Hyderabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. Cordery.

The Nizam has quite recovered from his recent serious illness, and is able to perform his State duties.

Considerable disappointment is expressed here at the refusal of Mr. Childers to abolish the duty on gold and silver plate.

The arguments in the appeal case of Pigot v. Hastie were concluded on the 21st ult. Judgment was reserved.

This issue contains a series of unpublished letters addressed by General Gordon to a Bombay gentleman, formerly residing in Egypt.

It is reported from Rangoon that Mr. Bryce, of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, and his assistant have reached Zimmay safely. Mr. Hallett and Dr. Cushing, it is stated, have not been so fortunate.

The Faculty of Arts, of the Bombay University, has appointed a committee to consider a proposal to institute Middle-class Examinations.

Prince Min Yong Ik has arrived at Bombay in the United States man-of-war Trenton, en route for Corea.

Major C. Covey, of the Durham Regiment, has been killed by a fall from his horse while out pigsticking.

The Crocodile arrived at Bombay with troops from Portsmouth on Sunday, March 25.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles were officially inspected on Saturday by Brigadier General Edwards, C.B., who expressed himself much pleased with the satisfactory manner in which the regiment acquitted itself.

The net revenue of the Telegraph Department last year was Rs. 8,17,797, which shows that the reduction in the tariff has proved a benefit instead of a loss, as some people predicted.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Mr. Slagg's advocacy in favour of a Standing Parliamentary Committee authorised to call for Indian papers and raise a debate on questions of Indian policy would have been intelligible if no means had already existed for obtaining similar information; but any member of Parliament may call for papers, and those on India have never, I believe, been refused, excepting on such special grounds as could be successfully maintained also against the proposed committee. The evil would seem to lie in the very absence of any deep interest, on the part of Parliament, in questions of Indian administration, when these cannot be made to serve party purposes. For instance, the Bengal Tenancy Bill, a land law of a most comprehensive and revolutionary character, dealing with the rights of property, abolishing the freedom of contract, and generally affecting the interests of fifty millions of our fellow subjects in the most flourishing of our Indian provinces, was introduced in the Legislative Council of India upwards of thirteen months ago. The public mind in Bengal has been violently disturbed by the proposed legislation, landed property has been seriously depreciated, public meetings have been held all over the country protesting against the measure, and memorials to the same effect have been presented to the Viceroy, the Secretary of State, and to both Houses of Parliament. Yet no member appears to have felt sufficient interest in the subject even to call for the papers connected with the measure. Meanwhile, the most contradictory views are expressed regarding its scope and tendency, the supporters of the Bill stating that it is calculated to improve the position of the cultivators, while its opponents

maintain that it would reduce the cultivators to a condition little removed from that of serfs.

The Bill, in accordance with official routine, was submitted for the opinion of the Chief Justice of Bengal and of the District Judges and Commissioners, who would have to administer the measure if it were passed into law, and these officers have condemned it as calculated:—

1. To create a new class of middlemen vested with the power of rack-renting their tenants the cultivators, and to deprive the cultivators of the soil from the protection they now receive from the law.

2. To set class against class, to incite to litigation and to devices for eluding the law, and in the end greatly to injure the condition of both the landowners and the cultivators.

3. To involve a breach of public faith by violating the pledge solemnly given to the landowners of Bengal by the Government of India with the concurrence of the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain.

The reports of the above-mentioned officers, and some correspondence between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the subject of the Bill, have been published in India, and would doubtless not be withheld from Parliament if they were called for. The minutes of the Indian Council might be attained at the same time, and enable Mr. Slagg to see how far his sweeping condemnation of that body is warranted. At all events, looking at the extraordinary conflict of opinions regarding the very scope and tendency of the Bill, it is earnestly to be hoped that one who feels the interest which Mr. Slagg has evinced in the good government of India will not neglect the opportunity of obtaining the information which is so greatly needed for enabling Parliament to form a correct judgment on a measure of such vast and vital importance. Any Parliamentary action which might then be taken would serve to show how far Mr. Slagg's proposal to place the administration of India under the immediate control of the British Parliament is likely to be beneficial to the people of that country.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

April 12.

J. DACOSTA.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, March 28.]

Major Mainwaring, second in command, 4th Ghorkas, proceeds shortly on furlough to England.

Captain A. H. Hewat, B.I. Royal Artillery, has been granted six months' leave of absence to Cashmere.

A farewell dinner was given by the officers of the Marine Battalion on Wednesday evening to Colonel W. E. Baker, R.E., Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant H. A. S. Reid, officiating wing officer with the 1st Goorkhas, resigns his probationary appointment as a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps.

The 23rd Pioneer Regiment is to be brought back from Beloochistan to Meeran Meer on or about the 1st proximo.

Lieutenant W. A. D. O'Mealy, Adjutant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, has been nominated for the Adjutancy of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, in succession to Major Vousden, V.C., whose term of office will shortly expire.

Captain F. W. Macmullen will continue to officiate in the Judge Advocate General's Department, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel R. F. C. A. Tytler.

Major J. A. Barlow, Manchester Regiment, and Captain A. G. Tidy, Dorsetshire Regiment, have been detailed for duty with the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department.

The funeral of the late Brevet Colonel D. B. Young, Bombay Staff Corps, Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, took place on the 20th inst. at the military burial ground at Bhowanipur. It was attended by many of the officers who have served under the deceased, who was in his fifty-second year, and was very much respected for his urbanity and courteous manners, both in Calcutta and Bombay, where he occupied the position of Controller of Military Accounts, from December 31, 1881, to March 31, 1883. All the offices of the Military Accounts Department were closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased officer.

The administrative staff of the amalgamated Ordnance Department for India is, it is said, likely to be as follows:—Colonel T. E. Hughee, Royal Artillery, Director General of Ordnance in India, with local rank of Major General; Major General A. H. Bayly, Inspector General of Ordnance, Bombay; Colonel S. H. E. Chamier, Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras; Colonel G. F. Worsley, Major C. W. Brereton, and Captain A. F. Fletcher, to be Assistants to the Inspectors General of Ordnance, Bombay, Madras, and Bengal, respectively; Major P. FitzG. Gallwey, to be Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance in India, Lieutenant K. S. Dunsterville, to be Assistant to the Director General of Ordnance in India; Major R. F. Lewis, to be Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal; and Major F. W. Spring, Bombay, to be Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1884.

THE MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

If we may judge of the Maharajah of Darbhanga's "Minute of dissent," published on Saturday, from the summary of it in yesterday's *Times* telegram from Calcutta, it seems likely to be a document of high historical importance, as one of the ablest and most authoritative indictments of Lord Ripon's revolutionary policy that has yet appeared. As the *Times* correspondent points out, the Maharajah speaks with all the weight of one of the largest landholders in Bengal. An accomplished nobleman of rare courage and public spirit, he has fearlessly done his duty as a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council; and has clearly warned Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert of the ruin which their reckless folly is bringing on the fairest province of India. The Maharajah is unquestionably backed up by the cordial sympathy and unanimous support, not only of the whole landed interest of Bengal to a man, but also of all others in that province, whether Indian or European, who have anything to lose in the general scramble which Lord Ripon seems anxious to precipitate. We have already commented on the establishment of the "Indian Constitutional Association"—founded "to resist the introduction into India of dangerous measures altogether unsuited to the country"—as one of the most important political events of the century, and as the necessary and only valuable outcome of Lord Ripon's crazy Radicalism. The Association numbers on its Council every name of eminence, outside official circles, in Bengal. Its presidents and vice-presidents are H.H. the Maharajah of Darbhanga, H.H. the Maharajah of Hutwa, H.H. the Maharajah of Dumraon, the Prince Mahomed Furrokh Shah, the Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., Mr. J. J. Keswick, and the Hon. A. B. Miller; and the members of Council are likewise, without exception,

men of mark, whose opinions could not safely be disregarded by any Government. Such is the character of the support in Bengal which backs the "dissents" of the Maharajah of Darbhanga and the Hon. Kristodas Pal. Our readers are already familiar with the constitution of the London Committee which, under the leadership of men like Mr. C. T. Buckland, Sir Henry Ricketts, and Sir George Yule, is earnestly co-operating in this country with the supporters of British honour and of the rights of property in India. It remains to be seen whether, in spite of all this testimony, and in the wantonness of his despotic power, Lord Ripon will persist in violating every human and divine sanction, in his reckless desire to please a faction at home and to earn notoriety for his incendiary legislation.

The Maharajah of Darbhanga declares that the Bill "has created an amount of ill-feeling and distrust, never before excited by any project of legislation." To English readers, mindful of Lord Ripon's exploits in this direction in the miserable agitation connected with the Ilbert Bill No. 1, this statement in regard to the Ilbert Bill No. 2 will sound rather strong. But we entirely believe it to be strictly and literally true. The disastrous results of Lord Ripon's former efforts have been happily confined within comparatively small limits—far smaller than seemed possible at one time—owing partly to the moderation and self-restraint of the outraged Anglo-Indian community, who rightly refused to regard the Natives as in any way accomplices of the Government, and partly to the good sense and kindly disposition of the Native community, who in like manner refused to turn against their old friends at the bidding of a tyrannical faction. But it is already evident that the mischief and social disruption produced by this Ilbert Bill No. 2 will be far-reaching indeed. Its supporters, here and in India, are not content with merely attacking the owners of landed property in Bengal and Behar. They use the Bill as an excuse for continuing those tirades against the British Raj which were the disgrace of the Ilbert faction in the late troubles—whilst, just as in the earlier agitation, a sort of mock loyalty to the person of Lord Ripon is made to serve as a cloak both for abuse of the native aristocracy and for hatred of the English name. The Anglo-Indian supporters of the Bill are, with one or two notable and deplorable exceptions, utterly insignificant; for in India they consist of a few fanatical Radical sectaries whose heads have been turned by official responsibility, whilst in England they appear to be represented by a few persons who would be otherwise unknown altogether. But the Native supporters of Lord Ripon, though probably not much more numerous, naturally belong to that very class which a wise ruler would have strenuously endeavoured to render well-affected alike to their Native superiors and to the English rule. We have always held that a potent influence for good lies unutilised in the "Anglicised" community of Bengal, whom we have been training as a middle-class in Calcutta and elsewhere, and who might well become, in God's providence, a valuable link between the English and Indian races. But alas! Lord Ripon's blind folly has set this small but important class in direct opposition both to their own countrymen and to their English fellow-subjects; and that fact alone is sufficient to justify the Maharajah's statement.

His Highness further "denies that the zemindars

are rapacious and unscrupulous; and asks what they have done to deserve the treatment which the Bill would accord them." We are persuaded that every conscientious man who has resided in the Mofussil of Bengal, and has had any opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the habits and traditions of the landed classes of that country, will heartily share the righteous indignation that underlies this question; and we trust that the Government of Lord Ripon will feel how impossible it is justly or adequately to reply to it, and how difficult it must be, as the Maharajah observes, "to understand the principles on which the Government proposes to change the present law."

MR. SLAGG'S PROPOSAL FOR AN INDIAN GRAND COMMITTEE.

MR. SLAGG, as a good honest Radical, "rejoices" that Radical factiousness has at last succeeded in bringing Indian affairs within the sphere of English party-politics. He writes to the *Times* to express his opinion that "the balance of evidence is decidedly in favour" of the theory that the existing system of British Administration has *not* "provided a large measure of prosperity and happiness for the people of India;" and accordingly, he proposes that the supreme control of Indian affairs should be made over to a Grand Committee of the House of Commons—that is, to a fortuitous concourse of English, Scotch, and Irish gentlemen, who have been selected by their constituents with absolutely no reference to their acquaintance with India or Indian politics:

This proposal is entirely in accordance with the fundamental idea underlying so many Radical theories—that knowledge and experience in this wicked world must always imply prejudice and selfishness, and that "The man in the street" is the only trustworthy authority on public affairs and other people's business. Mr. Chamberlain resolutely insists on his Merchant Shipping Bill being sent to a Grand Committee, and will not hear of a Select Committee being appointed to consider that mischievous piece of destructive meddlesomeness. Why is this? Simply because a Select Committee consists largely of experts, and has to listen to the evidence of those who know something of the subject; whilst a Grand Committee is a sort of incarnation of Radicalism, for it does nothing but talk, and must trust to luck for its facts. For precisely similar reasons, Mr. Slagg would abolish the authority of the Indian Council of the Secretary of State, and of the Executive Council of the Viceroy, and every other authority that knows anything about the facts; and would make a Parliamentary Grand Committee the arbiter of the fate of India. The Indian Council has generally been able to save the Secretary of State both from himself and from the House of Commons—except in the famous cases of that Secretary of State who lights his cigarettes with the official minutes, and that other Secretary of State who prefers to take counsel with advisers of his own choosing. The Executive Council of the Viceroy might almost have been delivered from the wrath of Mr. Slagg by that marvellous provision for the apotheosis of ignorance, that has enabled the Government at one time to send out an "inspired hatter" as Finance Member, and at another to select Mr. Ilbert as Law Member. But these typical specimens of "The man in the street" have—with the

notable exception of Mr. Ilbert—generally had the good sense to be content to derive their facts and opinions from their more experienced colleagues, and simply to add thereto the technical skill and English knowledge for which they had been chosen; and so the Executive Council falls short of the Radical standard of invincible ignorance, and shares the fate of the Indian Council in Mr. Slagg's denunciation. And in lieu of this intelligent rule, we are to have the control of a Grand Committee, whose leaders and guides would be gentlemen like Mr. J. K. Cross and the Right Hon. Mr. Baxter!

But, it may perhaps be said, surely the common sense of the members of a Grand Committee of the House of Commons will induce them to accept the advice and the warnings of those who know India and her requirements? We frankly reply with another question. Does our recent experience of such typical members of Parliament as Mr. J. K. Cross, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Bright, Mr. Slagg himself, lead us to hope this? Take, for instance, Mr. Slagg's letter under notice as an illustration of the difficulty that meets even a President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce when he endeavours to form a judgment on the relative value of evidence on Indian affairs. He says, or implies, that he has read the evidence on both sides, on the question that has come so prominently to the front of late, as to the advantage to India of British rule. We have above quoted the conclusion at which he arrives, which shows that he rejects the testimony not only of all the authoritative official reports that have ever been published, but also of every writer on Indian affairs whose opinion carries with it the slightest weight among those who know—in favour of the irresponsible statements of an utterly insignificant clique, who have sought to gain notoriety by sensational misrepresentations, and have traded on the willing credulity of demagogues in search of a cry. Here we get exactly the sort of "light and leading" on Indian affairs, that would inevitably get the upper hand in an Indian Parliamentary Grand Committee. We should be landed in a *régime* of moral pocket-handkerchiefs and flannel petticoats, which not even the vitality of Anglo-Indian energy and honesty would long be able to bear up against.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, March 22.)

- CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. P., C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, from March 7.
 WYLLIE, Capt. W. H. C., C.I.E., political agent of the third class, is posted as 1st assistant to the agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge.
 DUKE—The following reversion will take place in the Graded List of the Political Department, from Jan. 17:—Surgeon-Major O. T. Duke, M.B., from officiating political agent of the third class to officiating political assistant of the first class.
 DUKE, Surgeon Major O. T., M.B., officiating political assistant of the first class, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the third class, from Feb. 27.
 CRAWFORD, Mr. J. A., officiating political assistant of the first class, is

appointed to officiate as a political agent of the third class; and is posted as assistant commissioner of Ajmere, from the date of assuming charge.

FRASER, Capt. E. A., political assistant of the first class, is posted as British Joint Commissioner of Ladakh, from the date of assuming charge.

MAGRATH, Major H. M. S., Madras Staff Corps, first assistant commissioner and district magistrate, Coorg, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and president of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Major E. P. Maltby, Madras Infantry.

SMITH, Lieut. Col. J. M., of the Madras S.C., pension paymaster, Bangalore, is appointed temporarily to act as magistrate and president of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in addition to his other duties, vice Major E. P. Maltby, proceeding on furlough from the date of assuming charge, until he is relieved by Major H. M. S. Magrath.

CROFTS, Surgeon J., M.D., medical officer to the political agencies at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Ajmere, and as medical officer of the Mhairwarra Battalion, from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgeon Major J. H. Newman, M.D.

EVANS-GORDON—The following officers are appointed to officiate as political assistants of the 3rd class: Lieut. W. E. Evans-Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, officiating squadron commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

DAVIES, Lieut. R. D. C., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating wing officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

CORNISH, Lieut. W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating wing officer and adjutant Meywar Bheel Corps.

LYONS—Supernumerary Sub Conductor P. Lyons is absorbed in the grade of sub conductor, vice Sub Conductor J. Saxon, pensioned, from Dec. 25.

PIKE, Sub Conductor H., to be conductor.

MERCER, Sergeant and Officiating Sub Conductor St. M., to be sub conductor.

FORREST, Capt. R. H., R.E.S.C., is transferred to the Half-pay List from March 24, subject to H.M.'s approval.

CARTER, Capt. C. C., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to be inspector of sub-marine defences, vice Major A. Featherstonhaugh, whose tenure of service in that appointment is about to expire, from April 1.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department, 2nd grade, from the date on which they joined the Harnai Road Works, and are posted as specified below, but they will continue to be temporarily employed on the Harnai Road Works:—

THACKWELL, Lieut. O. M. B., N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

CAPPER, Lieut. J. E., Central Provinces.

STOUGHTON—Lieut. H. K. Stoughton and Lieut. C. H. Cowie, State Railways.

HALLUM—The services of Mr. E. H. Hallum, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, from April 13.

BULL—The services of Mr. C. A. Bull, executive engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

HANDLEY, Mr. J. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, is transferred to Hyderabad.

THURBURN, Capt. J. W., R.E., is posted to the North-West Provinces and Oudh as a supernumerary executive engineer, 4th grade, but will continue for the present temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

ANDERSON, Dr. J., superintendent Indian Museum, availed himself of the furlough granted to him in Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 177 Ex., dated Feb. 21, on the 15th inst.

ALEXANDER, Capt. F. G., officiating second in command, Merwara Battalion, availed himself, on March 10, of the privilege leave granted him.

RENNICK, Mr. C. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the professional examination prescribed in the Public Works Department Code on Feb. 13.

MALTY—SMITH—Major F. P. Maltby delivered over, and Lieut. Col. J. M. Smith received charge of the office of the district magistrate and president, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on Feb. 26.

DEEDES, the Rev. B., M.A., domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, has obtained furlough for two years from April 4, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

COLE, Lieut. R. A., adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, from April 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

MILITARY.

TOKER, Lieut. Colonel, Bengal S.C., wing commander, 18th N.I., to officiate as assistant secretary in the Military Department, from the 1st March.

COLE, Lieut. F. T., R.A., Punjab Frontier Force, No. 3 Mountain Battery, to be 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. J. F. Manifold, appointed to No. 2 Mountain Battery.

NICOLLS, Lieut. E. G., R.A., Hyderabad Contingent, No. 3 Field Battery, to be subaltern, vice Lieut. E. U. Marrett, appointed to the 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

DAMLA, Surg. E. M., 6th Infantry, Indian Medical Service, Madras, to be medical officer, vice Surg. D. F. Dymott.

ALLUM, Hon. Capt. and Deputy Commissary E. W., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment, from Jan. 4, and not as stated in G. G. O. No. 5, of 1884.

CAMPBELL—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s ap-

proval:—Brevet, to be Colonel—Lieut. Col. A. H. E. Campbell, Madras Cavalry, March 20.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

GREY, Lieut. Col. L. J. H., C.S.I., Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, 1st class, officiating commissioner and superintendent Hussar Division, Punjab private affairs, for one year and 196 days.

ELIST, Major H. E., General List, Wing Commander, 4th N.I., private affairs for one year.

VON BEVERHOUDT, Captain J. M. W., Bengal S.C., wing commander, 17th N.I., private affairs for one year and 153 days.

SPENCE, Lieut. E. K. E., Bengal S.C., sub assistant commissary general for transport, 2nd class, private affairs, for 182 days.

BARTON, Lieut. M. C., R.E., doing duty officer, Bengal Sappers and Miners, private affairs, for 182 days.

LAMBERT, Lieut. W., Bengal S.C., squadron officer and adjutant, 4th Punjab Cavalry, aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, private affairs for two years.

WEBB, Deputy Surgeon General W. M., Army Medical Department, private affairs, for 121 days.

TUSON, Deputy Surgeon General J. E., M.D., medical certificate for 183 days.

O'GORMAN, Second Class Assistant Apothecary P. W., medical certificate for 182 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

MARTIN, Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel C., C.B., Cavalry, private affairs, for one year.

MILLER, Lieut. Colonel J., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for six months.

ANGELO, Lieut. F. W. P., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for six months.

KILKELLY, Brigade Surgeon C., M.B., medical certificate, for six months.

DUKE, Surgeon J., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is granted two days extension, private affairs, of the furlough allowed to him.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 12.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

CHARLEY, Lieut. Col. J., Hill Depots, Pachmarhi, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be commandant, vice Lieut. Col. C. de N. E. Stockwell, transferred to the Landour Depot.

EVANS—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. H. J. Evans, Liverpool Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

BASS—The undermentioned candidate passed the lower standard in Hindustani on June 4, 1883:—Driver G. Bass, Royal Artillery, Public Works Department.

FURLOUGHS.

SPROT—The leave to England on urgent private affairs, granted to Capt. A. Sprot, 6th Dragoon Guards, is extended to Sept. 17.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

LAMBART, Lieut. E. A., Royal Horse Artillery (G Battery A Brigade) for six months, on private affairs.

M'FARLANE—Lieut. R., 9th Lancers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

ALEXANDER, Major J. H., Royal Artillery (O Battery 3rd Brigade), for six months, on urgent private affairs; and Capt. C. R. W. Harvey (J Battery 2nd Brigade) for six months, on urgent private affairs.

RADFORD, Capt. A., Royal Artillery (D Battery 2nd Brigade), for eight months, on urgent private affairs; Lieut. T. K. E. Johnston (A Battery 4th Brigade), for six months, on private affairs; and Lieut. W. K. W. James (No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade Western Division), for six months, on private affairs.

RANDOLPH, Lieut. E. H., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

PERCY, Lieut. W. F., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

UPCHER, Lieut. Col. R., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

ANDREWS, Captain R. W., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for three months, on private affairs.

HEYWOOD, Lieut. Col. J. J., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HOYSTED, Brigade Surgeon F. N., Army Medical Department, for four months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

LARPENT, Colonel L. H. P., Staff Corps, to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from April 16 to Oct. 15.

HAY, Major E., 9th Bengal Cavalry, General List Cavalry, to Simla, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

HAWKINS, Lieut. F., 1st N.I., Staff Corps, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 16 to Oct. 15; the first two months will be on full staff pay.

BILLINGS, Lieut. C. H., 11th N.I., Staff Corps, to Meerut and Mussoorie, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 14. The first two months will be on full staff pay.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 19.)

COXHEAD, Mr. T. E., officiating magistrate and collector, Burdwan, to act in 2nd grade of magistrate and collector from 12th ult.

MACPHERSON—The services of Mr. W. Macpherson, officiating additional district and sessions judge, 24-Perghs and Hooghly, are

placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

BEVERLY—The services of Mr. H. Beverly, officiating superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, from 9th prox.

ANDERSON, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Bankoora, is promoted to the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. J. B. Armstrong, deceased.

CURRIE, Mr. G. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is promoted to 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. J. Anderson.

TOYNBEE, Mr. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Hooghly, to be a magistrate and collector, 3rd grade, vice Mr. G. M. Currie.

TOYNBEE, Mr., will continue to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors.

GREAVES, Mr. R. H., is confirmed in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. G. Toynbee.

GREAVES, Mr., will continue to act as district and sessions judge of Dacca.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Rajshahy, is promoted temporarily to the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, vice Mr. R. H. Greaves.

FINUCANE, Mr. M., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, on leave, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. R. H. Greaves.

TUTE, Mr. A. C., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dinagore, temporarily to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. F. H. Barrow.

TUTE, Mr., will continue to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and deputy collectors.

GROWSE, Mr. E. F., assistant magistrate and collector, Culna, Burdwan, is transferred to Pubna and to have charge of Serajgunge, a sub-division of that district, during absence of Mr. H. Farrer.

WHITMORE, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, to act as district and sessions judge, Furreedpore, during absence, on leave, of Mr. F. J. G. Campbell.

HOMB, Mr. A. L., conservator of forests, Bengal, will take charge of of the Teesta division, in addition to his own duties, during absence of Mr. A. R. Grant.

GONNOL, Mr. E. A., is appointed to be a probationary assistant sub-deputy opium agent, vice Mr. G. W. Dick Lauder.

OLDHAM, Mr. W. B., deputy commissioner, Sonthal Pergas, to be deputy commissioner of Darjeeling.

FORBS, Mr. L. R., officiating deputy commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Sonthal Pergas, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. B. Oldham.

BEDFORD, Mr. C. A. S., assistant commissioner, Hazaribagh, to act as deputy commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

FAULDER, Mr. C. J. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is transferred to Bhagulpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

REILY, Mr. E. M., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Durbhunga, to have charge of the Madhubani, sub division of that district.

MARROTT, Mr. C. R., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Rungpore, is transferred to Dacca, and posted to the sudder station of that district.

SANDILANDS, Mr. P. A., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Howrah on being relieved of special duty in connection with the Calcutta International Exhibition.

KNYVETT, Lieut. Col. W. L. N., district superintendent, Bhagulpore, to act as deputy inspector general of police, during absence of Col. W. T. Fagin.

GILES, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, Purneah, to act as district superintendent of police, Bhagulpore, during absence, on deputation, of Lieut. Col. W. L. N. Knyvett.

BEAMISH, Mr. M. F., assistant superintendent of the police, Purneah, to act as superintendent of police of that district during absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. H. Giles.

COX, Mr. G. W. S., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Gurjūt Mahals police, temporarily to act as district superintendent of police, Cuttack, in addition to his own duties, from 5th inst, during absence of Col. C. Titchins.

JAMES, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, Hooghly, to be assistant inspector general, Government Railway Police, vice Mr. C. Jennings, on furlough.

GREEN, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, Beerbhoom, to be district superintendent of police, Hooghly.

CHICHESTER, Mr. F. A., assistant superintendent of police, Dacca, to act as district superintendent of police, Beerbhoom.

LARYMORE, Mr. A. D., to be superintendent of the Alipore and Russa Gaols, vice Lieut. Colonel R. Beadon, deceased.

BEADON, Mr. W. C., to be superintendent of the Presidency Gaol, vice Mr. A. D. Larymore.

SEVENOAKS, Mr. C. H. C., to be superintendent of the Midnapore Central Gaol, vice Mr. W. C. Beadon.

PAYNE, Mr. E. W., to be superintendent of the Decca Central Gaol, vice Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. G., is promoted to first grade of assistant superintendents of gaols, vice Mr. E. W. Payne.

EMERSON, Mr. M. S., is promoted to second grade of assistant superintendents of gaols, vice Mr. H. G. Taylor.

OWEN, Mr. H. M., to be an assistant superintendent of gaols of third grade, vice Mr. M. S. Emerson.

ORTON, The Rev. F., to be chaplain of Barrackpore, from Feb. 26.

SPEEDY, The Rev. T. B., officiating chaplain of Dum-Dum, to be chaplain of Berhampore, from Jan. 31.

BELL, The Rev. W. C., to be chaplain of Dum-Dum from Jan. 31.

COCKERELL, Mr. H. A., C.I., to act as a commissioner for making

improvements in the port of Calcutta during the absence of the Hon. H. J. Reynolds; Mr. Cockerell is also to act as Chairman of the Commissioners during the absence of the Hon. H. J. Reynolds.

TOOGOOD, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, Mahanuddy Division, to be a surveyor, for the survey of steam vessels plying between Cuttack and False Point, Cuttack and Chendbally, and Cuttack and Bhuddruck, in place of Mr. J. MacMillan, transferred.

DOUGLAS, Mr. F. M. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, is appointed executive engineer of the Arrah Division.

GRANT, Mr. A. R., deputy conservator of forests, Teesta Division, special leave of absence for five months, from June.

REYNOLDS, the Hon. H. J., secretary to the Government of Bengal, General and Revenue Department, is allowed leave for three months, from April 20.

PHILIPS, Mr. H. A. D., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bhagulpore, furlough for eighteen months, from April 1.

GRANT, Mr. A. R., deputy conservator of forests, Teesta division, has special leave of absence for five months, from June.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 22.)

STURT, Mr. J. V., assistant commissioner, 1st class, in the Jhansi division, to be manager of the Awa Estate, under the Court of Wards, in the Etah district.

KENNEDY, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Gorakhpur, to be in charge of the settlement operations, Gorakhpur district, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, or until further order.

HUDSON, Surg. H. C., I. M. D., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Gorakhpur temporarily, in addition to his military duties, from March 9.

STRAIGHT—The Lieut. Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Douglas Straight, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North West Provinces, to officiate as chief justice of the said court on the retirement of the Hon. Sir Robert Stuart, or until further orders.

NEWBURY, Lieut. Col. F. M., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, is posted to the Hardoi district.

BUTTS, Mr. H. H., deputy commissioner 2nd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sitapur district.

With effect from Feb. 21, the date on which Major F. Currie received charge of the Hardoi district, Mr. M. L. Ferrar, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. J. White, C.S. officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; and Lieut. Colonel F. M. Newbery, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as subordinate judge, 1st grade.

With effect from Feb. 10, vice Mr. H. G. Pearce, on privilege leave, Mr. J. Macpherson, C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, C.S., assistant magistrate, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from Feb. 28, the date on which he assumed charge of his office, Mr. W. G. Jackson, C.S., to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate.

With effect from the date of retirement of Mr. H. J. Sparks, Mr. W. Duthoit, D.C.L., C.S., Barrister at Law, district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, North West Provinces, to be judicial commissioner of Oudh; Mr. D. M. Gardner, C.S., district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, to be district and sessions judge, 2nd grade; Mr. G. E. Knox, C.S., judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to be district and sessions judge, 3rd grade; and Mr. W. R. Barry, C.S., 1st assistant secretary to Government, to be judge, Small Court, Allahabad, but to continue to officiate as 1st assistant secretary as a temporary arrangement.

WHEELER, Mr. F. C., C.S., assistant settlement officer, 2nd grade, to be assistant settlement officer, 1st grade, from 1st April.

CURRIE, Major Fendall, deputy commissioner, 1st grade, is transferred from Hardoi to Bahraich.

TUCKER, Mr. W. R., assistant commissioner, from Lalitpur to Jhansi.

GOVAN, Surgeon Major G. M., Civil Surgeon, 2nd class, from Almora to the medical charge of Budaon.

RITTS, Mr. E. J., assistant collector, Azamgarh, to be an assistant collector of the 1st class, and to be invested with the powers of an assistant collector of the 1st class.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be special magistrates, and to be invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class:—

EVANS, Mr. A. C., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, Northern Division, Ganges Canal.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal.

GORDON, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

VENOUR, Col. E., 5th N.I., Gorakhpur, is invested with power for trial of breaches of cantonment rules framed under section twenty-five of the said Act, within the limits of the Gorakhpur cantonment.

KITSS, Mr. E. J., assistant collector, Azamgarh, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India permission to return to duty:—

BUTTS, Mr. H. H., uncovenanted, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, N. W. P. and Oudh, within the period of his leave.

CAMERON, Surg. Major J. C., officiating civil surgeon, Lucknow, to officiate as honorary surgeon of the Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps.

With effect from Jan 8, the date on which Mr. Reynolds took charge of his office of deputy superintendent, forest surveys, Mr. E. F. Litchfield to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant conservator, 1st grade.

The following officers are transferred from the Benares-Rae Bareilly Survey Division to the Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway Division :—

MONK, Mr. H. I., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be in charge of the division.
BATTEN, Mr. S. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.
BARROW, Mr. W. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

FURLOUGHS.

O'BRIEN—The three weeks' privilege leave granted to Surg. B. O'Brien, civil surgeon of Bara Bunki, and the placing of Assist. Surg. Binode Bihari Ghose in civil medical charge of that station during Dr. O'Brien's absence on leave, are hereby cancelled.

WILSON, Mr. W. J., executive engineer, on special duty to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North West Province and Oudh, is granted furlough out of India for nine months, with effect from May, 1884, or subsequent date.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. J. D., settlement officer, Gorakhpur, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs, for six months, from May 1, or subsequent date.

FOSTER, Mr. E., district superintendent of police, Ghazipur, is allowed privilege leave for three months from April 1, or subsequent date.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave :—

HILL, Mr. S. A., uncovenanted professor of physical science and meteorological reporter, North-West Provinces, five months' furlough.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, March 13.)

DOUIE—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. J. Wilson to officiate as under secretary to the Punjab Government in the Revenue Department, Mr. J. M. Douie, assistant settlement officer, is appointed settlement officer of the 3rd grade, with effect from Jan. 17.

WACE—The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor is pleased, in exercise of the authority vested in him by Section 10 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, to appoint the financial commissioner to hear appeals from the orders of Lieut. Col. E. G. Wace, forest settlement officer of the Kotgarh and Kot Khaitilakas of the Simla district.

LACE, Mr. J. H., assistant conservator, is appointed to the charge of the Gujranwala Division, which he received over on Feb 2 from Mr. A. E. Wild, appointed officiating conservator of forests.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following officiating promotions during Mr. Rttbentrop's absence, with effect from Feb. 5.

SHAKESPEAR, Mr. W., deputy conservator, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

DOWN, Mr. A. E., assistant conservator, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 4th grade.

CARR, Mr. E. S., assistant conservator, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant conservator, 1st grade.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. D. C., assistant commissioner, is, on return from the Bombay Presidency, posted to the Jullundur district, which he joined on March 3.

WILKINSON, Mr. T. O., is, on being relieved of the duties of judicial assistant, Rawalpindi, transferred to Montgomery, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, with effect from March 3, vice Major C. McNeile, proceeding on furlough.

CLARKE—The services of the Rev. A. D. C. Clarke, M.A., lately appointed a chaplain of the Bengal (Lahore) Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government, in view to his being appointed to the joint-chaplaincy of Kurrachee.

TROWARD, Mr. T., assistant commissioner, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as judicial assistant, and posted to the Mooltan district. Mr. Troward assumed charge of his duties at Mooltan on March 6, relieving Major T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E., transferred.

WILKINSON, Mr. T. O., officiating deputy commissioner, Montgomery, is invested under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to try as a magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. D. O., assistant commissioner, Jullundur, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Jullundur district.

TROWARD—The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to invest Mr. T. Troward, officiating judicial assistant, Mooltan, with power to hear appeals from the orders of magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes.

WALKER, Mr. G. C., assistant commissioner, Peshawar, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar district.

HARRIS, Mr. W. A., extra assistant commissioner, Mooltan, is invested with the power to try summarily the offences specified in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1832.

The following order is confirmed :—

COSTELLO—Brigade order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated March 7, appointing surgeon Major C. P. Costello, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, in addition to his other duties, from March 3, and during the stay at Dera Ghazi Khan of the Brigadier General commanding.

FURLOUGHS.

VAUGHAN, Captain E. B. J., 6th Punjab Infantry, is granted leave to Leh and Ladakh, the first three months to be on full pay.

SADLER, Mr. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, Lower Sohag and Para Project division, is allowed twelve months' furlough to Europe, from April 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

BELLASIS, Mr. E. S., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, is allowed twelve months' furlough to Europe, from April 7, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

DAY, Mr. C. N., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed twelve months' furlough to

Europe, from April 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

COLEBROOK, Mr. H. W. V., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed twelve months' furlough to Europe, from April 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

ARMSTRONG, the Rev. W. F., chaplain of Rawalpindi, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from March 24, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 22.)

FOX-STRANGWAYS—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in that district.

HENDERSON, Surg. C., officiating civil surgeon, Betul, is appointed to executive charge of the Betul District Gaol, from the 12th current.

CLARKE, Surgeon J., M.D., appointed by the Government of India, Home Department, to officiate as civil surgeon of Chindwara, assumed charge of his duties from Assistant Surgeon Jadunath Ghose, on the 14th current.

HIGGINS, Mr. J. J., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Hoshangabad to the Jubbulpore district.

CHATTERTON, Mr. G. S., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Balaghat to the Raipur district.

GARLAH, Mr. Inspector G., is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Balaghat.

NOVERRE, Lieutenant Colonel W. L., cantonment magistrate, Jubbulpore, ceased to officiate as assistant commissioner on the 5th current.

MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., assistant commissioner, on completion of his course of surveying at Raipur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Wardha.

MCMINN, Mr. C. W., C.S., deputy commissioner, Wardha, is transferred, on being relieved by Mr. Meiklejohn, to the Jubbulpore district.

FOX-STRANGWAYS, Mr. M. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, is transferred to the Hoshangabad district, and posted to Pachmarhi.

HORNBY, Mr. J., extra assistant commissioner, Nagpur, is transferred, on being relieved by Rai Bhogchand, to the Raipur district.

WHITE, Mr. G. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

FRASER—Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Colonel Henry Fraser, district superintendent of police, Jubbulpore, from April 16th.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 20.)

RAWLINS, Lieut. Col. A. M., Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery, vice W. W. Woodward, removed to the unemployed list.

HUNT, Brigade Surg. J. H., Army Medical Department, doing general duty, Bangalore, to be senior medical officer, North Station Hospital, Bangalore.

CROLY, Surg. A. E. J., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Bellary, will do duty Station Hospital, Wellington.

MACLEAN, Surg. F. B., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Bangalore, will do duty Station Hospital, Bellary.

KIRKPATRICK, Surg. R., M.B., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Madras, will do duty Station Hospital, Bangalore.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make following appointments :—

ERCK, Lieut. J. C., 8th N.I., 2nd Battalion R. S. Fusiliers, to officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated March 4.

WOOD, Lieut. E. P., 20th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the 21st N.I., to be wing officer (on probation) to fill an existing vacancy.

HORNSBY, Capt., District Staff, 1st Light Cavalry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, Nagpore Force, during the absence of Major MacNeil, on furlough.

SIMPSON, Major, Staff Corps, officiating deputy assistant adjutant general, is transferred from the Western district to the Ceded district from the date of Major Wratishaw's departure on leave.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following temporary arrangements during the absence of Major Halleat, deputy judge advocate, No. 3 Circle, on furlough (medical certificate) :—

BRIGGS, Colonel, deputy judge advocate, No. 1 Circle, to officiate in No. 3 Circle, and to have charge of the Ceded district.

SHAW, Lieut. Colonel, officiating deputy judge advocate, No. 2 Circle, to have charge in addition to his own duties of No. 1 Circle.

To G. O. C. C. No. 114 of 1884, directing officers at this depot, Wellington, to rejoin their regiments, add the name of Captain N. J. Nugent, Royal Artillery.

DIXON, Lieut. E., R.E., has been posted to the Public Works Department of the Bombay Presidency.

The undermentioned officers are reported as qualified by the lower standard test in Hindustani :—

MALCOLM, Lieut. P., 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusilier.
GILL, Lieut. R. H., 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.
EVANS, Surg. A. O., 1st and Medical Department.

Lieut. G. F. Power, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, Lieut. J. Berkely, Royal Artillery, Lieut. H. G. C. Swayne, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, Lieut. E. H. Bennet, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Probationer, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have passed the tests in Hindustani set opposite their respective names:—

DAVIS, Surg. R. E. S., Indian Medical Department, higher standard. TAYLOR, Lieut. H. N., Bedfordshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps, lower standard.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following postings, &c., of Royal Artillery officers:—

LAKE, Major E., just promoted to that rank from P Battery, 1st Brigade, has been posted to G Battery, 1st Brigade.

LAKE, Major, is directed to proceed to join his new battery.

SIMPSON, Capt. C. N., just promoted to that rank from N Battery, B Brigade, vice E. Lake.

LEACH, Capt. R. P., just promoted to that rank from M Battery, A Brigade, has been posted to No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, vice J. Temple, sent home for the Long Course.

MAHON, Lieut. R. H., has been transferred from No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division, to No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Welsh Division.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:— CLARK, Capt. E. W., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:— BROADWOOD, Lieut. R. G., 12th Lancers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HARVEY, Major J. J., 2nd Battalion South Wales Border, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

LAPHAM, Quartermaster U. F., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia:—

CHARD, Major W. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

KERR, Lieut. Colonel J. M., Cavalry squadron commander and 2nd in command, 3rd Regiment L.C., for six months, from March 10 to Nilgiri, on private affairs.

GEORGES, Lieut. H. W. E., Staff Corps, squadron officer, 3rd Regiment, L.C., for six months, from 1st March, 1884, in India and Australia, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:— REALY, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon M. F., British Veterinary Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 27.)

THOMPSON, Surg. A. C., having been transferred to Ahmedabad, Surg. Major J. Williamson, A.M.D., assumed charge of the duties of residency surgeon at Baroda from the 27th ult.

CRUICKSHANK—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Major J. H. R. Cruickshank, cantonment magistrate at Malagaon, and a magistrate of the first class, with power to require security for good behaviour.

SCOTT, Mr. G., held the appointment of sixth grade deputy collector substantive pro tem. from Sept 11 to Dec. 13.

SINCLAIR—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., to be assistant collector, Kalaba, and to cancel the transference of Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S., to that district.

HAMILTON, Mr. T. S., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MUIR-MACKENZIE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S., foreign settlement and demarcation officer, Satara, with the powers of a collector for the entire district of Satara.

ERSKINE, Mr. C. F., assistant superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 5th to the 4th grade of assistant superintendents, from Dec. 27.

LELY—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., to be second assistant collector, Surat.

BAKER, Colonel W. A., R.E. (Bombay), retires from the service on the 28th inst.

BRERETON, Mr. C., executive engineer, fourth grade, substantive pro tem., is confirmed in that grade from the 28th March.

GEORGE, Mr. A. S., assistant engineer, second grade, has passed the Department and Vernacular (Marathi) Examinations.

LEQUESNE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Lequesne to be assistant chief engineer for irrigation, an ex-officio assistant secretary to Government, P. W. Dept. (irrigation), with the temporary rank of executive engineer, fourth grade, from March 28, in succession to Mr. W. C. Hughes.

DAVIDSON, Surg. D. C., is appointed a non official member of the town municipality of Kaira, vice Surg. A. F. Fergusson, transferred.

MACKAY—HUMFREY—Mr. E. V. Mackay delivered over and Capt. J. Humfrey received charge of the office of the superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, on the 10th inst.

WOODWARD—MORRISON—Mr. W. Woodward delivered over and Mr. E. C. Morrison received charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate of Nasik, on the 13th inst.

MULOCK, Mr. W. B., received charge from Mr. E. Morrison, assistant collector, Nasik, of the office of the collector and district magistrate Nasik, on the 17th inst.

HUMFREY—LA TOUCHE—Capt. J. Humfrey and Lieut. Col. W. P. LaTouche respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy collector Salt, Opium and Abkari, N.D., on the 18th inst.

MILITARY

OGILVIE, Lieut. R. C. V., B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

ORR—The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:— Capt. W. J. Orr, Staff Corps and conductor, C. Dfke, barracks department.

The following arrangements to adjust establishments in the Ordnance Department of the Bombay Presidency are ordered:—

NICOLAS, Major F. C., R.A., second class commissary of ordnance, being in excess of the establishment of that grade, will remain supernumary until absorbed.

BURCHELL, Honorary Lieut. J., assistant commissary, being in excess of the establishment of that grade, will remain supernumary until absorbed.

WICKHAM, Sub Conductor, to remain supernumary until absorbed. BUCHANAN, Substantive pro tem. Conductor J., will revert to his position as a supernumary conductor.

VOWLES—STAFF—Substantive pro tem. Conductors G. E. Vowles and H. Staff will revert to acting conductors.

MILLS—GARNER—Substantive pro tem. Conductors H. Mills and J. Garner will revert to sub conductors.

PHILLIPS—SANDILANDS—HOWARD—Substantive pro tem. Sub-Conductors H. Phillips, A. Sandilands, and T. Howard will revert to acting sub conductors.

NIMUS—Colonel T. R., Staff Corps, A.D.C., Commandant, 28th Regiment N.I., is appointed to act as superintendent of army clothing during the absence of Colonel J. M. Sexton.

ADEY—Surgeon Major A. W. G., I.M.D., is permitted to retire from the service from May, 1884, on a pension of £500 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FULLERTON—The services of Lieut. J. D. Fullerton, R.E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the Political Department.

(Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, March 21.)

CLOSE, Surgeon Major C.S., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Poona Circle, to general duty, Sind Circle.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by the permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—

LA TOUCHE, Lieut. Col. W. P., S.C., deputy collector of salt, opium and Abkari, on March 11.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

CREAGH—BURKE—Major W. Creagh, 7th Dragoon Guards, to Cashmere, from March 15 to Sept. 11, on private affairs; and Captain M. A. Burke, to Cashmere, from March 15 to Sept. 11, on private affairs.

COLLINGWOOD—WRIGHT—Major C. G. Collingwood, Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, to Cashmere, from March 15 to Sept. 15, on private affairs; and Captain C. E. Wright, to Cashmere, from March 15 to Sept. 15, on private affairs.

LINDSAY—MORRIS—Captain E. Lindsay, North Lancashire Regiment (1st Battalion), to Central Provinces, from March 20 to June 20, on private affairs; and Captain E. C. Morris, to North West Provinces, from April 1 to July 31, on private affairs.

SOMERVILLE, Lieut. D. S., 2nd Battalion North Stafford Regiment, to India and the Colonies, from April 1 to Sep. 30, on private affairs.

EATON, Surg. J. B., I.M.D., M.B., Indian medical charge Sappers and Miners, to Australia, from March 21 to May 20, 1884, on medical certificate, and on full staff pay under Subsidiary Rule III.

MONTEITH, Lieut. J., 3rd Cavalry, to Cashmere and the Himalayas, from April 1 to Sept. 30, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

SPRATT, Capt. and Battalion Major E. J. H., Worcester Regiment (1st Battalion) for six months, on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troop).

DUDLEY, Surgeon Major W. E., A.M.D., for six months, on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troops).

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. H. M., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence until further orders.

GREIG, The Rev. T. H., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, honorary chaplain to the corps, is granted leave for two years from the 1st April next.

CLARKSON, Surg. J. W., I.M.D., deputy sanitary commissioner, Konkar Registration District, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

HUMFREY—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Major B. G. Humfrey, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate.

The organisation of the Lawrence Military Asylum is to be more military than it has been, and is to be looked after by a board of visitors consisting of the Secretary to the Government of India, the Adjutant-General in India, and the Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

Lieut. Anthony J. Abdy, R.A., has been appointed Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Saugor district.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 10.
ARRIVALS REPORTED.
MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. D. Macdonald, S.C., Brigade Surgeon G. A. Watson, Lieut. Col. Robert Morris, Cav., Col. William Howey, Inf., Col. James Sconce, S.C., Lieut. Col. F. Hammond, S.C., Surgeon J. G. Hancock.

Madras Estab.—Major General Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., S.C., Major E. P. Maltby, Inf., Surgeon F. C. Reeves.

Bombay Estab.—Brigade Surgeon W. P. Partridge, Lieut. Col. C. Swinhoe.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. M. Dane (Cov.), A. Hough, W. A. Inglis, A. Manson (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brigade Surgeon J. Jones, M.D., six months; Capt. H. L. Wells, R.E., four months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. W. Baker, R.E., six months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Williams, S.C., three months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major C. E. M'Vittie.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—L. E. R. Smith, L. W. Teyen, H. Luttman-Johnson (Cov.).

APRIL 8.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut. Col. Albert O'Halloran Clay, of the Madras Staff Corps; Deputy Surg. General John James Clarke, M.D., of the Bengal Army; Surg. Major Robert Crossing Thorp, M.D., of the Bombay Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. Albert O'Halloran Clay, of the Madras Staff Corps.

To be Deputy Surg. General—Brigade Surgeon Benjamin Williamson, of the Madras Army.

HOME NEWS.

The number of visitors to the Indian collection at the South Kensington Museum for the week ending Dec. 8 were—885; Dec. 15, 1,015; Dec. 22, 860; Dec. 29, 2,600; Jan. 5, 1,350; Jan. 12, 1,349; Jan. 19, 1,361; Jan. 26, 1,035; Feb. 2, 1,055; Feb. 9, 1,130; Feb. 16, 1,090; Feb. 23, 1,175; March 1, 1,315; March 8, 1,120; March 15, 1,130; March 22, 1,062; March 29, 898. Number of visitors for the month of December, 6,201; ditto for January, 5,249; ditto for February, 4,676; and ditto for March, 4,925. Total from the opening, May 15, 1880, 609,302.

TAXATION OF SILVER PLATE.—Sir George Balfour, M.P., has given notice, upon going into Committee of Ways and Means, to move, "That, considering the unexampled liberality of the Government of India in freeing the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom landed on the extensive coasts of India, from all import duties, whereby the home trade and industries have been largely benefited; also looking at the assurances and promises given during the last three Budgets that all silver plate manufactured within the Indian territories would be admitted into the United Kingdom it is now expedient that all silver plate manufactured within the Indian territories should be admitted into the United Kingdom, without any liability to either customs or excise duties; and in so resolving, this House desire to record their wish to show respect to the claims and representations so strongly urged by the Government in India and by the India Government at home to act justly and fairly in regard to the admission into England of Indian silver manufactures."

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 35,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,000, average rate 1s. 7'687d.; and Madras, Rs. 10,000, average rate 1s. 7'687d. In telegraphic transfers—Calcutta, Rs. 10,50,000, average rate 1s. 7'7023d.; and Bombay, Rs. 17,00,000, average rate 1s. 7'692d., or a total of Rs. 27,70,000. Tenders for bills on Bombay and Madras at 1s. 7 11-16d., and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7 11-16d., and above will receive in full. Subsequently the Council sold bills for Rs. 35,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 7 23-32d., and for Rs. 61,500 on Madras at 1s. 7 19-32d., while a special allotment of three lakhs of transfers was made on Calcutta at 1s. 7 23-32d. Between the 1st and the 8th inst. the total amount of remittances sold reached Rs. 40,61,500, and realised £332,719.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The twenty-sixth annual report of the Court of Directors of this company, made up to December 31 last, states that

the net profit for the half-year, after providing for all charges and bad and doubtful debts, amounts to £46,331 os. 9d., to which has to be added £4,154 5s. 1d. brought forward from last half-year, making together £50,485 5s. 10d. The directors have appropriated the above amount as follows:—£24,973 19s. 8d. has been added to reserve fund (bringing that fund up to £50,000), £18,750 to payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and £6,761 6s. 2d. carried forward to the present half-year. The report adds that the holdings of Rupee Paper have been further reduced since December 31, and now consist of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. paper, valued in the books at £82½ per 1,000 rupees.

THE SILVER MARKETS AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY.—The increase in the discount rate of the Bank of Bombay has to-day been followed by an advance in the Bank of Bengal rate to 10 per cent. This fresh indication of the growing dearth of money in India has, however, had no effect on the general position of the Silver Market. All recent arrivals having been disposed of, prices are steady at 50½d. per ounce for bars, and 49½d. for Mexican dollars. Indian exchange rates are firm at 1s. 7 21-32d. in Bombay, and 1s. 7½d. in Calcutta. China quotations show no change. Rupee Paper has been neglected, and prices are a shade easier at 81¼ to 82 for the Four-and-a-Half, and 78¼ to 78½ for the Four per Cents. The India Council have sold telegraphic transfers on Bombay for Rs. 2,50,000 at 1s. 7 23-32d. per rupee.

WEDNESDAY.—Recent arrivals of bar silver having been taken off the market, some fresh orders received to-day could only be executed at an advanced price, 50½d. per ounce being paid for some small amounts. Mexican dollars are unchanged at 49½d., with no business. Eastern exchange rates are unaltered, and Rupee Paper has been very quiet at 81¼, 82, and 78, 78½ for the Four and-a-Half and Four per Cents. respectively.

THURSDAY.—Notwithstanding that £80,000 worth of bars will be available ex Valparaiso from Chili at the beginning of next week, and that the Ville de St. Nazaire has reached St. Nazaire from Mexico with £160,000 in dollars, the Silver Market has to-day been fairly firm. The small amount of bars available were readily purchased at 50½d., but there is still no business in Mexican dollars, which are nominally quoted at 49½d. per ounce. Indian exchange rates are maintained at 1s. 7 21-32d., but China rates are still unchanged. Rupee Paper is unaltered at 78 78½ for the Four and 81½ 82 for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. The India Council have sold 4½ lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Bombay, and one lakh on Madras at 1s. 7 23-32d. per rupee.

SATURDAY.—The bar silver which was received to-day per Euclid and Nile, valued at about £70,000, by far the greater part having been brought by the former vessel, has been sold at 50 11-16d. per ounce, showing an advance of 1-16d. The Mexican dollars ex Ville de St. Nazaire have not been dwelt with, and business in coined silver having been at a complete standstill, no actual price can be given for it. Indian exchange rates are firm at 1s. 7 11-16d. in Calcutta and 1s. 7 21-32d. in Bombay, China rates being unaltered at 5s. 0½d. in Shanghai and 3s. 8d. in Hongkong. No business has been done in Rupee Paper, and prices are unchanged at 81½ 82 and 78 78½ for the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents respectively. The India Council have sold three lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7 23-32d. per rupee.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson say there is no change to report in the leading produce markets, which closed to-day until the 17th inst., and transactions, as usual, at this season have been upon a limited scale. Coffee remains unsettled, but the moderate quantity of Plantation Ceylon brought forward has realised last week's prices to some recovery for fine coloury kinds. The common and medium descriptions of East India have partly found buyers at irregular and occasionally rather lower rates. Brazil is unsettled, as the stock in the chief Continental ports showed a further heavy increase during the past month, with the foreign markets generally inactive. Guatemala sold to-day at uneven prices. Nothing of interest has transpired in sugar. Beet, after slight fluctuation, closes firm at about previous quotations. Cane sugar remains exceedingly dull, and refined is quiet. The China tea market continues without alteration, the public sales being light. Indian steady. A further slight decline has been accepted for Ceylon coco. The rice market is firm, with limited transactions, owing to the firmness of importers. At the spice sales to-day few changes occurred, the tone of business being quiet. Rough Cochin ginger is again cheaper. The small sales of Chinchona went off without animation.

TEA.—From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's fortnightly China report:—Public sales have been exceedingly small, comprising a total of 28,000 packages, 16,000 of which were Congous. The lower grades of Congou have shown a steadier and hardening tendency, but all other sorts continue without improvement.

SUGAR.—The transactions have been exceedingly limited. Nothing done in West India. Beet is steady. Yesterday a floating cargo of 4,900 basket, Java, No. 15½, sold for the United Kingdom at 19s. 6d.

being a decline on late nominal values. In the Clyde market pieces, &c., sold to a moderate extent at easier rates.

COFFEE.—The market continues inactive, but prices do not show any change for Plantation Ceylon, fine color and bold being firm; 236 casks 78 barrels and bags sold—small and common, 58s. to 62s.; middling to good middling, 65s. to 68s. 6d.; fine middling to bold, 70s. to 76s. 6d.; and fine bold, 83s. to 89s.; part of 322 cases 1,932 bags East India sold at easier rates for middling qualities, many parcels being withdrawn; color medium sold 64s. to 66s. 6d.; fine bold, 78s. to 82s.; pale grey sorts, medium to bold, 56s. 6d. to 66s.; 2,800 bags Central American descriptions went at irregular prices; Costa Rica, good ordinary to low middling, 49s. 6d. to 57s.; middling to good, 61s. to 67s.; Guatemala, good to fine ordinary, 49s. to 54s.; low middling to middling, 57s. to 62s.; good, 67s.; 207 bags Rio, floating terms, bought in 48s.; 6 casks 433 bags Jamaica sold steadily at 44s. to 47s. for good to fine ordinary.

SPICES.—A very small supply at the public sales to-day, and the only feature has been a further decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. upon rough Cochin ginger, which sold at 40s.; one lot, 40s. 6d. for fair small, and 41s. to 42s. per cwt. for mixed to fair hard; 544 packages offered and mostly sold; 271 bags Singapore white pepper sold 9½d.; 129 bags Penang bought in 9¼d.; of 186 bags black, 2 lots Aleppy sorts sold 7d. to 7½d.; 334 bags Pimento, 2½d. to 2¾d.; 40 bales Zanzibar cloves, 4¾d.; 25 bales stems at 1¾d.; 110 packages Singapore nutmegs, about half sold, 79's at 2s. 7d.; 105's at 1s. 11d. per lb. No mace offered.

SAGO quiet. Nothing of importance in the public sales. 756 bags Singapore fluke tapioca, small, part sold 1¾d., and one-fourth of 80 barrels Rio, at 6d. per lb.

RICE.—The cargo of Rangoon yesterday was 2,200 tons, at 8s. per cwt. March shipment, open charter, and further business has been done at the price.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The markets close for a few days, and further sales will not be resumed until the 17th inst.

CHINA TEA.—The market closes with more private inquiry, and a fair business has been done in common grades of Red leafs. Some large contracts have also passed in Packings in boxes from 10½d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb.

SUGAR.—There has not been any revival of demand. Crystallised Demerara is steady, with sales at Friday's rates. The business in West India for the week amounts to 635 casks, 6,570 barrels and bags. Beet is firm and rather dearer. In the Clyde market a quiet feeling, and prices of refined produce the same as yesterday. M. Bertrand Silz, writing from Paris on the 9th inst., makes the following remarks:—"The large circulation of ready sugar for the April engagements, of which we spoke in our last circular, the numerous offers from Germany at gradually lowering prices, the postponement until after the Easter holidays of the elaboration of the new legislation—all these have augmented the discouragement, and we might even say maddened the market. The last eight days have resulted in a fall of 2f., and we have now reached the surprising value of 48f. 25c. for ready crystals No. 3."

COFFEE.—Few transactions have occurred in this market.

RICE.—Two cargoes of Basse n sold during the week, February and April sailings, at 8s. open charter. To-day the market is quiet.

SPICES.—Black pepper has been inactive.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DOWKER.—April 8, at Hughenden, Upperton-road, Eastbourne, the wife of Colonel H. C. Dowker, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

PICTON-WARLOW.—April 7, at Laleston House, Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire, the wife of Colonel Picton-Warlow (late Madras Staff Corps,) a son.

YOUNG.—April 7, at 45, Gloucester-gardens, the wife of William Mackworth Young, Bengal Civil Service, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINS-GREGORY.—March 20, at Ootacamund, Henry Charles, son of the late Edward Davis Atkins, of Hiram Lodge, Ootacamund, to Amy Sophia, eldest daughter of the late William Hill Gregory, of Ootacamund.

BARKER-CAMPBELL.—March 17, at the Fort Chapel, by the Rev. Father Bischoff, Mr. G. J. Barker, of Bombay, to Louise, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Rahard.

BOSWELL-HORNE.—April 12 (Easter Ev.), at St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Irvine Boswell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Faversham, Kent, second son of the late John Alexander Corrie Boswell, of H.M. Indian Civil Service, to Ellen Elizabeth (Daisy), only daughter of Edgar Horne, of 46, Russell-square, W.C.

GORDON-CANNING-SHOWERS.—March 15, at Motibari, F. W. Gordon-Canning, son of P. R. Gordon-Canning, of Hartpury Court, Gloucestershire, to Mary Rose, daughter of the late Major General St. G. D. Showers, C.B.

DEATHS.

BOND.—April 7, at Teignmouth, South Devon, Harmon Reed Bond, Surgeon Major (retired) Bengal Army, in his 73rd year.

DIVER.—March 25, at 33, Eardley-crescent, Earl's-court, S.W., Ellen Bertha, wife of Henry William Diver, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., of Wellington, North Island, and youngest daughter of the late William Hugh Payne, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, aged 37.

GRAHAM.—April 4, at Portwood House, Kew, Mary Ann, widow of the late Major General Joseph Graham, Retired List, Bengal Army.

LANDALE.—March 21, at Bhagalpur, James Owen Landale, Indigo Planter, in his 76th year.

MACKWOOD.—April 5, at South Norwood, Surrey, William Mackwood, late of Colombo, Ceylon, in his 81st year.

MADGE.—March 14, at Henzada, British Burmah, Duncan Campbell Madge, eldest son of Mrs. H. E. Madge, aged 23 years, 3 months, and 3 days.

SILCOCK.—March 1, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, William Henry Gerald, only child of H. F. Silcock, Bombay Civil Service, aged eight months.

THOMPSON.—March 17, at Lahore, Richard Cyril, infant son of Richard M. Thompson.

WOOD.—April 8, at Woodhill, Send, Catherine Matilda, third daughter of the late Henry Wood, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

YOUNG.—March 19, at 10, Elysium-row, Calcutta, Col. D. C. Young, Bo. S.C., Controller Military Accounts, of cholera.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

AKIN-HIGGINS.—March 18, at Calcutta, the wife of Arthur Akin-Higgins, a daughter.

ANGELO.—March 9, at Naini Tal, the wife of R. F. Angelo, Retired List, B.S.C., a daughter.

BURKE.—March 6, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of John Burke, "Kintark," Murree, a daughter.

CONINGHAM.—March 19, at Coonoor, the wife of Lieut. Col. Henry Evelyn Coningham, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

DE SOUZA.—March 23, at Upper Mahim, the wife of Dr. Philip C. De Souza, and daughter of the late Colonel A. Severo de Carvalho Souza, of Oporto, Lisbon, a daughter.

ETESON.—March 10, at Shillong, the wife of Dr. A. Eteson, Deputy Surgeon, Eastern Frontier District, a daughter.

GIBSON.—March 22, the wife of the Rev. Edward Gibson, Joint Chaplain of Veneri, Madras, a daughter.

HASTINGS.—March 11, at Cohat, the wife of Lieut. Col. Hastings, 2nd Sikhs, a son.

HIGGINS.—March 18, at Calcutta, 25, Circular Garden Reach-road, the wife of Arthur Aiken Higgins, agent and manager for Thomas Cook and Son, a daughter.

HINE.—March 16, at Saharanpore, the wife of Mr. A. H. F. Hine, a daughter.

HENSLOWE.—March 22, at Cawnpore, the wife of C. W. E. Henslowe, a daughter.

LANE.—March 7, at Simla, the wife of J. H. Lane, Esq., a daughter.

MILLS.—March 24, at St. Thomas's Mount, wife of Veterinary Surgeon James Mills, A.V.D., Inspector of Cattle Diseases, a daughter.

NASH.—March 19, at Dehra, Dua, the wife of G. P. Nash, a son.

SMITH.—March 16, at Bellary, the wife of Gerald E. Smith, a daughter.

STRADIOT.—March 17, at Madras, the wife of E. Stradiot, a daughter.

STRAUBENZEE.—March 18, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel van Straubenzee, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

WORSNOP.—Feb. 6, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. J. Worsnop, a son.

WARTER.—March 13, at Meerut, the wife of Lieut. Col. Warter, R.H.A., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COPE-COX.—March 15, at the English Church, Sialkot, Punjab, Francis Haden Cope, B.A., T.C.S.E.D., eldest son of the Vicar of North Malvern, to Katherine Elizabeth Frere, younger daughter of Lieut. General J. W. Cox, C.B.

O'GORMAN-DANIELL.—March 18, 1884, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, Captain in the Lincolnshire Regiment, to Florence Ellen, daughter of Cairnes A. Daniell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

OWEN-BEATTY.—March 12, at St. Mary's Church, Puna, Eldred Owen, Lieutenant Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), fifth son of H. M. Arthur Owen, J.P., D.L., for the county of Flint, to Florence, only daughter of Thomas Berkeley Beatty, Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

MELLIS-ATHERLEY.—March 12, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, James William Mellis, of the Madras Railway, son of the late Rev. James Mellis, M.A., to Georgina, fourth daughter of General Mark Keer Ath-ley, Gordon Highlanders (late 92nd Regiment).

NUNN-GORDON.—March 14, at Calcutta, James Harcourt Nunn, youngest son of William Nunn, of Essex, England, to Katherine Helen, eldest daughter of William Gordon, of Gourdon-Bervie, Montrose, Scotland.

SAUNDERS-CROSTHWAITE.—February 26, at Rangoon, Captain Macan William Saunders, R.A., to Gertrude Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles H. T. Crosthwaite, Bengal Civil Service.

WATTS-BELL.—March 24, at Amraoti, Berar, George Kempthorne, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., to Ethel Grace, eldest daughter of Colonel J. G. Bell, M.S.C., Judicial Commissioner, H.A.D.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—March 21, John T. T. Brown, Esq., at Clare-road, Byculla, aged 49.

BLUNT.—Feb. 27, at Madras, Charles William Blunt, eldest son of the late William Blunt, Bengal Civil Service, aged 60.

DOWNS.—March 9, on board the s.s. Clan Matheson, in the Red Sea, William Downs, Spinning Master, Bowreah Cotton Mills, Calcutta, aged 33.

GRANT.—April 4, at Bhagulpur, Bengal, Wilhelmina Henrietta Clair (Minnie), the wife of William St. Clair Grant, of Latipar, Bhagulpur.

JERBAI.—March 22, at Surat, Jerbai, wife of Mr. Jehangir Ghandjiand daughter of late Kavasji Jamshedji Dilal, aged 50.

LAMONT.—February 25, at 4, Conland Villas, Forest-gate, London, the wife of Captain R. Lamont, Be-que Glen Calidh, of a daughter (still-born).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—March 21. *Oriental* (s), Bussorah; *Trenton* (s), New York; *Ganges* (s), Shanghai.—22. *Toledo* (s), Tyne; *Athabasca* (s), Cardiff; *Suffolk* (s), Liverpool; *Medusa* (s), Trieste; *Wistow Hall* (s), Liverpool; *Clan Macdonald* (s), Glasgow.—23. *H.M.S. Crocodile*, Portsmouth; *Croma* (s), Newcastle; *Pandora* (s), Hong Kong.—23. *Singapore* (s), Cardiff.—24. *Argosy* (s), Newcastle; *Red Sea* (s), Cardiff; *Bhownuggur* (s), *Bhownuggur*; *Pehlwan* (s), *Bhownuggur*; *Euphrates* (s), Karachi.—25. *Gwalior* (s), Trieste; *Kingdom* (s), Liverpool.—26. *Adele*, Mauritius.—27. *Viceroy* (s), Cardiff; *Clan Murray* (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—March 7. *Giava* (s), Genoa; *Commilla* (s), Rangoon; *Huzara* (s), Bombay; *Tibre* (s), Colombo.—18. *Baghdad* (s), Singapore.—19. *Bulimba* (s), London; *Royal Sovereign*, Newport; *Saint Mildred*, Liverpool; *Khersonese*, Cardiff.—20. *Seanzada* (s), Colombo; *Gateacre*, Liverpool; *Genista*, Liverpool; *Shahjehan*, Mauritius.

MADRAS.—March 19. *Nerbudda* (s), Calcutta; *Chanda* (s), Bombay.—20. *Asia* (s), Rangoon.—21. *Rewa* (s), Calcutta.—23. *M. Menatchy* (s), Singapore; *Chindwara* (s), Calcutta.—24. *Capri* (s), Point de Galle; *Cachar* (s), Calingapatam.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—March 21. *Nepaul* (s), China; *Winchester* (s), Marseilles; *Lombardy* (s), Trieste.—22. *Pachumba* (s), Karachi; *Annie Braginton*, Cochin; *Rydal Hall* (s), Liverpool; *Sahara* (s), Marseilles.—24. *Altnacraig* (s), Hull; *Clan Ogilvie* (s), London.—25. *Borghese* (s), Karachi; *Oriental* (s), Persian Gulf.—26. *Nenuphar*, Mauritius; *Sarah Smith*, Natal; *Bhownuggur* (s), *Bhownuggur*; *Pehlwan* (s), *Bhownuggur*; *Othello* (s), Hull; *Resolven* (s), Dunkirk; *Nowshera* (s), Calcutta; *Saxmundham* (s), Genoa; *Sirdhana* (s), Galle.—21. *Peshawur* (s), London; *Bhundara* (s), Bombay.—22. *Rajputana* (s), Bombay.—27. *Resolute* (s), Dunkirk; *Wistow Hall* (s), Karachi.

CALCUTTA.—March 18. *Steamers Afghan*, City of Venice, and *Rewa*.—19. *Vesta*, Quantung, and *Maharaja*.—21. *Japan* and *Lennox*.—27. *Commilla* and *Pemba*.—23. *Huzara*.

MADRAS.—March 20. *Star of India* (s), London.—21. *Chanda* (s), Calcutta.—22. *Rewa* (s), London.—23. *M. Menatchy* (s), Singapore.—24. *Chindwara* (s), Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT VENICE, April 15, Per s.s. *Lombardy*.

From Melbourne: Hon. J. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Gall and child. From Bombay: Two Misses Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan and child, Mr. Broadwood, Major Shaw, Mr. Sullivan, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Major Conway Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Steinbelt, Lieut. Col. Gordon, Sir J. Carden, Mr. Rock, Mrs. Dyer, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Duffas, Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr. and Mrs. Westland, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Tate and child, Mr. Wright, Mr. Wilson, General Carnegie, Mr. Bell, Hon. M. Tyrrell, Mrs. Straight, Mr. Birkmyre and servant, Col. W. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gall and child, Major Colquhoun.

AT SUZ, April 10, Per s.s. *Ganges*.

From Bombay: Capt. R. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, two Misses Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan and child, Mr. R. G. Broadwood, Major Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Sparks, Col. A. W. Montague, Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan, Sir M. Fitzgerald and servant, Mr. and Mrs. T. Forbes, Major C. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Steinbelt, Lieut. Col. H. W. Gordon, Sir S. Carden, Col. K. Fraser, Mr. J. Rock, Mr. A. W. B. Higgins, Mr. J. Duffas, Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr. and Mrs. Westland, nurse, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tate, Mr. F. Wright, Mr. J. Wilson, General A. Carnegie, Mr. Henry Bell, Hon. M. Tyrrell, Mrs. Straight, Mrs. Taylor and infant, Sir W. Fitzgerald, Major H. R. Winter, Surgeon Major and Mrs. E. A. Fitzgerald, Mrs. R. J. Crosthwaite, two children, and infant, Sir Robert and Lady Stuart and maid, Col. W. A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. R. B. Chalmers, Mrs. Brown, infant, and ayah, Mr. Duncan, Miss Killie, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. N. K. Bavinge, Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, three children, and ayah, Mrs. C. H. Hill and child, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. W. Louis, child, and infant, Mrs. Basan, Mrs. Menzies and child, Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. Rigg-Wither, child, and nurse, Major General Golt and servant, Mrs. Denren, Mrs. Dyer, Mr. R. Brown, Mrs. Minor, Miss Rendall, Miss Atkinson, Major J. Colquhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mrs. R. H. Brown, two children, and nurse, Mr. Vacquetin, Mr. E. A. Smith, Mr. P. Carnegie, Mr. and Miss Beckett, Master Foster, Mr. Falls, Mr. Strange, Mrs. Milson and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. Murray and three children and ayah, Col. and Mrs. H. C. Wright and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Morgan, three children, and two servants, Mr. P. J. Macdonald, Mrs. Hyde Edwards and infant.

From Melbourne: The Count Bolyad Strickland, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Miss Reid, Mr. R. Reid.

From Yokohama: Mrs. Bellamy, two children, and nurse.

From Aden: Commander G. W. Russell.

AT BRINDISI, April 13, Per s.s. *Lombardy*.

From Alexandria: Mr. Chapman, the Earl of Airlie and servant, the Bishop of Limerick, two Misses Graves, Col. Colville, Major Chalmers, Mr. Trelin, Mr. and Mrs. Ichudi, nurse, and child, Dr. Codrington.

From Melbourne: The Hon. J. Douglas, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Greenfield, Mr. H. de Little, Mr. C. D. de Little.

From Bombay: Two Misses Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan and child, Mr. Broadwood, Major Shaw, Mr. Sullivan, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Major Conway Gordon, Sir J. Carden, Mr. Rock, Mrs. Dyer, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Duffas, Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr. and Mrs. Westland, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Tate and child, Mr. Wright, Mr. Wilson, General Carnegie, Mr. Bell, Hon.

M. Tyrrell, Mrs. Straight, Mr. Birkmyre and servant, Col. W. Baker, Major Colquhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Gall and child, Mr. and Mrs. Steinbelt, Lieut. Colonel Gordon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, March 28, Per s.s. *Ganges*.

For London: Sir R. and Lady Stuart, Hon. Justice Tyrrell, Mrs. Straight, Master Hill, Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sparks, Mrs. H. B. Beckett, Miss Beckett, Mr. Patrick Carnegie, Lieut. Col. F. W. and Mrs. Collis and two children, Major E. T. B. Sparks, Mrs. Hilderbrand and child, Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Chapman, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. O. Menzies and child, Capt. R. Hawkes, Miss Hunter, Mrs. J. Hyde Edwards and infant, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. R. Cowley, Mrs. Crosthwaite's three children, Lieut. Col. H. O. and Mrs. Wright and child, Mrs. Bigg Wither and child, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mrs. Hill, Mr. A. B. Chalmers, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. P. J. Macdonald, Mr. S. Peart, General Gott, Mrs. Wenden, Mr. and Mrs. Latham Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. Murray and four children, Mrs. Dyer, Nand Lal Bannerjee, Col. Keith Fraser, Mrs. Miner, Miss Rendall, Mr. Duncan, Miss Lillie, the Count Bologna Strickland, Miss Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Westland and child, Mr. Pratt, Mr. White, Mrs. L. S. Brown and infant, Major Jas. Colquhoun, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Morgan and two children, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. P. Reid, Miss Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Bates, Mrs. Brown and two children, Mrs. Milsom and child, Lieut. Col. H. W. Gordon, Major General A. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, two Misses Richards, Dr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. F. L. Rolleston, Mr. William Forster, Mr. John Wilson, Mrs. Bellamy and two children, Mr. Wilbraham, Major H. M. Winter.

For Brindisi: Sir John Carden, Col. Baker.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Capt. R. H. Brown.

For Port Said: Mr. E. A. Smith, Mr. A. K. Voegelin.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Merhara*, sailed from London, April 8.

For Rockhampton: Lieut. Col. John Scott Armitage.

For Brisbane: Mr. Alex. Barr Macalister.

Per s.s. *Canara*, sailed from London, April 9.

For Zanzibar: Mr. G. Denshaw.

Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, April 17.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Campbell and child, Mr. L. Torin, Mr. Jno. Kyle, jun.

For Madras: Mr. A. G. Charlton, Mr. Newbold, Mr. E. G. Matheson, Mr. G. H. Plummer, Mr. St. Leger.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. M. Addison.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, April 30.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and servant.

For Colombo: Mr. F. Fryer.

For Madras: Miss Palmer.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed March 10.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mrs. Butler and five children, Mr. Stewart, Masters Newett (2).

From Colombo.

For London: Mrs. Porter, three children, and nurse, Mr. Key, Mrs. Glenny and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, three children, and nurse, Mrs. and Miss Edley, Mr. Felix Brown, Mr. Toublanque, Mr. Roper.

From Madras.

For London: General and Mrs. Stewart and child and two European servants, Misses Stewart (2), Mrs. Dawson, three children, and servant.

Per s.s. *Clan Stuart*, sailed March 31.

From Madras.

For London: Rev. J. T. Norris, Mrs. Norris, and Miss Norris, Masters Norris (2), Mr. and Mrs. Holloway.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail April 18.

From Madras.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Lechler and party (3), Mrs. Matheson and three children, Captain and Mrs. Bevan, four children, and servant, Mr. J. Phillip, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and two children, Mrs. Butler and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Kingston and two children, Mrs. Baddeley and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Kingston and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Herklot and family, Col. and Mrs. Hanks.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, sailed March 14.

From Bombay.

For Liverpool: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ward, two children, and ayah, Mr. A. Schierenberg, Mr. A. C. Crampton, Mrs. Walters, Mr. Fricker, Mr. J. Fricker.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, sailed April 6.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mrs. Allan Russell, Mr. White, Mr. Cohen, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. J. R. Jones, Mr. Joseph Lee.

From Liverpool.

For Perim: Capt. Duncan.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail April 12.

From Liverpool.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Judah, Mrs. Lord's ayah.

For Colombo: Mr. D. McMillan, Mrs. M. Hay.

For Madras: Dr. Hadden, Mrs. Hadden.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail April 26.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mr. L. J. Overs, Mrs. Overs.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, sailed March 25.

From Bombay.

For London: Mr. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Papple and four children, Dr. Underwood, Mr. Elliot.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 97 3/16 to | 97 3/4 |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 100 to | 101 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — | — |
| Ten years .. | — | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 104 | — |

BANKS.

| INDIAN BANKS | Paid-up | Cash |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Rs. | Rates |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 767 1/4 |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 850 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 630 |
| Agra .. | 500 | 100 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 25 | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12 1/2 | 82 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 77 3/4 |
| Frere .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 385 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,100 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 1150 |
| Allo (small shares) .. | 2,200 | 340 |
| Bellary .. | 1,000 | 560 |
| Benar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 560 |
| Breach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | 40 |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,325 |
| Dhollera Ginning .. | 300 | 195 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,600 |
| French .. | 500 | 610 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 560 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 405 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 205 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 630 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 860 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 134 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 500 | 520 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 705 |
| Bhowanagar Mills .. | 100 | 33 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 1040 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 700 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 1,000 | 840 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 435 |
| Hindustan .. | 1,000 | 925 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Khandeish .. | 1,000 | 940 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,375 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 255 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 1085 |
| Oriental .. | 625 | 690 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 250 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,550 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 780 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-0 | 350 |
| Do. New 50 Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 21-11-7 | — |
| Do. New 50 Shares .. | — | — |
| B., B. & Cent. India (New 50 Shares) .. | 106-15-5 | 352 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 490 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. | 100 | 107 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 5,000 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Land and Shipping .. | 300 | 324 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Teacher and Co .. | 500 | 1,280 |
| Thacker and Co. .. | 100 | 155 |

CALCUTTA.—March 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| % Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 97 1 to | — |
| 4 1/2 of 1870 (1884) .. | 98 0 to | — |
| 4 1/2 of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. .. | Paid off | — |
| 4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 100 4 to | 100 6 |
| 4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 100 4 to | 100 6 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off | — |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 0 to | — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8 to | — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 101 0 to | — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 102 0 to | — |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) .. | 107 0 to | — |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 107 12 to | — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 101 0 to | 102 0 |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Agra .. | 500 | 175 to |
| Agra Savings .. | 100 | 121 to |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 180 to |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 129 to |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 82 1/2 to |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 100 | 125 to |
| Delhi and London .. | 625 | 219 to |
| Himalaya .. | 100 | 125 to |
| Mussoorie .. | 100 | 100 to |
| National of India .. | 612 1/2 | 85 to |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 500 | 550 to |
| Unconvenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 93 to |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|---------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 200 | 27 to |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 500 | 164 to |
| Barnagore Jute .. | 500 | 10 to |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 1350 to |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|---------|------|
| Bengal Mills .. | 100 | 1134 to | 1234 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 100 | 94 to | 95 |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 | 340 to | — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 57 to | — |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 80 | 90 to | — |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 100 | 120 to | — |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 700 | — to | — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 100 | 140 to | — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 | 85 to | — |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 | 120 to | — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 | 107 to | — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 | 101 to | — |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 51 to | 52 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | 520 | 300 to | — |
| East Indian Railway .. | 520 | — to | — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 250 | 210 to | — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 42 to | 43 |
| Goosery Cotton Mills .. | 200 | 20 to | — |
| Gouripore .. | 100 | 80 to | 81 |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 100 | 98 to | 99 |
| Howrah Docking .. | 500 | 120 to | — |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 | 75 to | — |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1600 to | — |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills .. | 50 | 12 to | — |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 100 | 107 to | — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 500 | — to | — |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 | 145 to | — |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 | 92 to | — |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. | 100 | 95 to | — |
| Nanthore Indigo .. | 30 | — to | — |
| New Beerboom Coal .. | 100 | 98 to | 99 |
| Oriental Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | 500 | 146 to | — |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Ranikistopore Press .. | 100 | 82 to | — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. | 100 | 65 to | — |
| Riverside Press .. | 30 | 67 to | — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | — | — to | — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. | 100 | 260 to | — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. | — | 280 to | — |
| Seepore Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 56 to | — |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 | 92 to | 93 |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 | 116 to | — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|
| Adulphor Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 70 to | — |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to | — |
| Amuckie .. | 100 | 95 to | — |
| Artcupore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 91 to | — |
| Assam .. | 520 | 510 to | 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to | — |
| Baree (Kangra) .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 94 to | — |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | 33 to | 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 200 | 200 to | — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 100 to | — |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | 50 | — to | — |
| Borsilall (Assam) .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Burkhola (Cachar) .. | 100 | 66 to | 67 |
| Central Cachar .. | 200 | 145 to | — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 57 to | — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 100 to | — |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 | 65 to | — |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to | — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 | 25 to | 35 |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 | 110 to | — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 90 | 43 to | 46 |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 | 50 to | 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 | 98 to | 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 | 65 to | — |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 | 65 to | — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 48 to | 49 |
| Giele (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 86 to | — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to | — |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to | — |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 | 70 to | — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) .. | 100 | 110 to | — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. | 100 | 77 to | — |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 | 550 to | — |
| Jellapore (Cachar) .. | 250 | — to | — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 55 to | — |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to | — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 35 to | — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. | 250 | 135 to | — |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 | 110 to | — |
| Kurseong and Terai .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 212 to | — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 50 to | — |
| Loring (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 81 to | 82 |
| Loobah .. | 100 | 131 to | — |
| Lower Assam .. | 50 | 23 to | — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | 50 | 60 to | — |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 | 60 to | — |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 41 to | 42 |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 31 to | 30 |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 80 | — to | — |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 | 30 to | — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 71 to | — |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | 50 | — to | — |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. | 200 | 100 to | — |
| Do. contributory .. | 125 | 73 to | — |
| New Fallochi (Darjiling) .. | 500 | — to | — |
| New Gholia Ghat (Assam) .. | 50 | 20 to | — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. | 30 | 120 to | — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. | 200 | — to | — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) .. | 85 | 63 to | — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 85 to | — |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 55 to | — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Sapakat .. | 100 | 130 to | — |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. | 50 | — to | — |
| Seemah .. | 100 | — to | — |
| Singbulli and Murmah .. | 100 | 98 to | — |
| Singell (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 91 to | 92 |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 97 to | — |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to | — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to | — |
| Teendarra (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 76 to | — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 121 to | — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. | 95 | 114 to | — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. | 200 | 178 to | 180 |
| Upper Assam .. | 50 | 25 to | 35 |

MADRAS.—March 17.

| | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|
| Four per cents .. | 1 1/2 dis to | 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. | 3 1/2 pre to | 3 1/2 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 3 1/2 to | 3 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. | 3 to | 3 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. | — to | — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — to | — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. | 28 to | 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand .. | 1s. 7 21-32d. | 1s. 7 19-32d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. .. | 1s. 7 17-32d. | — | — |
| Do. 3 mo. sight .. | 1s. 7 25-32d. | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 7-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. .. | 1s. 7 7-16d. | 1s. 7 7-16d. | 1s. 7 7-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 8d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | — | 1s. 7 7-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 8d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | — | 1s. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—April 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|--------------------|
| 3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. | 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 |
| Do. October 10, 1888 .. | 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 |
| 4 India Enforced Paper .. | 78 to 78 1/2 |
| 4 1/2 Do. do. 1885 .. | — to — |
| 4 1/2 Do. do. 1893 .. | 81 1/2 to 82 1/2 |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 1/2 to 100 3/4 |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. | — to — |
| 4 1/2 Do. .. | 101 to 103 |
| 4 1/2 Mauritius, 1881 .. | 103 to 105 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. .. | 101 to 103 |
| 4 1/2 Straits Settlements Government .. | 101 to 103 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Price. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks .. | — |
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 108 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. .. | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. | 103 to 105 |
| South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. .. | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 145 to | 147 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 150 to | 152 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 | — | 24½ to | 25 |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) | — | 23½ to | 24 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% | — | 132 to | 134 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 143 to | 145 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent | 100 | 124 to | 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. | all | to — | |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 100 | 117 to | 119 |
| Do. do. 4¼ do. | 100 | 111 to | 113 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. | 100 | 124 to | 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. | 100 | 123 to | 125 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares | 5 | to — | |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. | 100 | 124 to | 126 |
| Do. do. 4¾ do. | — | to — | |
| Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. | 20 | 18 to | 18½ |

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Adair, Surg. H., Bo. 1 year.
Allen, Lieut. B. M., S.C., 20 months, from Mar. 17, '83, B.
Allen, Surg. Maj. W. F., 1 yr., 15 dys., from Nov. 20, '83.
Angelo, Lieut. F. W. P., S.C., 18 ms., from April 19, '83, B.
Armstrong, Col. F. S., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 14, '82, B.
Ashby, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 15 ms., from Dec. 27, '82, Bo.
Austin, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 years, from April 24, 1883, B.
Arnott, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 year, from July 21, '83, Bo.
Atkinson, Hon. Lieut. C., P.W.D., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '84, B.
Baker, Lt. L. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 20, 1883, B.
Baldwin, Col. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 15, '84, M.
Barry, Surg. Maj. A. M. D., 1 yr., from Nov. 6, '83, M.
Barrow, Major W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, 1883, R.
Batt, Inspecting Vet. Surg. E. J., 18 ms., from May 15, '83, B.
Battye, Lt. Col. A. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 18, '84, B.
Bell, Lieut. Col. W. J., S.C., 2 years, from Nov. 9, '83, M.
Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 years, from Oct. 1, '82, M.
Bingham, Capt. C. T., S.C., 3 yrs., from June 17, 1882, B.
Birch, Major W. B., S.C., 1 yr., 260 dys., from Nov. 30, '83, B.
Bonon, Capt. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '84, B.
Boileau, Lieut. Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '83, B.
Bradshaw, Maj. O. M., S.C., 182 d. fr. Aug. 14, '83, M.
Brake, Pde. Surg. J., 1 year 347 days, from July 1, '83, B.
Bransfield, Lieut. Col. B. R., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 10, '82, B.
Buckley, Hon. Capt. Ord. Dep., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, B.
Butcher, Hon. Lt. J., Ord. Dep., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, Bo.
Burgess, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, 1882, B.
Bushby, Col. J. P., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 7, '83, B.
Bythell, Lieut. Col. R. S.C., 18 ms., from May 25, 1884, Bo.
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 1 yr 121 dys., from Oct. 12, '83, B.
Campbell, Lt. Cl. W. M., R.S., 1 yr., from Mar. 23, '83, Bo.
Carr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 12, '83, B.
Chalmers, Capt. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 18, '84, B.
Chambers, Lt. Cl. W. E., S.C., 1 yr 18 d. fr. Apr. 6, '83, B.
Chandra, Surg. Maj. R. C., 1 yr., 200 dys., from April 13, '83, B.
Chapman, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 18, '82, B.
Cherry, Col. E. M., (Cav.), 2 yrs., 231 dys., from Nov. 22, '83, M.
Christopher, Capt. L. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '83, B.
Clarke, Lt. T. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 10, '82, M.
Clay, Lieut. Col. A. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '82, M.
Cloeche, Col. H., S.C., 1 year, from Sept. 10, 1883, B.
Close, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 356 ds., from Jan. 16, '83, Bo.
Godfrington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 1 mos., from Mar. 8, '83, B.
Cole, Col. R. A., S.C., 3 years, from Oct. 1, '81, M.
Cones, Surg. G. A., 2 years, from May 1, 1883, B.
Cotton, Major F. R., R.E., 1 yr. 98 d., from Mar. 13, '83, B.
Crawford, Lieut. Col. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 20, '83, B.
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R., F., 2 yrs., from May 2, '83, M.
Curteis, Major Atwill, 2 years, from April 26, 1883, M.
Dalrymple, Major R. G., E.S.C., 18 ms., from May 2, '83, M.
Daunt, Col. J. C., V.C., S.C., 18 ms., from Apr. 22, '83, E.
Davies, Major H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 14, '82, M.
Dawes, Major T., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, 1882, B.
Delamaine, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 1, '83, B.
De Lonsoda, Lieut. Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 1, '84, M.
Doveton, Maj. H. R., E., 18 ms., from Dec. 4, '82, Bo.
Doveton, Major J. C., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '83, M.
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr 176 d., from May 17, '83, M.
Drake-Brockman, Surg. Maj. C. F., 333 dys., from Feb. 13, '84, M.
Ducat, Col. M. S., S.C., 1 year, from June 1, '83, Bo.
Duff, Lieut. B., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 27, 1883, B.
Dundas, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., from Aug. 7, '83, B.
Dundas, Lieut. G. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 16, B.
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 ms., from Feb. 9, '83, Bo.
Ellis, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr. 220 d., from April 13, '83, B.
Emerson, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., from Oct. 30, 1883, B.
Eyre, Capt. G. S., S.C., 362 days, from June 10, 1883, B.
Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 275 dys., from Nov. 15, 1883, Bo.
Fasken, Lieut. G. G. M., S.C., B. 1 year.
Fagan, Major J. G., 2 years, from Feb. 1, '84, Bo.
Forbes, Major E. M., Inf., 2 years, from April 22, 1883, B.
Furlong, Lieut. Col. M., C., 18 ms., from April 18, 1883, M.
Ferris, Capt. W. B., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 14, 1883, Bo.
Fraser, Col. H., S.C., 243 days, from Feb. 29, '84, M.
Garbett, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 19, '83, E.
Garrett, Lieut. R. V., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 6, 1883, B.
Galloway, Lt. Col. J. M. C., Cav., 1 yr. 240 d., from Apr. 14, '83, M.
Gausson, Maj. J. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from Apr. 15, '82, M.
Georges, Col. T. C., S.C., 1 year 273 days, M.
Goodfellow, Lieut. Col. G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 8, '82, Bo.
Gray, Lt. W. du G., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 23, '84, M.
Gray, Capt. M. A., S.C., 2 year, from June 16, '82, B.
Gray, Capt. L. J. H., S.C., 1 yr. 203 ds., from May 27, '83, B.
Grierson, Lt. Cl. John, S.C., 18 ms., from April 6, 1883, Bo.
Griffith, Lieut. Cl. J. G. E., S.C., 14 mos., from Oct. 12, '83, Bo.
Hadow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 15 ms., from April 11, 1883, B.
Hallen, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 2 yrs., from Apr. 13, '83, Bo.
Halliday, Maj. G. T., Cav., 1 yr 277 d., from June 20, '83, B.
Halkett, Capt. W. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '83, B.
Hammond, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., B.
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B., S.C., 14 ms., from Apr. 8, '83, B.
Harpur, Col. J., S.C., 1 year, from June 5, 1883, Bo.
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 323 days, from Dec. 28, '83, B.
Harris, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 18 ms., from Dec. 27, '82, B.
Hartshorne, Maj. A. G., Inf., 3 yrs., from July 19, '81, B.
Hatchell, Major D. J., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 9, 1883, M.
Hendersont, Capt. P. E., S.C., 18 ms., from May 25, '83, B.
Hendley, Surg. Major T. H., 18 ms., from April 28, '83, B.
Hutchinson, Major J. B., S.C., 1 yr. 143 dys., from Dec. 7, '83, B.
Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S.C., 18 mos., from Feb. 24, '83, M.
Higginson, Major C. T. M., Cav., 21 mos., from Oct. 21, '82, B.
Hill, Col. E., S.C., 262 dys., from Oct. 1, 1883, M.
Hills, Col. John, R. E., C.B., 1 yr. 296 ds., from May 28, '83, Bo.
Hogg, Major A. M., S.C., Bo.
Hogg, Col. G. F., S.C., 1 yr. 129 ds., from Mar. 1, '83, Bo.
Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 1 year, from May 29, 1883, M.
Hughes, Surg. Maj. D. E., M.D., 16 mos., from Apr. 20, '83, Bo.
Humphrey, Maj. E. G., S.C., 15 ms., from April 22, '83, Bo.
Hyde, Surg. Major H., 22 mos., from Oct. 14, '82, M.
Ingila, Major D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., from Apr. 18, '82, B.
Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., 33 mos., from Dec. 6, '81, Bo.
Jacob, Lieut. Col. John S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '82, Ro.
Jackson, Major G. C., Cav., 1 yr. 273 d., from May 20, '83, B.

Jackson, Capt. F. W. S., S.C., 21 mos., from Jan. 10, '83, Bo.
Jameson, Col. C. S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '82, Bo.
Jameson, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 21, '83, B.
Jenkins, Col. F. H., S.C., C.B., 1 yr. 10 ds., from Sep. 28, '83, B.
Jenkins, Lt. Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., from Apr. 11, '83, M.
Johnston, Surg. Major T. R. W. P., 274 y. f. Jan. 19, '82, Bo.
Johnstone, Col. James, C.S., Inf., 18 ms., from Feb. 23, '83, Jones, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 2 1/2 years, from Dec. 1, '81, B.
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '83, B.
Keays, Lt. Cl. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from July 1, '83, Bo.
Kelly, Surg. Major W. P., 1 yr. 103 days, from July 28, '82, M.
Kilkelly, Bde. Surg. C. E., 2 1/2 yrs., from Apr. 14, '82, B.
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S. S.C., 15 mos., from Apr. 6, '83, Bo.
Kinton, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., from Sept. 21, 1883, B.
King-Harman, Major M. J., S.C., 18 m. f. Apr. 13, '83, B.
Knowles, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 21, 1883, B.
Lamb, Col. T., S.C., 373 dys., from Nov. 23, 1883, B.
Lang, Major R. T. M., Cav., 1 yr., from July 7, '83, B.
Laing, Major W., Inf., 1 yr. 122 d., from May 20, '83, Bo.
La Touche, Maj. E. N. D., Inf., 3 yrs., from May 19, '81, B.
Lawrence, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 28, '83, B.
Leggett, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr. 59 d., from May 15, '83, M.
Luard, Lieut. Col. C. H., R.E., 273 days, from Feb. 10, '84, B.
Lindsell, Lieut. P. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 12, 1883, B.
Luxmoore, Lieut. Col. C. T. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 28, '82, M.
Lucas, Surg. T. C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, Bo.
M'Andrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 y. f. Mar. 3, '82, B.
Macnaghten, Lt. Col. W. H. C. B., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, '83, B.
Macaulay, Lt. Cl. C. E., S.C., 2 years, from May 5, '82, B.
Mackenzie, Capt. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, '83, B.
Martin, Col. W. R., Inf., 364 days, from Feb. 8, '84, B.
Maitland, Major G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 27, '83, B.
Maisey, Capt. F. C., C.S., 2 yrs., from Feb. 8, '83, B.
Massy, Lieut. H. S., S.C., 1 year, B.
Malden, Major R. V., S.C., 18 ms., from April 27, '83, B.
Matthy, Major E. P., Inf., M.
Marshall, Major G. F. L., R.E., 1 yr. 121 dys., from Dec. 3, '83, B.
Mason, Lieut. H. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., from July 1, '83, M.
Martin, Lieut. E. W. F., S.C., 18 ms., from Jan. 21, '83, B.
Martin, Col. C. Cav., 2 years, from Mar. 20, '83, B.
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 1 yr. 184 d., from Aug. 28, '83, Bo.
Mathias, Maj. F. H., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 6, 1882, M.
Mayne, Capt. M. S., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '84, Bo.
McCall, Alex. S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 23, 1883, M.
Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 6, '84, B.
McGann, Surg. Major T. J., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '83, M.
McRae, Major A. R. T., Inf., 1 yr. 160 d., from Apr. 27, '83, Bo.
McRae, Capt. H. N., S.C., 18 ms., from Feb. 8, '83, B.
McVittie, Surg. Maj. C. E., 1 yr. 109 d., from Feb. 20, '83, M.
Miller, Lieut. Col. James, S.C., 18 ms., from April 13, '83, B.
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '83, Bo.
Morice, Surg. Maj. J. C., 2 1/2 y. f. Feb. 1, '82, B.
Morris, Lieut. Col. R., Cav., 1 yr. 273 days, from Mar. 7, '84, B.
Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 18 m., from Mar. 17, 1883, Bo.
Munro, Col. W. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 26, '83, M.
Murphy, Surg. Maj. P., M.D., 18 ms., from Mar. 17, '83, Bo.
Murray, Lieut. Col. A. S.C., 1 yr. 248 d., from Apr. 27, '83, B.
Napier, Hon. G. C., I.L.E., Infantry, B.
Neill, Maj. A. H., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 23, '83, B.
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, B.
Obbard, Lieut. Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, '82, M.
O'Hara, Surgeon A. J., M., 182 days, from Feb. 6, '84, M.
Oldham, Surg. Maj. U. F., 1 yr. 8 dys., from Dec. 7, '83, B.
Orchard, Lt. Cl. A. F., S.C., 2 years, from April 26, 1883, B.
Orr, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., from July 9, 1883, B.
Pakenham, Lieut. W. W. V., S.C., M.
Passy, Lieut. D. D., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.
Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, 1883, M.
Fatterson, Major H. S., S.C., 1 yr. 15 dys., from Sept. 15, '83, B.
Fatterson, Surg. D. A., 18 ms., from March 9, 1883, Bo.
Partridge, Bde. Surg. W. P., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '84, Bo.
Pemberton, Major, C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 20, '82, Bo.
Perreau, Lieut. Col. M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 31, '83, B.
Perkins, Col. Aeneas, C.B., R.E., 2 yr., from Jan. 16, '83, B.
Perse, Maj. E., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '83, M.
Phipps, Lt. Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.
Phipps, Col. A., Inf., 2 years, from May 17, 1883, Bo.
Poole, Major M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, 1883, M.
Prendergast, Col. R. J., Cav., 2 yrs., from Apr. 14, '83, M.
Price, Surg. Major W., M.D., 2 yrs., from Sept. 28, '82, M.
Pringle, Surg. Maj. R., M.D., 1 yr., from Nov. 9, '83, B.
Reay, Maj. E. R., 13 mos., from Sept. 28, 1883, Bo.
Reid, Col. A. T., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 5, 1883, Bo.
Rennick, Captain A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '83, B.
Rennick, Major H. de P., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., from Apr. 8, '83, B.
Reeves, Surg. F. C., 1 yr., from March 5, '84, M.
Resident, Col. F. G., Inf., 219 dys., from Feb. 27, '84, M.
Robertson, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from Jan. 4, '82, B.
Rivett-Carnac, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 10, '83, B.
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 18 ms., from April 19, 1883, B.
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1883, B.
Ross, Lieut. Col. F. J., T., 2 yrs., from April 30, '82, Bo.
Ryves, Major C. M., Inf., 1 year, from Dec. 17, '83, Bo.
Sandwith, Lt. Cl. W. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 28, '83, Bo.
Sawyer, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., from Apr. 12, '83, Bo.
Sconce, Col. James, S.C., B.
Sealy, Capt. C. W. H., S.C., Bo.
Seton, Lieut. Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 10 ms., from Nov. 5, '83, Bo.
Seward, Surg. Maj. G. E., M.D., 2 yrs., from Oct. 13, '82, Bo.
Sexton, Surg. Major E. M. D., 1 yr. 352 dys., from Apr. 20, '83, M.
Shaw, Surg. Maj. J. C., 1 yr. 14 dys., from Aug. 19, '83, B.
Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '83, B.
Sibthorpe, Col. L. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 2, '83, Bo.
Singleton, Lieut. Col. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '83, M.
Skinner, Maj. E. S., S.C., 10 m., from March 3, '83, M.
Smith, Lieut. Col. F. J., 2 yrs., from May 30, 1882, Bo.
Smith, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr. 120 d., from July 31, 1883, M.
Smithers, Col. O. F., S.C., 1 yr. 105 d., from March 23, 1883, M.
Smyth, Maj. R. E., Inf., 2 1/2 yrs., from Nov. 15, '81, B.
Stafford, Col. B. T., S.C., 23 m., from April 21, 1883, B.
Stephens, Capt. H. Fitz G., S.C., 18 ms., from Apr. 29, '83, B.
Stevens, Col. G. S., S.C., 1 year, from April 29, '83, Bo.
Stewart, Major D. J., Inf., 20 mos., from Feb. 2, '83, B.
Stewart, Major H. S., S.C., 1 yr., from May 21, 1883, M.
Sturt, Col. C., Inf., 18 ms., from Jan. 10, '83, Bo.
Sturt, Lieut. R. N., S.C., 18 ms., from Mar. 17, '83, B.
Swete, Major C. D., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 25, '84, B.
Taylor, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '82, M.
Taylor, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 years, from March 25, 1883, B.
Thomas, Lt. Col. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 26, '83, M.
Thompson, Lieut. Col. Ross, R.E., 18 m., from Apr. 11, '83, M.
Tillard, Major G. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 9, '81, M.
Tinley, Lieut. G. F. N., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 31, '83, Bo.

Tinling, Major J. I., Inf., 9 mos., from Nov. 10, 1883, Bo.
Tonnochy, Lt. V. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '83, B.
Trevor, Major E. A., R.E., 1 yr. 273 d., from Mar. 2, '83, B.
Trevor, Major G. H., S.C., 1 yr. 92 days, from Mar. 7, '84, M.
Tulloch Col. A. S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '83, B.
Tuohy, Surg. F. J., 3 yrs., from Nov. 21, '81, B.
Walker, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, 1882, M.
Watson, Bde. Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '84, B.
Weldon, Lieut. Col. F. S.C., 26 ms., from Feb. 3, '82, M.
Welsh, Surg. Major J. T., M.D., 2 yrs., from Oct. 27, '82, Bo.
Welman, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 30, 1883, M.
Wescom, Major G. E., Inf., 2 years, from June 1, '83, M.
Whishaw, Surg. Major J. C., M.D., B.
Whiloughby, Col. M., S.C., 1 yr. 14 ds., from Spt. 29, '83, Bo.
Wilkins, Surg. T. J. H., 1 yr. 260 d. fr. Feb. 24, '83, M.
Williams, Col. L. H., S.C., 254 days, from Aug. 26, 1883, B.
Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 6 mos., from Feb. 13, '84, M.
Wingate, Major T. O., S.C., 21 mos., from Oct. 25, '82, B.
Way, Lieut. H. G., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, 1883, M.
Wray, Capt. J. W., S.C., 14 m., 9 d., from June 19, '83, Bo.
Wodehouse, Lieut. Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 14, '83, Bo.
Woodbridge, Lieut. Col. De L. R. F., 2 yrs., from Nov. 23, '83, Bo.
Yates, Major C. J. A., Inf., 1 year, from March 1, '84, Bo.
Yeld, Surg. H. P., 2 years, from Nov. 24, '82, B.
Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 27 m., from Aug. 19, '82, Bo.
Young, Surgeon E. W., 11 mos., from July 17, '83, Bo.
Youngshusband, Lieut. G. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, B.

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TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN

By

E. A. BRAYLEY HODGETTS.

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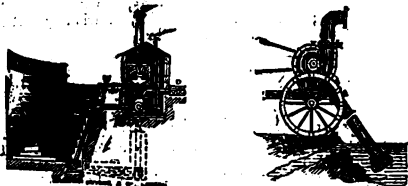
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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY
 CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,
 Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Asia with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when administered to him five

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, April 3; Madras and Allahabad, April 2; Calcutta, April 1.

A very important discussion will take place at Exeter Hall on Monday afternoon, May 5, at the meeting of the National Indian Association. Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., will take the chair at 4 p.m.; and Mr. Narendra Nath Mitra will read a paper on "Child Marriage in India and its Remedy." No more momentous subject can possibly come under the consideration of an Association whose aim is to "aid Social Progress and Education in India;" and we cannot doubt that there will be a large attendance of members and their friends. It is a most hopeful sign when we find young Indian gentlemen of high education and good attainments devoting their attention to important questions of social reform—by which they can confer more solid benefits on the Empire, than by a thousand "talkee-talkee" deputations on difficult and complicated political questions to Lord Kimberley. Mr. Mitra has carefully studied the problem with which he deals in all its aspects; and his conclusions, whether he is able to convince his audience of their accuracy or not, will certainly be listened to with appreciation and respect.

Well may Lord Salisbury complain that the policy of the present Radical Government is simply a policy of after-thoughts. As Lord Ripon is somewhat more Radical than the majority of his colleagues at home, so we find this "afterthought policy" reaching its fullest development in India. What, for instance, can be more monstrously absurd, or more injurious to the interests of the Indian taxpayers, than this ridiculous business of the Quetta Railway? Only a year or two ago, the Government of India was to be seen busily tearing up the rails from the Quetta line, and disposing of all the valuable materials (collected by Lord Lytton's Government) for a few paltry rupees. Scuttling was the order of the day. Russia was Mr. Gladstone's dear friend; and to talk of a scientific frontier was to affront the dear Czar. The rupees, obtained for the sale of materials as old iron or in other ways, would help to conceal Lord Ripon's extravagances; and so the work of destruction went merrily on. Suddenly it is announced that Russia has taken Merv, and that the Cossacks are on the frontiers of Afghanistan. Hey presto!—everything is panic and confusion. The Ameer, at the first sound of the troubles ensured by Radical cowardice and folly, is bribed with an enormous subsidy wrung from the poor ryots of India. Next, Ayub Khan has to be bribed with another subsidy, to induce him not to break cover in Persia. Then, there is to be a demarcation of the northern boundary of Afghanistan. And lastly, the materials of the Quetta Railway dispersed or sold for old iron, are again to be collected at immense cost. A trifle of two millions sterling is assigned by Lord Ripon to the job; and we are to have a costly military frontier railway—a railway that will now cost huge sums to keep up, which would have secured for England and India the whole of the immense trade of Central Asia, if only we had not scuttled from Kandahar.

It is unnecessary for us to say that we entirely approve of the construction of this railway, costly and burdensome though it must now be through Radical folly. And under the wise and practical supervision of the Hon. Mr. Hope and Colonel Stanton, we have no doubt that all the arrangements for its construction and maintenance will be as good as human skill and foresight

can make them. But what is heart-breaking to the true well-wisher of India about this business—as about nearly every other act of Lord Ripon's administration—is this, that the Midlothian craze has irretrievably lost for us all the most substantial and most important benefits that ought to have accrued to India from the statesmanlike measures of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton, whilst we find ourselves, after all, committed to all, and more than all, the difficulties and expense which might have attended the thorough carrying-out of their policy.

Again, consider the seizure of the Proclamations of the Mahdi in India, of which the telegrams tell us. This idiotic Government has been playing with the Mahdi for months and months past—sacrificing poor Hicks and his brave colleagues, General Baker's army, Moncrieff, Tewfik, and the martyrs of Sinkat, the thousands of Arabs and hundreds of Englishmen slain on the Red Sea littoral, the garrison of Shendy, and so on through a frightful butcher's bill—and then it suddenly wakes up, to find that the mischief it has been propagating in Africa has already spread to India! Does not every honest Englishman cry out, of this Government, as Cicero did of Catiline, *Quousque tandem?*

We learn from the telegrams that Mr. Hope and Colonel Stanton recently examined the entire of the Quetta railway, and found it practicable "at no prohibitive cost." It would be interesting to know what Lord Ripon would regard as a "prohibitive cost" in the matter of this railway. He can hardly expect to get the rails and other materials that were torn up by his orders and sold as old iron, brought back to him at the same price as that which he obtained for them. The whole of this transaction is curiously illustrative of Radical ideas on Retrenchment, nearly as good as the illustration of Radical notions of Peace afforded by the Soudan massacres.

The condition of the Calcutta Money Market corresponds to the general tone of public affairs throughout the Empire, and causes "serious disturbance to business." Among the causes assigned is, naturally enough, "the reluctance of European capitalists, to touch Indian speculations while the present uncertainties prevail."

To add to the disquieting character of the outlook, the continued drought in many parts of Bengal and Northern India is beginning to cause great uneasiness. The present Government of India has hitherto had the most wonderful good fortune in the way of favourable seasons and bountiful harvests; it would be a terrible thing for the country if natural and unavoidable calamities were now to be added to those artificial ones which have been due only to ignorance or incompetence.

We are glad to observe that Mr. J. M. Maclean's name is put forward to-day with approval by the *Times*, as that of the probable successor of Mr. Andrew Cassels in the Indian Council. Everyone who knows anything of India will heartily concur with the *Times* that no better appointment could possibly be made. Mr. Maclean possesses every qualification to do honour to the post, and to serve the interests of India. If Mr. Gladstone and Lord Kimberley desire to atone for the shameful wrong done to India by the outrageous appointment of Mr. Bertram Currie, the owner of Coombe Warren, the nomination of Mr. Maclean would be the best evidence they could offer of the sincerity of that desire.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON and Co., India Agents, of 27, Leadenhall-street, City, have on view a fine exhibition of Indian brassware and black wood furniture.

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending April 1:—

"The demand for tonnage does not materially improve. Ready steamers have succeeded in raising their rates owing to a continual scarcity of space available for immediate loading,

but the liners that have been trying to work forward for April have so far failed in obtaining anything like the prices asked. For sailing tonnage there has been a moderate demand for seeds for April shipment, which has resulted in the fixing of two vessels for London, one for the Continent, two for America, and two for Mauritius, all at about last prices. Our unfixed tonnage has decreased to about 38,000 tons."

We take the following on the Calcutta Tea Market from Messrs Carritt and Co's Fortnightly Report:—

"Small sales were held on the 20th instant, when 3,727 packages were catalogued, of which 3,724 changed hands. There was not much animation in the bidding, and prices were fairly steady at about previous quotations. The season is now virtually closed. Exports to Great Britain from 1st May, 1883, to date total about 57,500,000 lbs., leaving only a few odd shipments still to go forward. It is not thought the season will be so early as was anticipated, rain being generally wanted in the producing districts."

The *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending April 14:—

"General Sir Arthur Cunynghame, G.C.B.; Colonel C. T. Hitchens, District Superintendent of Police, Cuttack; Captain Richard Kennedy Gahan, Master Attendant of Cochin."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated April 20:—

"The *Calcutta Englishman* says that several proclamations of the Mahdi have been seized by the police in this country, and that his agents have succeeded in distributing the proclamation in many parts of Persia and Arabia."

"A Simla correspondent writes that the pilgrims from Balkh, Bokhara, Samarcand, and Cabul arriving in Peshawur all express the opinion that the Sultan of Turkey and the Sheikh Ul Islam instigated the war in the Soudan. This seems to be the prevalent idea in Central Asia, and is probably the result of Russian inspiration."

"The letter of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, forwarding the memorial of the Bengal zemindars against the Rent Bill, has been published in the local newspapers."

"In this letter, the Government, after passing by, as scarcely demanding refutation, the rhetorical denunciations contained in the memorial, proceeds to combat its serious arguments, and contends, first, that in considering the nature of an administrative measure like the permanent Settlement, it is open to the Government to consult the records, with a view to tracing the origin and object of the provisions of that settlement; secondly, that the Government never asserted that the zemindars were a body without possessory or hereditary rights before the settlement; thirdly, that the rights of the ryots were not finally and conclusively settled by the Permanent Settlement. Various objections of detail urged by the memorialists are then noticed at length, and answered; for the most part by reference to the Bengal Government's letter of September 27 last, which was published some time ago."

"It is believed that the Bill, when returned for report to the Bengal Government, will be accompanied by a covering letter from the Government of India, conveying the views of the latter on certain points of the measure. The letter will probably express a general approval of the amended Bill; but the views of the Supreme Government, are understood to be expressed in terms which seem to denote that it is still open to argument on many points."

"The reports as to the prospects of the crops, received from many parts of Northern India are still most disheartening. In Tirhoot the failure of the khariff, or rice, and of the rabi, or spring crop, seem to be widespread. Regarding the adjacent districts of Sarun and Chumparun, it is said that the expectation of half an average crop is a sanguine estimate, and that there will probably be much suffering. In Behar the prospects of the indigo crop may almost be regarded as hopeless. The drought in Darjeeling will interfere seriously with the opening of the tea season."

"Heavy rain fell in Calcutta on Friday evening, but it is not yet known whether it extended further inland. Assam and Cachar have had a fairly good rainfall, but the jute-producing districts of Eastern Bengal are suffering from drought. Simla is threatened with a water-famine, and although it has not yet been found necessary to carry out the proposal to send away the workmen employed in building the new public offices, it has been deemed expedient to issue strict rules for avoiding the waste of water."

"Complaints of the want of rain and of the failure of fodder for cattle come in from various parts of Upper India. So far the year has been characterised by excessive heat great

drought, and, in most provinces, an exceptionally high mortality, due chiefly to cholera and small-pox."

"The condition of the money market continues to cause serious disturbance to business. The Bank rate is now 10 per cent. in Calcutta, and 11 per cent. in Bombay. Government securities and shares of all kinds are very low, and it is generally admitted that business has not been so slack for many years. Nor does it show any signs of revival. Various causes are assigned to account for this state of things—for example, the over-speculation of last year, the inadequacy of the present resources of the Indian banks and capitalists to cope with the growing trade of the country, the reluctance of European capitalists to touch Indian speculations while the present uncertainties prevail, and the grave apprehension entertained of the disastrous consequences which would result should the new loan be raised in rupees. Whatever be the true explanation, this, at least, is certain—that an early announcement by the Secretary of State of his intention to throw the loan on the London market would do far to restore confidence."

The Governor of Bombay has reconsidered the order passed against Dr. Banks, whose case I mentioned last week. Dr. Banks will now be transferred as civil surgeon to Surat, instead of being sent back to his regiment in disgrace."

"I am now in a position to state that the rumours regarding alleged negotiations for a reoccupation of Candahar are unfounded; as also those suggesting that the Government intends to send an agent to Herat or to lend British engineers to fortify that place."

"The Ameer, it is said, takes the annexation of Merv very coolly, and has not expressed any serious alarm at it."

"The demarcation of the frontier of Northern Afghanistan will probably be necessary sooner or later; but this is a matter of arrangement between the Foreign Offices of London and St. Petersburg. Apparently the only step which the Indian Government has resolved to take in the completion of the railway from Sibi to Quetta, by the Hurmai route. This will be taken in hand at once, and prosecuted vigorously. Mr. Hope and Colonel Stanton recently examined the entire route, and found it quite practicable at no prohibitive cost. The prospects of traffic from Pishin and Candahar are good, and if the irrigation of the Pishin Valley be improved there are fair prospects that its fertility will be greatly increased."

"An active search is being prosecuted for the large and valuable deposits of rock oil which are believed to exist in Belochistan."

"The road from Bokhara to Maimena is reported to be dangerous and closed to travellers. The Ameer's troops have suffered another reverse from the Mongols; but he is still sending arms and military stores to the spot. Protective posts and grain depôts for the use of travellers are being established at every stage of the Cabul-Peshawur road; but the Ameer is levying a duty of one rupee per head on all who pass."

"The Sirdars Raschid Khan and Abdul Gufar, respectively ex-Governors of Candahar and Jellalabad, have died in prison."

"The Ameer's sons, Habibulla and Narisulla, have been summoned back to the capital."

"The operations of the Afghan troops in Shignan and Roshan have been suspended. Intertribal disputes prevail in Bajour, Swat, Dhir, and the vicinity."

"A disastrous fire occurred at Rangoon on Wednesday last, over forty houses having been burnt, and the damage being estimated at from ten to twelve lakhs of rupees. The fire originated from some one dropping a lighted chereot upon a bundle of cane in a rattan store."

"The Kachyen rising in Upper Burma has been suppressed, and all the troops have been recalled except 500 men. The Monay Tsabwa declines to submit."

"A destructive fire has occurred in Mandalay, and the great temple of Guadama has been completely destroyed. All the gold leaf stuck on the brass image of the Guadama Buddha by successive generations of worshippers, and valued at from eight to ten lakhs of rupees, has been melted off by the heat. This result of the fire appears to have caused great consternation being held by the superstitious to be a sure sign of the downfall of the Burmese Empire."

The late Major Charles Covey, of the 1st Durham (68th), would have obtained his lieutenant colonelcy in October next, when Colonel Tucker completes his five years in command. The step will now go to Major R. A. Crawford, who commenced his service in the 2nd Queen's in 1858, exchanging to the 68th in October, 1872, as a captain; he rejoined the battalion after five years as adjutant of Auxiliary Forces in May, 1882; he served in the China War of 1860.

It is notified, in accordance with instructions received from the Government of India, that an officer who has received the reward of Rs. 500 for passing the examinations in Persian shall in future, on passing the examination in that language referred to in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 35—1307, dated 4th May, 1874, receive only the difference between the amount specified above and the full reward prescribed in the latter order."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

PETER THE GREAT.*

Mr. SCHUYLER has made for himself, as much as found, a great opportunity of historical distinction by these exhaustive volumes, describing perhaps, the most interesting and the least known periods in Russian history—that in which Peter moves as the central figure, devising schemes and formulating policies for the advancement of his people, and the expansion of his Empire. Mr. Schuyler's volumes are, strictly speaking, more a history of the period from 1660 to 1725 than a biography of Peter the Great; but as a contribution to knowledge they are scarcely less valuable, because conveyed in a rather heavier style and more diffuse manner than readers of biographies and popular lives usually look for. We are no longer dependent for the details of the great Czar's career on the inaccurate but very attractive pages of Voltaire, on the precipitate and biased decisions of M. Rambaud, or on the very thin and somewhat colourless sketch of Lord Dover. And although Mr. Schuyler would have obtained a more popular success by excluding, or greatly curtailing, many of the details, on the discovery of which he has a right to, and does, pride himself, the solid worth of his work will be recognised by all historical students, and will obtain for him permanent fame and recognition.

The life of Peter was one continual romance, in which the tragic element was never long or completely concealed. His childhood was passed amidst the turmoil and tumbles of a Court which itself had little or no authority except by the favour of the Streltsi, a militia or National guard, constituting the main army of Russia. Proclaimed Czar through the bodily and mental incapacity of his elder brother Ivan, he was in a few months deposed by the Streltsi, acting under the instigation of his half-sister the Princess Sophia, and obliged to divide authority with Ivan. Too young to realise the responsibilities of powers or to greatly appreciate its privileges, he retired into rural life, and passed his time first in playing at soldiers, then in forming the nucleus of an army, and finally in building and designing ships. Mr. Schuyler gives an excellent and most interesting sketch of those early passages in his career, as indeed he also does of his tour in Western Europe. He preserves all the authentic expressions of opinions passed by contemporaries on this young ruler who had just been admitted within the pale of European civilisation, and who seemed to the refined societies of London and Paris little better than a barbarian. We can also especially recommend those chapters which relate to Peter's many war, and foreign enterprises against Sweden, Turkey, and Persia. The difficulties against which Peter strove were many and severe, his principal credit was that he showed his countrymen how they might be vanquished. Success was often denied him, but what he never failed to do was to indicate the way in which it should be ultimately attained. The more closely the details of Peter's life are considered, the more readily will it be admitted that he was a remarkable man, while his place in history is assured as the true author of Russia's present greatness and position.

* "Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia. A study of Historical Biography." By EUGENE SCHUYLER, Ph. D., LL.D., author of "Turkistan." Two vols. London: Sampson Low, and Co. 1884.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Liberal Party in Chelsea must apparently be rather shy of dealing with the subject of practical English politics, when they are reduced to holding a meeting at the Kensington Town Hall "to urge the claims of India to the sympathy of the British people" and "to record their approval of the policy of Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India." There is surely no want of evidence of the broad sympathy of the highest classes in England towards the representatives of India, when H. H. the Maharajah Duleep Singh is to be seen in the halls of mourning at Windsor among the princes and potentates of the land. The history of the past century can exhibit a full record of the goodwill and sympathy of the English Rulers of India for the people committed to their charge, although sharply accentuated by the incidents of the Mutinies of 1857, when the serpent stung the hand of its preserver. But as soon as the fierceness of the conflict was over, the generous instincts of the English promptly asserted themselves towards the conquered and inferior race. From the days in which Lord Canning so boldly proclaimed a policy of clemency and conciliation, a long series of Viceroys including such men as Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Lytton without any consideration for English political and party feelings, were all conspicuous for their endeavours to promote the true interests of the dusky millions committed to their charge. How, then, does it come to pass that the electors of Chelsea and Kensington are now invited to urge the claims of India to the sympathy of the British people, and to eulogise the policy

of the present Viceroy, Lord Ripon? The answer is unhappily not far to seek. It was reserved for Lord Ripon, as the representative of Her Majesty's present Liberal Government, to introduce into Indian administration an element which had previously been almost unknown in that system; and to endeavour to pervert the imperial authority of his office to the promulgation of the political creed which his party professes to hold. The Indian officials, the members of the famous Civil Services, had, as a rule, been colourless in their political opinions. They sought for promotion and honourable distinction, not, as the partisans of a Ministerial party, but by their good works and by their hearty sympathy for the welfare of the people of India. Under Lord Ripon's administration all this has been changed. Admittedly he was acting under instructions from Mr. Gladstone when he commenced his career by reversing Lord Lytton's policy in Afghanistan; and we have already begun to see the unfortunate results of this perverse and unwise political action. We are not going to galvanise the corpse of the defunct Ilbert Bill, a measure which was very simple and harmless in its initial stage, but in the hands of Lord Ripon and his partisans received a political colour and character, that promptly spread discord amongst all classes of Indian Society, and disclosed to view the bitter hostility which so many of the Natives, and especially those who have acquired a knowledge of the English tongue, entertain towards their European rulers. The exposure of Lord Ripon's administrative incapacity, and the enforced surrender of the dangerous and mischievous portion of the Ilbert Bill, might perhaps have served as a salutary lesson to some statesmen. Nevertheless his Lordship has introduced a Bill into his Legislative Council under the name of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, embodying some of the most fatal principles of the Irish Land Laws, and fraught with infinite danger to the true interests of the agricultural classes in the peaceful and prosperous province of Bengal. If Lord Ripon had contrived to alienate the loyal feelings of the English settlers in India by the Ilbert Bill, he has now been equally successful with his Tenancy Bill in sowing discord amongst the natives, and in arising their undisguised hostility to himself and his government. This then is the administration to which Mr. Firth, the Radical representative of Chelsea, invites the attention of his constituents, and which he paraded in evidence of the political wisdom of the party to which he belongs. One of the principal speakers at Mr. Firth's meeting was the Bengali gentleman called Lal Mohun Ghose, who, though verbose in speech, seems to be almost a prophet in his own country. He has now explained how it was that the Liberal majority was gained at the last election. According to Mr. Ghose, it was due to the prayers of the people of India. Mr. Ghose assures us (and how can we doubt him?) "that at the last general election, there went forth from every Indian home and heart a most fervent prayer for the success of the Liberal party. That prayer was answered." If a similar prayer is uttered by Mr. Ghose and his brethren at the next general election, perhaps a different answer may be given to it.—I am, yours truly,

ANGLO-INDIAN.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

"Had the 10,000 men that had been told off on the north-west frontier to meet disturbance promptly marched on Mooltan in 1848 there would probably have been no siege, or at least the affair would have been as insignificant as it proved momentous. Decisive and energetic measures have never yet failed, though contrary courses have often brought us very near destruction. Arcot, Plassey, Buxar, Assaye, and Laswaree, tell their own tales, as do Ballie Monsoon and Elphinstone theirs. With less means than Monsoon Goddard successfully performed twice his task. By a bold front Goddard marched across the continent of India and carried everything before him. Monsoon by distrusting his troops, by retreating when he ought to have advanced, drew Holkar after him, and lost his army. A few hours' stand, or a single march in the right direction would have saved Ballie. A three mile movement would have preserved Elphinstone, even after months of insupportable union, the very first day he taught the Afghans their game." Page 376 of "Sir Henry Lawrence's Essays," Messrs. Allen and Co.'s edition.

SIR,—I wish to urge that prompt decision and rapidity of movement are essential in our dealing with disturbances in India. In former times Lord Lake had to depend on his good cavalry and artillery horses; now we are greatly assisted by railroads. A good system of military railroads ought to enable us to transport swiftly our artillery batteries from one end of India to another.

Rebels in India must never be allowed to consider themselves safe for twenty-four hours. They must be harassed every moment with the fear of being ridden down by dragoons and swept away by grapeshot.

Why then have we neglected to construct a military railroad from Jubulpore to Nagpore, by which North and South India could be connected?

Neither the East Indian Railway Company, nor the Great Indian Peninsula Company, considered that it was their business to make this railway; the former company understood that it was its duty to supply railway communication only north of the

Nerbudda River; the latter company could not desire and construct two expensive lines from Bombay to Jubulpore. The Southern line would not be likely to pay good dividends, as the agricultural produce of the Nagpore and Jubulpore divisions is the same.

The British Government, which is responsible for the peace of the country, dream that as Lord Dalhousie did not require this line, why should they? Their mottoes are, "Let well alone, the present quiet will last our time, and sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

Lord Dalhousie's Minute on Indian Railways was written previous to the Mutiny; he had no idea that such a volcanic eruption was about to occur; he was a civilian and ignorant of the language and brooding discontent of the Native Sepoys.

Had any other Government in the world been in possession of India, it would not have delayed for twenty-seven years to make a railroad from Jubulpore to Nagpore; war always finds us unprepared for it. The English are, and have been for 200 years past jealous of a standing army, and only love it when they are in peril. They, therefore, shut their eyes to the wants of an army during a time of peace, and no better illustration of this feeling can be adduced than the neglect during twenty-seven years to provide railway communication between the British armies of Bengal and Madras.

Our engineers have discovered a good line for a railway, on which the gradients will not in any place exceed 1 in 100; and the whole expense will be only 94½ lakhs, or say £800,000, see Colonel Stanton's Annual Report.—Your obedient servant, April 18.

P. S. Michelet in his history has informed us that the French lost the battle of Agincourt by sticking in the mud; the French army could not stir either to fight or to fly; the slowness of movement of the Madras Column in the Mutiny was very vexatious.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

MR. GRANT DUFF ON THE DIFFICULTIES OF GOVERNING INDIA.

MR. GRANT DUFF, in distributing the prizes to the successful pupils attending the Madras Christian College on Friday, March 21, put an obvious truth in the almost aggressively epigrammatic manner which occasionally atones for the effusive "cock-suredness" of his deliverances on political and social questions. One can forgive much to a man, even when he assumes the attitude of Jupiter talking to a black beetle, if he has the faculty of putting his unpleasantly dogmatic assertions in a new and picturesque light. And, therefore, there is a certain amount of gratitude due to the Governor of Madras for his suggestion that "all who have anything to do with the effecting of progress in this country are engaged in a unique work to which history supplies no parallel." This sentence embodies a concise statement of the theory which has been so elaborately worked up by Professor Seeley in the Indian chapters in his "Expansion of England." When Mr. Grant Duff went on to declare that, in his opinion, history supplies nothing which is strong enough to lead those who are interested in the effecting of progress in this country to expect success, he again restates, in a succinct form, the views which, with a certain amount of elaboration, have been formulated by Professor Seeley. The latest great authority on the philosophy of Indian history, and the possibilities of the political future of Hindustan confesses that, after a careful review of all the conditions which surround the existence of the British Raj in this country, he is unable to assume, with any degree of certainty, the position of a prophet as to the ultimate results of the extraordinary mission which, chiefly by accident, has been accepted by the English people with reference to the great peninsula of India.

It is this truth which seems to have impressed itself on the mind of Mr. Grant Duff, and which, with a certain amount of epigrammatic force, he has reproduced in his speech at the Christian College. He is, probably, right when he speaks of the situation as one into which the element of despair should not be permitted to introduce itself. But there is this to be considered—that both Professor Seeley and Mr. Grant Duff, evidently recognise that the enormous work, the outlines of which they have each endeavoured to describe, is one which must be done, comparatively speaking, in the dark. There is no light supplied by the precedents of history to guide even the most intelligent and patient of workers, who seek to perform the task of reconciling the active commercial instincts of the West with the graceful, but comparatively inactive instincts of the Indian civilisation. When Rome imprinted the marks of her social and intellectual strength upon the rude barbarians of Central and Western Europe, she had to deal with peoples who, even when clad in sheepskins and goatskins, were much more nearly alike in racial and in climatic conditions, with the inhabitants of the Imperial city on the Tiber, than are the native inhabitants of the Indian presidencies, even up to the

present day, who, for a century, have had their political destinies directed by men who have graduated at Oxford, who have trained at Haileybury, or who have received their preliminary education at Addiscombe or Sandhurst.

It is a misfortune of Mr. Grant Duff—a misfortune which is not shared by Professor Seeley—that he approaches the difficulties of the subject under political conditions which render him incapable of adequately dealing with them. The Governor of Madras is unlucky enough—having regard to his position in this country—to belong to a party which habitually refuses to recognise the nature of the duty which England owes to India. The Radical theory of the relations between England and her great dependency is that it is in the nature of a misfortune that they were ever permitted to come into existence. This is a theory which Mr. Grant Duff, now that he finds himself supremely presiding over the destinies of the great province of Madras, would, no doubt, repudiate with all the energy which in his case, has been begotten by a youth and an early manhood, strengthened by the sea-borne breezes which blow across the hills of Morayshire and Banffshire. But, unfortunately, the suddenly-adopted belief of an individual member of the English Radical party, that it is for the interest of the English people that the relations between the United Kingdom and the Empire of India should be rendered closer and stronger, can avail but little to counteract the paralyzing influence of a general feeling, inspired by powerful Radical politicians, like Bright and Freeman, that unless certain abstract humanitarian theories can, in every case which comes before the Government departments, be fully realised, it were better that the limits of the British Empire should be circumscribed by the seas which dash upon the coasts of the British Islands. It is this deadening influence which renders the policy of the Foreign, the Colonial, and the India Offices, under every Radical Government, weak and vacillating. Nor can the evil which is thus created be remedied so far as regards the welfare of the province of Madras by the prettiest and the most epigrammatic speeches which by the aid of Mr. Grant Duff's rhetorical genius, may be made in the metropolis of his presidency.—*Englishman*.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" ON MR. SLAGG'S REFORMS IN INDIA.

MR. JOHN SLAGG's recent contribution to the literature of Indian politics takes the form of a little brochure, entitled "Reforms in India," published under the auspices of the "National Reform Union"—the quotation marks being specially necessary to indicate the ridiculous egotism of the persons who are prepared to cure earthquakes by the administration of patent pills. Mr. Slagg, however, notwithstanding his misfortune in being called upon periodically to address reform associations which have not the slightest sympathy with the feelings of the men who are endeavouring to develop the commercial resources of India, has expounded an idea which is, at all events, worthy of some serious consideration. The theory of the junior member for Manchester is, that a standing committee of the House of Commons should be appointed for the purpose of considering the political affairs of India. Mr. Slagg, in his laudable endeavour to make the politics of India a prominent feature in the business of the House of Commons, has the disadvantage of belonging to a political party, some of the most influential leaders of which do not hesitate, inferentially if not directly, to describe India as a dependency of the Empire which unnecessarily adds to the difficulties which have to be solved by the Administration. The questions which Mr. Slagg raises, and which have reference to the possible abolition of the London control over the Government of India, would be more effectively put if they were placed in the hands of a politician whose party were not pledged to the reduction of the limits of the British Empire to such a scale that the English taxpayer, who benefits by the commercial advantages of the Greater England, should not be called upon to bear certain imposts for the advantage which he thus receives.

But, at all events, Mr. John Slagg, in endeavouring to create in the House of Commons a spirit which will, if he be successful, introduce an added interest into the affairs of India, will have the advantage over some of his competitors who are working in the same direction, in being animated by an intelligent desire to promote the development of the commercial relations between this country and Europe. In this respect, he holds a position infinitely superior to that of certain of his legislative colleagues, who, as may be learned from certain public statements which have been recently made in India, are endeavouring to form what is called, by an abuse of the English language, "an Indian party in the House of Commons" and whose motive for doing so is, almost without disguise, described as a desire to promote the private interests of persons who are intimately engaged in the quarrels of some of the Native States of India. It is, beyond all question, desirable that the affairs of this country should be discussed in Parliament with a fuller and a more accurate knowledge that has yet been brought to bear

upon the consideration of the question affecting the well-being of the great Eastern Empire over which the Queen of England presides. But in order that Indian business should be treated with adequate knowledge in the House of Commons, it is requisite that Indian questions should be put before the lower portion of the Legislature by men who may be regarded rather as the representatives of a great commercial community than as the agents of persons in India, who profess to have made themselves the champions of candidates for the acquisition of power in Native States. It is the misfortune, rather than the fault, of Mr. John Slagg, that he has attached himself to a party in the House of Commons which, from the nature of the support upon which it is obliged to rely, is incapable of dealing with great Indian questions with the strength which ought to belong to an administrative power, such as is capable of fully recognising, in the strength of its grandeur, the theory of a great British Empire. But, at the same time, there is every reason for wishing well to Mr. Slagg, in his endeavours to create, in the legislative body to which he belongs, an increased interest in the relations between the mother country and the Empire of the East. Mr. Slagg will, no doubt, encounter severe difficulties in persuading his political friends that the future relations between Calcutta and Downing-street are of more importance than the question whether a possible voter in an Irish county should be admitted to the privilege of the franchise. But his experience as one of the most influential members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has already taught him that the proper understanding of Indian questions in the British Legislature means an influx of wealth into the manufacturing districts of England, which would render, for the persons affected the study of economical science during the next half century almost a sinecure. If an "Indian party" is to be formed in the House of Commons, it must be created by the aid of men who, like Mr. Slagg, have a thorough knowledge of the possibilities of developing the commercial relations between India and Europe, and not by persons whose claim to a special knowledge of Indian affairs is based upon their privately-received information with regard to the backstairs gossip of the Court of native Indian potentates.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" ON THE SUNSET LAW. WHATEVER may be thought of the principle of the "sunset law," under which, if the Government revenue be not paid before set of sun on quarter day, all leases and under-tenures on it become void and it is put up for auction sale free, of all incumbrances, all are agreed that it forms a most important part of our present economical system, and one which should be worked with much care. Izaak Walton recommended that where a live worm was used as a bait, it should be put on the hook as tenderly as the nature of the act permitted, and we have no doubt he would, on the same principle, have considered that where the auctioneer's hammer not only disposes of landed property, but beats down and extinguishes all tenant rights on an estate, it should be wielded with discretion. It is therefore not strange to turn for a moment to the official notifications of these sales in the last *Bengal Gazette*, as giving as a glimpse at the practical working of the system under which four-fifths of the land of Bengal has changed hands during the last half century. We do not pretend to be able to gather much from mere advertisements, but we must take our chance with our readers in this respect, as there is nothing else to go upon.

The first condition of a fair sale of landed property is that timely notice should be given to enable intending purchasers to make inquiries. To use an old saying, no one cares to buy a pig in a poke; and an estate as to which one has not the time to learn anything is quite as hazardous an investment. Hasty sales end in inadequate prices, to the loss of those whose rights are disposed of. As an illustration of this principle, take the proclamation of sale of five estates in Chittagong, one of which pays Rs. 6,540 revenue, and is therefore a large and important property. The advertisement appears in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th instant, and the sale is announced for the 24th, giving the Calcutta purchaser five days to get to Chittagong, and make his inquiries. Beyond Chittagong lies Cox's Bazaar, at which place there will be, according to the proclamation, another sale on the same day. Capitalists are enterprising, and there is no reason why some of them should not get to Cox's Bazaar in five days, if after the sea voyage to Chittagong, they can get relays of horses, and do not mind travelling at a gallop without food. The Collector of Tipperah does not hold his auction until March 21, so that Calcutta purchasers had a whole week to make their arrangements. They had however best lose no time, as the route from Naraingunge is difficult, the Ganges there being often scarcely passable, and there are no conveyances on the other side. The collector of the new district of Khoolna was to hold his auction on the 20th, the day following the advertisement. He does not say at what hour, nor do any of the other collectors commit themselves on this point. It is, however, of

some importance, as the *Bengal Gazette* is delivered late on the morning of the 19th, and, if morning office hours have been introduced at Khoolna, the investor would arrive too late on the 20th. The collector of Moorsheadabad however, beat all his brother officers, and panting time toils after him in vain, for he advertises on the 19th in Calcutta, that he will sell on the same day at Berhampore. He had to sell eight estates, one of which pays more than eight thousand rupees a year of revenue.

Precision of description is another essential in an auction advertisement, and there is little room for error in this respect in the proclamations, as no information is given except the name of the estate, its revenues, and the arrears due. We do not object to this, as it might be hard to give details, but when there is any room for confusion, a share only in the estate being for sale, the advertisers avail themselves of the opportunity. Thus opposite a very large estate advertised for sale at Bhangulpore, we find the note "This estate is to be sold, excluding the shares of Buldeo Sing, &c.," no mention being made of what share the privileged Buldeo Sing may be possessed of. This is an error which runs through nearly all the advertisements, and it is quite unnecessary, as the same record which shows Buldeo Sing's share to be exempt, shows also what that share is. On the estate Baryarpur, in Saran, we are told "the separate share will be sold," without any information as to what amount that share may be. It may be three-quarters, or a one-hundredth part, let the auction purchaser take his chance. In this district the list of properties for auction is very long, including forty-one estates, and we notice that one of them bears the suggestive name of Salepur.

We observe that the arrears for which the sales are to be held are not always large when compared with the revenue, the index to the value of the property. The arrears on many estates of considerable size amount only to two or three rupees. The entire estate of Saristonayar, with a revenue of five hundred and sixty-four rupees, is to be sold for a demand of five annas and three pies. In the same district, Beerbhoom, a larger property, having a revenue of one thousand one hundred and forty-three rupees, is to be brought to the hammer on account of an arrear of one anna and three pies. We see the Receiver under the High Court and a European firm, entered among the joint-owners of an estate, with two thousand seven hundred and twenty rupees revenue, to be sold by Mr. Wilson, Collector of Midnapore, for an arrear of fifteen annas and six pies. The same officer announces for sale an estate with a revenue of four hundred and forty-one rupees, for an arrear of four annas and six pies, he himself as official manager for the minor 'ward' Haripado Mosanto, being entered as a joint owner of the defaulting property. We would point out that collectors have a discretion as to the realisation of arrears, and are particularly instructed not to sell estates for very small sums. Probably they consider anything over an anna a considerable demand, but landowners will hardly endorse this view. If these statements are read in England, it may there be thought that it is not quite consistent with the character of a paternal Government to sell a large property, and crush out all subordinate rights on it, for a public demand of a penny half-penny, or with the position of a District Officer to sell up himself for sixpence. It will be said that the financial year is drawing to a close, and that Sir Auckland Colvin wishes the result to be as favourable as possible. We own the importance of this consideration, but think it possible that the revenue might sustain the delay of collecting a few rupees, until some less severe method of realisation could be put into operation. Nothing strikes one more in the list of the owners of the estates to be sold, than the number of names of women and children. Taking at random the Nuddea and Jessore notices, we find that some of the owners of every estate advertised for sale are of this class, except that in few cases the shares are not specified. The peremptory sale of property for revenue is certainly harsher where the owners, on account of youth or sex, are disqualified from looking after their affairs. Hard cases, they say, make bad laws. But the ruin of widows and orphans by Government demands will always excite sympathy. The Court of Wards only interferes in exceptional cases; the majority of these helpless persons are left to sink or swim, as best they can. We do not profess to be able to draw much information from mere advertisements of sale, but something, we think, can be inferred from them as to the way in which this terrible engine for the realisation of public demands is handled. The notice of sale given is not sufficient to allow of purchasers making any inquiries, in some instances even of their being present. No hour for the auction is ever fixed. The description of the property is vague and misleading. The sales are made for the most trifling amounts, such as could easily be recovered by the distraint of movable property, and which must generally have been left unadjusted merely by some miscalculation or misapprehension. If an auctioneer sold horses on such a system, he would find few customers. Finally, the estates are generally owned in part or altogether, by minor children or native widows who cannot be expected to realise the consequences of an arrear of an anna. Considering that these sales are the key to the land revenue of Bengal, and the foundation of the title of many of its landholders, we think that their conduct needs more attention.

THE "INDIAN SPECTATOR" ON MR. WEBB'S
INDIAN LYRICS.*

Good poetry needs good verse. But English versification is generally so difficult that unusual care is needed to produce good verse. Those alone can succeed who have a natural turn for numbers, and can thus easily obey elementary laws of versification. The difficulties in the path of the ungifted are insuperable. English poets, as a rule, have been erratic in the matter of versification. They have not bound themselves by any consistent standard. Still, some test of the excellence of verse can be laid down. It has been observed by an able writer on versification that "the human ear is beyond doubt the supreme judge. If in any language the melody of verse be such as to leave the most sensitive ear nothing further to desire, the verse of such language may safely be held to furnish the standard we are seeking; nor will there be any difficulty in defining its laws, since the laws of such verse will ever be found uniform and consistent: indeed, were they not so, the ear's judgment might be questioned; for if the true test of a good verse be that it satisfies a perfect ear, the true test of a perfect ear is that its judgments, if analysed, shall be found based on definite laws consistently applied." Now, it would be hypercritical to apply this test to the volume of "Indian Lyrics" which we have for more than a month resisted the temptation of opening. We do not propose to base our criticism on the purely academic ground. It is enough to say in this connection that Mr. Webb has brought to bear upon the composition of his lyrics scholarly ability such as reaches the ordinary standard of English versification. If the poems are to be judged by their melody, we must willingly accord them fair excellence. It is not expected that Anglo-Indian poetry should rise to the standard of excellence which could satisfy the perfect ear—the ear that is scientifically attuned to the harmony of numbers, in quantity and accent. Mr. Webb would be the first to disclaim that his verses are so good that he would have them judged by the standard of "perfect ear." Here is an accomplished educational officer who, having discovered in himself a talent all his own, has attempted to beguile his leisure hours in the coolness of an Indian spring in stringing together some airy sketches of the life and manners of Anglo-Indian society in versified composition. But we can assure the reader that they are far from the "idle themes" which the modesty of the writer suggests in the third stanza of "Envoy" which concludes the handsome volume. No doubt it is a herculean effort for the Anglo-Indian don, who bends the young Babu mind to Western modes of thought and action, to be at all composing poems.

"When heat is roasting us alive,
(Thermometers at ninety five.)"

That is scarcely a condition under which to invoke the Muse. The writer's humorous apology for dabbling in rhymes is best seen in his "Album Verses."

"But ah! 'tis vain to plead excuses,
Men have their fates, and pen their uses.

And mine it is to take the latter,
Collect ideas begun to scatter,
And versify (a thought how horrid!)
In zone that's fitly classed as torrid."

And here is the fashion in which he sets about his appointed task.

"Ye Muses nine,
And, Bearer mine,
Divest me straight of coat and collar,
And come thou nigh, O punkawallah;
In yon verandah take thy s'atus,
And pour upon me such affatus,
As represents the combination,
Of coolness and inspiration.
'Tis much, I grant you, in the tropics,
To write without a want of topics."

The volume gives ample proof of the abundance of topics therein treated. And we should think every Anglo-Indian ought to possess a copy of the Indian Lyrics to while away a few hours during the approaching heats. The "worthy lays" he has fashioned deserve to be widely read. They are most of them bright and sparkling. They will serve well as a sort of light intellectual tonic. In this sultry weather they will act on the languid mind as Kemp's refreshing non-alcoholic beverage, Vivone. The poems have none of the giddy effects of firing champagne. These

"Light subjects of lighter strains,"

are sure to wake in the mind of the reader "random music."

"Perchance some note for tired ears,
To soothe a languid hour, or break
The Indian sameness of the years."

It will be impossible in the brief space we can afford for a review to more than point out the humorous as well as the

serious thumb-nail sketches the writer has woven into song. The first part consists of sonnets on Indian domestics generally employed in the family of an Anglo-Indian of position. The Punkawalla, the Khansamah, the Kitmutgar, the Bowarchi, the Ayah, the Coachman, the Bhisti, the Durwan, the Mali, the Chhaprasi, and others are very well hit off. The descriptions are true to the life. The distinct trait of each "object" is well set out with rhyme. Englishmen at home consider servants an annoying and "spying" tribe. They may be astonished to read here how many servants are to be found in an average Anglo-Indian household, and how docile they generally are. The piece called "Song," which pleasantly describes life in India, contains the following verse on Indian domestic servants:—

"Think too of the servants that here we possess;
A butler to feed you, a valet to dress;
A porter to guard you, a coachman to drive,
And a wallah to fan you and keep you alive;
A groom for your horse, and a nurse for your son,
A messenger swift on your errands to run;
A gardener, a cook, and a man with a broom,
To look after your dogs and to sweep out your room."

The writer has keen sympathy for the Punkawalla, without whom, it would seem from internal evidence, life for him in India would hardly be worth living. He has such genuine appreciation of the patient services of his knight of the fan, that we find the latter is twice sung and casually mentioned in half a dozen different sketches. His reflections on an old Punkawalla who died almost at his post pulling the punkah have a touch of true pathos. In fact this poem on "The Old Punkawalla" (p. 65) is one of the gems of the book. It very much reminds one of the godly man of Islington immortalised by Goldsmith.

"There was a man, an aged wight,
He was not stout and strong;
Who went to pull, as best he might,
My punkah all day long.

One day I wondered much to spy,
My purkah's motion stopt,
Dozing that aged man, thought I,
At last his rope has dropt.

Soon his resting place was known,
Nor was he far astray,
For in an outhouse all alone,
Stone-dead the old man lay.

The measure of his toil was full,
He felt his hour was nigh;
He gave his rope one final pull
And then retired to die.

And hence I said we well might learn,
From humble lives we shun,
How uncomplaining toil may earn
The crown of duty done."

But to pass on to other sketches. The speculations of the cunning Khansamah, who is entrusted with the bazaari supplies, the story of the Kitmutgar as to a greedy kite swooping down on the meat on its passage from the kitchen, across the open compound, to the dining room, the cook who "with scant supplies and crudest gear" spreads before you a "luxurious meal," the Ayah who laughs with the bearer or is engaged in confidential chitchat with him while the children playing on the Maidan clamour for return to the Bungalow, the weakness of the coachman for buying any number of whips, and that of the Syce to share the grain and fodder with his horse, the Durji who can never make a decent dress, but is always making and unmaking it; all these and other commonplaces of Anglo-Indian domestic life are portrayed with a light finger in excellent rhyme, and with genuine kindly humour, which is the special charm of the sketches. The writer's love for the poor servants peeps through all the sonnets.

In the second part are given short descriptions of "Ourselves and Others"—the heavenborn Civilian, the town Doctor in large practice, the dignified Judge who thinks of retiring on a substantial pension, the briefless Barrister who somehow is pitchforked into a snug berth on a handsome salary, the elderly Indian Colonel who drinks his pegs, smokes his pipes and marries a young wife, the station Chaplain and his irreligious audience, the hopeful Missionary, the unfortunate Eurasian discarded alike by European and Native, the fat-paunched but lean-shanked Zemindar, greedy of the gains which the Permanent Settlement brings him, the poor, patient, ill-used Ryot, and the voluble Bengali Babu, of supple mind and versatile, assiduous in conciliating the Sahib—each and all are treated in a pleasant manner with a dash of sly irony underlying them. These sketches may not come up to the rich poetic prose of Ali Baba. We miss in them his clever vivisection of the Anglo-Indian official characters. Neither do we find here his satire, generally so adroitly aimed that it must be well examined to convince you of the wound inflicted by that velvet hand. Still, Mr. Webb's sketches have sufficient merit of their own, especially when it is remembered that the writer is obliged to con-

* "Indian Lyrics," by W. TREGO WEBB, Bengal Education Service. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Co.

fine himself within the orthodox number of lines allowed to a sonnet. The Civilian is well described as all mankind's epitome:—

"Lo, the Civilian! Now he sitteth down,
And writes Reports full long; anon the quest,
Of murders foul doth fill him with unrest,
Gauging right well official smiles and frown,
For, versatile, he mounts with equal ease
The Bench or saddle; here inspecteth swift,
A gaol, and there a school; or doth uplift,
A voice of warning on the things he sees,
Finance or Famine."

What a commentary the following is on a Church audience! The Chaplain feeds

"A flock that little heeds his care,
.....till to its ear,
Repentance seems dream, and Faith a name."

Scarcely better is the fate of the Missionary who feeds valiantly on hope,

"His heart, at starting, with despair is numb,"

However, with the lapse of time he is able to achieve something which is, of course, better than nothing.

"His sober days he passes, hoping still,
Of the vast harvest here before him spread,
To reap some ears, though few."

Here is the Zemindar:—

"In house whose walls are weather-stained and dank,
.....abides,
The Zemindar.....
There with him lodged dwell all his kin besides,
A greedy crew; on what his wealth provides,
Slothful they live their life, an aimless blank,
Meanwhile his neighbour Zemindars he eyes,
With looks askance, oft spending his estate
In suits litigious; jealously he tries
The local school perchance to dominate,
Strong in the landlord gains and feudal state,
Which that Perpetual Settlement supplies."

We respectfully draw the attention of Mr. Roper Lethbridge and the Hon. Mr. Stanhope to these lines.

Here is the companion picture of the Ryot:—

"Palm shadowed, on the vast Gangetic plain,
Stands his low clay built cottage, thatched with reeds,
Its one room holds the little that he needs,
.....He scantily heeds.
So food suffice, too simple to complain.
And sometimes, mid his fellows, as they troll,
Their rustic songs at eve, in mellow mood,
He half forgets the ills that tame his soul,
The nightly tiger thirsting for his blood,
The ambushed cobra gliding from its hole,
Nature's blind force, the famine, and the flood."

Part 3 contains miscellaneous sonnets. We think these are of the least satisfactory. The descriptive passages lack the warmth of imagination. One may well feel disappointed with the very first of the series Mountain Ranges. There is nothing awe-inspiring; nothing of the grand sublimity for which "the father of mountains" is famous. Edwin Arnold might have done better justice to the Taj Mahal and the Kutub Minar. "Modern Bengal" may be taken as the most interesting of the sonnets in the third part. We suspect the author's prejudices have betrayed him into giving an incomplete picture, so to call it, of the average Bengali. Still, his advice to the Chatterjis, the Mukerjis, and the Bannerjis is not without value.

"Orators, Editors, who would lead the van,
Of India's march, yourselves be just and true,
Manners I ween, not rhetoric, maketh man,
And his best hope soars higher than rupees,
Ye talk and scheme—when will ye rise and do,
Bannerjis, Mukerjis, and Chatterjis?"

Mutatis mutandis these verses are fairly applicable to our local lions also.

The fourth part of Mr. Webb's book contains lyrical pieces, some of which are of considerable merit. The poem on the Mosquito is admirable, and may be read with particular interest just now when the tormentor of the Indian race attacks us on our bed frontier during these dog days. The description is exact and full of humour, and will be much appreciated. The mosquito is a "little plaguy creature

"Forth on pinions pliant,
Like the fabled giant."

He roves on the

"Scent of English blood reliant."

He is an ethereal creature with the greed and thirst of the vampire,

"Foraging for dinner,
Like a worldly sinner.
Maiden young and vernal,
Babe or shrivelled Colonel,
All alike are spoil for thee, thou imp infernal!"

He is again thus addressed as a marauder:—

"Profligate marauder,
General defaulder,
When wilt thou begin to set thy house in order.
Must, on river stations,
Sailors of all nations,
By thee tortured, utter painful imprecations?
Still must maiden tender,
Fresh from England render
Up to thy defacing touch her beauty's splendour?"

Here is the moral:—

"Vain is all repining,
For, to my defining
E'en mosquitos small must, like men, be dining.
Mixed with gold their dress is,
Life must have its crosses.
And our frames endure the prick of thy proboscis!"

The "Crow" is another good piece; and so are verses on Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, the Gorgeous East, the Dawk Bunglow, and the Song of Death. These are all handled in a deft manner in the best of the gentle, humorous vein with which the writer is well endowed. The part containing P. and O. rhymes are also very readable. But all these and many more must be read in the original. We will conclude this notice with some extracts from "Song" which describes life in India as pleasant and not so irksome as the perpetual grumblers on fat salaries, ever anxious to complete their term and retire, depict. The contrast between English and Indian life and climate is fair, and we may add, generous.

"Don't talk of old England in patriot vein,
I'm sick of its clouds, and its fogs, and rains,
For a climate that's cheerful, not fickle and drear,
Give me the clear sky that shines over us here."

"You may brag of your sport, but pray isn't it true,
That your only wild boar is shut up in the Zoo?
And as for your hares and your foxes, I find,
A good honest tiger is more to my mind."

"In your routs and your balls you may take a delight,
In your club-rooms by day, and your concerts by night,
But where are your canterers o'er meadow and lawn,
When the peepuls are whispering their joys to the dawn?"

And so on, concluding with the following.

"Then here's to the land of the peg and the pipe,
Of moonlight and mangoes, siestas and snipe,
Its mornings of sunshine, its evenings of calm,
Here is health to the home of the lotus and palm."

As to the future of his lyrics Mr. Webb is not very sanguine. He is apprehensive lest the pages may be put to some base use. So he playfully addresses the trunk maker in the "Poem" in the following strain:—

"Polite trunk maker, who dost line
Thy boxes with such ware as this,
If thou shouldst find these leaves of mine,
Prove for thy purpose not amiss;
I prithee, if it ever be
My critics' page my fortune shares,
Paste not the sheets inscribed by me
In the same trunk that harbours theirs."

Here we are happy to be able to differ from the modest view taken by the author. His sketches will have permanent value for some historian of the next century to describe Anglo-Indian life in 1884. Some able writer, like the author of the "Book of Bombay," may be found to do justice to the contemporary events portrayed in his "Indian Lyrics," which have given us more pleasure than we remember having received on perusal of more pretentious efforts of the kind.

LETTERS BY GENERAL GORDON.

THE following unpublished letters, addressed by General Gordon to a gentleman then in Egypt, but now in Bombay, have been placed at our disposal:—

Cairo, Feb. 15, 1877.

My Dear Mr.—, The Khedive has given me over the Soudan, in addition to the provinces of the Equator, and with full powers of *firman*, &c. So there is the end of slavery, if God wills; for the whole secret of the matter is in that government, and if the man who holds the government is against it, it must cease. Excuse my writing more now. I will write after my departure, which will be on Saturday. Believe me, &c.

C. G. GORDON.
Feb. 18, 1877.

My dear Mr.—, I have received my *firman*, and it is a very full one. One of the greatest comforts about my appointment is that it was an entirely spontaneous act of his Highness, which makes its value a hundred-fold greater than if it had been extorted.—Yours, &c.,

C. G. GORDON.
Khartoum, Sept. 1, 1878.

My dear Mr.—, I wrote you a letter the day before yesterday, but tore it up, and wrote to Rivers Wilson on the

subject. To-day by a mere accident I came across the "Gazette des Tribunaux," and I found you had my ideas completely on what was necessary for the country, i.e. that the tribunals should judge the cases between the authorities and the natives. It would be the salvation of the country up here to establish such a tribunal. At present I find it quite impossible to legally convict a bad governor if I send them to Cairo, they are never punished, but generally are promoted. In fact so convinced am I of the inutility of getting anything done, that I illegally punish them myself, with every punishment I can think of. Rivers Wilson will tell you what I have written to him. You see nearly every employé here fears to serve me faithfully, for he knows I am ephemeral and thinks of the future. The only way to stop this, and to insure a faithful set of governors, is to establish a tribunal here, and even if it cost £10,000 a year, I would not grudge it. You have but little idea how this would cut at the roots of injustice, and how the country would gain thereby. Carry out what you have written in "Gazette des Tribunaux" and form a tribunal at Khartoum, and you will confer an estimable boon on yours sincerely, C. G. GORDON.

P.S.—The tribunal may consist of three Europeans and three Arabs natives of this place the president with casting vote. C. G. G.

Khartoum, Sept. 5, 1878.

My dear Mr.—, there is another very important point which should be regulated and should be in the jurisdiction of the tribunals, viz., the establishment of a scale of pensions for old employes. You see men are dishonest in these countries, because—(1), they may be turned out at a moment's notice, so they rob while they can; (2) they may serve faithfully for years, and, when useless, they are turned off like dogs. I have made, for the Soudan, a scale of pensions, but I expect the authorities do their best to prevent its execution, and, in general, it is looked on as a *fantasie*, while they reason a bird in hand is better than two in the bush.—Yours, &c., C. G. GORDON.

Khartoum, Nov. 10, 1878.

My dear Mr.— Could you do anything to get me a decision on the following matter? There are some fifty or sixty prisoners for manslaughter in the Soudan prisons. Some have been there for ten or twelve years, waiting till the heirs of the deceased men turn up, and as this is virtually imprisonment for life, it seems hard. I have asked Nubar and the Khedive for an answer; they neither of them care to give me one. In the Code Penal, page 494, the crime of manslaughter, No. 273, is punished by six months to two years' prison, but page 497, Art. No. 227, your code refers to the "Cheri," and that puts me out. My people up here are dead against the release of the men, for they say that the canon of the Padishah says they are to be kept in prison till the heirs of the deceased man turns up, although it may be the deceased man had no heirs. Read the Treaty, 17th August 1877, Arts. 1 and 2. Read the decrees of H. H. of same date, Arts. 1 and 2, Slave Convention. You will see by the treaty slavetraders are to be punished for *vol avec meurtre*, the punishment of which is death all the world over, yet the decree says it is to be punished with five months' to five years' prison. Again the decree says, till seven years have expired in Egypt, and twelve years have expired in the Soudan, then the prohibition to buy and sell slaves is to come in force, so that as those terms of years have not expired, the prohibition is not in force, and if it is not in force, then the sale and purchase of slaves is legal. Well, if it is legal, why seize A if he crosses over to Jeddah with his four slave-servants? Supposing there are eight A's in the boat with 32 slaves, they would be all seized and punished. This is most unjust. Again A may buy three slaves in Cairo from B, why should he not buy four slaves at Shaka from B? It is equally legal, yet if A is caught on the road, he is punished. As for the slaves being ironed, it proves nothing, for slaves who run away are ironed all over Egypt. The vital question to determine is are slaves to be considered property till the term of years are ended? If so, you must leave them alone till the time comes to liberate them, but to prevent any new slaves being acquired, the existing slaves should be registered, and no unregistered slave should be recognised. Possessors of unregistered slaves should be punished. C. G. GORDON.

Khartoum, Dec. 2, 1878.

My dear Mr.— Thanks for your letter of 27th October. The great difficulty for a tribunal here, with Europeans, is this fearful climate. This year has swept off nearly all the newly come Europeans, and has been terrible for the Arabs. As for usury, I settle that matter very quickly, for I simply ignore any debt with interest of more than 1 per cent. per month. You will be glad to hear that we have scotched the slave trade. We caught forty-two caravans since June, and Wyldé says Jeddah is very angry at it. If not turned out, I shall stay on here for years, though I have little hope to do any permanent good. My successor will always in three months be able to obliterate what I may have established. I have my lot cast here, and I cannot think I can better it, dull though it is.—Believe me, &c., C. G. GORDON.

P. S.—The slave dealers with their armed slaves are in

revolt in Bahr Gazelle, but I have hemmed them in, and they must break ere long. The Sudd or grass obstructions in the Nile, which gave Baker so much trouble, have formed again and stop the route to the Equator, but I am at work to remove them. C. G. G.

THE SLAVE QUESTION.

The slave question must be divided into two: the slave hunting expedition and the domestic slavery. The first, viz., slave hunting, will be immediately checked; the second, domestic slavery, is more important and difficult to deal with. Slaves in possession of individuals were considered, previous to, and at, abolition of slavery, to be property, otherwise why did England compensate slave-holders in the West Indies? In the same way they are considered property in Egypt. At present, any slave who is ill-treated, can complain to the Government, who, on investigation and proof, can liberate the slave. In this Egypt compares favourably to our law previous to the Abolition Act. The difficulty is how to abolish domestic slavery; it can be done by paying compensation, some millions, by an arbitrary use of force, or by allowing a time to elapse, after which the holding of slaves will be illegal. The two first modes are out of the question; the last mode is the only available method.

MEMORANDUM ON THE BAHR GAZELLE.

In 1858, or thereabouts, Consul Petherick pushed up a hunting party for some distance up the Bahr Gazelle, and from year to year, up to 1867, he with other foreigners used to work those lands; they hired Donglowi, &c., of the Soudan, to garrison their posts, and used to barter beads, &c., for ivory. At or about 1867 it became evident that these stations not only went in for ivory, but also for slaves, and the Europeans left off their transactions, handing over their stations to Arab merchants at Khartoum, who agreed to pay the Government of the Soudan a yearly rental for their stations. Of course, under the Arab merchants, the slave trade became the paramount interest, and the free brigand life, which these bands led, became very attractive to the Donglowi, &c.

The Arab merchants lived at Khartoum, nominating vakeels or agents to look after their interest at Bahr Gazelle. (For greater details on this subject see Baker's "Albert Nyanza.") Among these vakeels was one whom the others reverence for his pluck and longer experience; his name was Zebehr Rahama. The Arab merchants, who were heads of these brigands, resided at Khartoum, and were, in return for yearly rental, allowed to send up powder and arms to these stations, which increased year by year.

In 1869 Guffer Pasha, Governor General of the Soudan, thought it advisable to send up and try and get these countries more under his authority, so he sent up Kutshuk Ali, one of the largest proprietors of these brigand stations, to the Bahr Gazelle. With Kutshuk Ali went an Egyptian captain, and a company of Arab troops and a black officer, Bilal, with a company of black troops. (Bilal had had a queer history; he had been the secretary of the Sultan of Darfur; he then left Darfur and went to Cairo; he then forged the Viceroy's seal (Said Pasha) and made out he had powers to raise a regiment. Said Pasha forgave him.)

The expedition of Kutshuk Ali had hardly reached the Bahr Gazelle, when Kutshuk Ali died; and a feud broke out between the Egyptian captain and Bilal as to who was to command. Of course, Zebehr Rahama and the other chiefs of these stations were dead against coming under the direct rule of the governor, and looked with evil eyes on the expedition. The Egyptian captain felt his importance and made friends with Zebehr, while Bilal was antagonistic to him. The black troops being under Bilal took to plundering the tribes round Zebehr's station which ended in Zebehr's (with or without the connivance of the Egyptian captain) falling on him and killing him, getting wounded in the leg in the engagement. (For all this see Schweinfurth's "Heart of Africa.") Whether Zebehr got rid of Bilal, he was supreme, as the Egyptian captain collapsed.

It should be understood that up to the arrival of Bilal in Bahr Gazelle, the Sultan of Darfur had been friendly with Zebehr, but when he heard Bilal, his runaway secretary, was there, he cut off all relations with Zebehr, and would allow no grain to pass down to him. Then Zebehr began invading his fortress, and this went on from time to time till 1871, when the Sultan sent a large force against Zebehr, which Zebehr defeated, and then occupied Shaka. The Egyptian Government now began to see that Zebehr was a factor in the Government, and that it was necessary to decide *vis à vis de lui*. Ismail Pasha Yakub, the Governor-General of the Soudan, said assist him, so he was made Bey. The Sultan of Darfur, not content with the defeat he had encountered, decided on sending another army against Zebehr Bey. This expedition was defeated by Zebehr Bey, as he had the assistance of the Razagat Arabs of Shaka. His Highness the Khedive seeing that if he did not take action it was probable Zebehr Bey would push on and conquer Darfur, decided to send a force against Darfur, and thus prevent Zebehr's occupation. Ismail Pasha Yakub, the Governor General of the Soudan, was thereupon sent with orders to co-operate with Zebehr, to occupy Darfur.

In 1875 Ismail Pasha Yakub with a force of Egyptian

Regulars advanced against Darfur, while Zebehr Bey advanced from the south to co-operate. Zebehr Bey outwitted Ismail Pasha Yakub in an engagement near Maniwaahi. The Sultan Ibrahim of Darfur was killed with his two sons, and thus the rule in Darfur fell into the hands of Egypt.

Zebehr Bey, made Zebehr Pasha, for his services, quarrelled with Ismail Pasha Yakub and appealed to the Khedive, and asked to come to Cairo to plead his cause. His Highness permitted this, and sent for Ismail Pasha Yakub to answer against the charges of Zebehr.

No result being possible between the two, Gordon was appointed Governor-General, and Zebehr Pasha was kept at Cairo.

Gordon, on his accession to office, had the revolt (which broke out in Darfur) to deal with, in which there is no doubt Zebehr had some hand, hoping by this means to get back.

The revolt in Darfur having been put down, Gordon treated with Zebehr's son, and thinking, idiotically, that he was truthful, Gordon trusted him, and the consequence was that Zebehr's son in the spring of 1878 broke into rebellion. Gordon sent Captain Gessi with some troops to coerce him. Zebehr's son attacked Gessi, who is a captain in the Italian army, on Jan. 1, 1879, and got defeated. Gessi followed up the defeat and killed ten Chiefs of Zebehr's, and from 2,000 to 2,500 of his troops, and is now pursuing the son of Zebehr.

The root of the slave trade is in these people; destroy the brood of Zebehr and Co., and the kidnapping of slaves is at an end.

It is owing to the enterprise of the English and other Europeans that these countries are even opened. It is owing to the short-sightedness of the Egyptian Government in taking rent from their successors, the Arab merchants, that it, the slave trade, has been continued.

With the destruction of Zebehr's son, and the brigands with him, the slave-trade ends.

No man on this earth has been the cause of so much misery as Zebehr Pasha Rahama, who walked at large at Cairo. He is the essence of the slave trade, and it is a disgrace he is not seized and imprisoned for life.

Jan. 24, 1879.

C. G. GORDON.

I will add the sequel to the story when I hear. I mean to evacuate all these lands, where Egypt has sown nothing but misery.

Khartoum, Jan. 25, 1879.

My dear Mr. —, I add these few lines to my memo. The conquest of Darfur was forced on Egypt, for had not Egypt acted, then Zebehr would have conquered it, and would have probably not rested quiet there. Further, owing to the power of Zebehr, when in Bahr Gazelle it was quite impossible for Egypt's Khedive to stop the slave trade, for it was Zebehr who fed the trade, and Egypt could not get at him—he was too powerful. It would have been better for His Highness to have explained this state of affairs when pressed to break down the slave trade. You see indirectly we owe all this slave trade and this revolt indirectly to Petherick's and other Europeans' energy in going up to those countries. Had they never gone up there, the Arabs would never have followed them, and the vast emigration of the Soudanese natives would not have taken place to those lands. In fact, the occupation of the Bahr Gazelle was in reality an emigration of the restless members of the banks of the Nile from Dongola, Berber, Senaar, &c. These men emigrated and have left large tracts depopulated. If you ask, "Where are the owners of these empty houses?" The answer is, "They have gone to Bahr Gazelle."

Baker describes well the murders, &c., &c., and crimes of all kind which went on there under the rule of brigands. What has angered me with Nubar, who well knows all this, is that he proposed to me, "to send back to Zebehr, whom he had seen, and who had promised him that he would give the Government a tribute of £25,000 a-year if he was allowed to go back." Now, Nubar knows there is no trade in these lands, therefore, any tribute must come from slaves, for in their razzias, nominally for ivory, they capture these herds of slaves, and enormous countries now lay in waste through it. Even if Zebehr could give them what he says, one could never suffer it from such a source. *Coulez qui coulez*, we must destroy these brigands; but I will tell you frankly it is not a popular measure in Cairo. Very few are glad of Gessi's victory. Indeed, they wish he had failed in general. He has done first rate; for the least force the Egyptians asked me to send was 8,000 regular troops and 1,000 irregulars. What would that have cost me, when Cairo would not aid me with a pound or a man, and were recommending me to let the head ruffian return?—Believe me, &c.

C. G. GORDON.

Port-Louis, March 3, 1882.

My dear Mr. —, . . . As for the slave-trade nothing can be done. I feel sure you see what a state the Soudan is in by this revolt and with the forays of Abyssinia, and one can scarcely hope they will do anything. Also it seems to me that death is no such dreaded event. I believe we will wonder we ever feared it, and so if these blacks die it may be a kindness.

So little does one know of the future. I will write to you letter for letter and tell you how I fare.—C. G. GORDON.

March 13, 1882.

My dear Mr. —, You may be sure that the revolt in Kor, dofan, of Achmut the Mahdi is connected with the remains of the slave hunters' gang, and that the vines are being pulled by Zebehr Pasha, who is working to go up to the Soudan again, even if he has not gone. He will try and go up, and that under pretext of putting down the revolt, and will then simply throw off the yoke of Cairo, for there is no sympathy between the two peoples—the Soudanese with Cairo, and *vice versa*. Now, would this be very prejudicial? Think over it. Of course it means the renewal of the slave trade, and consequent suffering of the Central African tribes, but it will work its own remedies, for in the long run the slave will rise and destroy their own bondage. That even the slaves will be liberated of the free will of their owners is now no longer to be expected. The time has past, for now the people have their own fate in their hands, and it is not likely they will give up their property, for such the slave essentially is (I send you some extracts showing how Gladstone looked on slaves in 1830. Send them when done with to my brother, Sir H. W. G.) Therefore, you may make up your mind that the slave trade or slave holding will never be put down, and there is no use bothering about it. The slaves by this popular movement will soon prick up their ears and rise, though it may take ten years. It is no use crying over spilt milk, and these things are ordained. If you read the occupation of Egypt and its revolts under Napoleon I., you would see the writer says these revolts were owing to the interference of the French with the Coptic accounts. The history I mean is the *Univers Pictoresque Egypte Moderne*, a capital book. My opinion would be to leave things to work themselves out and to abandon any direct action in Egypt, beyond keeping other Powers from interfering. We went in for money, it was the bondholders who have ruled and brought us to this pass.—Believe me, &c.,

C. G. GORDON.

Students of the Rig-veda will be glad to learn that Mr. Frederick Pinott has made an important discovery with respect to that venerable collection of poems. The hymns have been supposed to have been placed together promiscuously, or, according to some principle, the clue to which has been hopelessly lost ages ago. Mr. Pinott has, however, just discovered the system on which the whole is arranged; and his views on the subject will shortly appear in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. In the interim, we may state that he establishes the important fact that, the first mandala, or book, is a ceremonial liturgy, and is, so to speak, the prayer-book of the ancient Brahmans. The next seven Mandalas are also arranged in a liturgical order; the ninth Mandala has its hymns arranged according to the mitre, and the tenth Mandala consists of two separate collections of hymns. Each individual hymn in all the Mandalas is placed where we find it according to a precise law deduced from the Rishi or poet, the Deity to which the poem is addressed, the length of the poem, and its metre. When these circumstances are known, and the use made of them for purposes of arrangement, it is found that each hymn fits exactly into the place in which we find it in the Rig-veda Samhita. It may with confidence be expected that this important discovery of Mr. Pinott will give a fresh impetus to Vedic studies, and lead to other unlooked for results.

"Scenes in the Commons" is the title of a volume, in the press, shortly to be published by Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, and Co. The author, Mr. David Anderson, for several years past political correspondent and leader writer on the staff of one of the principal London daily newspapers, has enjoyed special opportunities of observing all that goes on within the shadow of the mace. Mr. Anderson's work, we are informed, begins with a portraiture of the inner life of the House of Commons, and an explanation of its rules of procedure and ancient forms and ceremonies. It sketches the prominent Parnellites, and shows the meaning of Parnellism; draws the three figures of the Fourth Party, and traces the rise and progress of the Bradlaugh scandal. Under the heading of "Men of Light and Leading" it pictures the foremost statesmen on both sides of the chain. The writer's personal impressions of "Scenes," take in all those eventful, stormy, and protracted day and night sittings which led to the Clôture. The book, abounding in anecdote, promises to be the narrative of an eye-witness, who is also an expert.

Colonel T. N. Harward, B.A., has vacated the command of the Royal Artillery, Lahore Division, on completion of five years' command. Colonel C. W. Wilson, temporarily commanding the Royal Artillery at Campbellpore, succeeds Colonel Harward in command of the Royal Artillery, Lahore Division.

Lieutenant E. W. Brodie, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is reported to have met with a gun accident a few days ago at Loodhiana. This officer was under orders to proceed to Egypt, and at the time of the accident was en route to Bombay. It is not stated whether Lieutenant Brodie's injuries are so serious as to prevent his going to Egypt.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1884.

LORD KIMBERLEY ON THE ADMISSION OF NATIVES TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

We noticed last week the decision at which the Government has arrived in regard to the limit of age for admission to the Civil Service of India. We pointed out that that decision could hardly be expected to be received with approval by the Native community, unless it were supplemented by some revision of the arrangements under which "statutory civilians" are now appointed—for, otherwise, the doubt which exists as to the qualifications of those who have been already appointed will tend to defeat the liberal intentions with which Lord Lytton framed the rules. The honest and manly course for the present Government to pursue, when it has arrived at an unpopular decision and is compelled to announce it, would be plainly to state how and by what measures it proposes to mitigate the hardship involved in that decision. But instead of that, we find Lord Kimberley adopting the characteristic course of feebly endeavouring to shift the blame on to the shoulders of the late (Conservative) Government; and, as usual, facts are twisted to suit this theory in a way which would have been incredible a few years ago, before the age of Kilmainham Treaties and Garbled Telegrams. The following letter from Lord Lytton, which appears in the *Times* this week, exposes one of the most extraordinary mis-statements we have ever met with:—

"Sir,—I have only just seen the report in the *Times* of the 4th inst. of Lord Kimberley's reply to a deputation from the Indian Reform Association, which contains the following paragraph:—'Lord Kimberley said he was aware that Lord Lytton had written to Lord Cranbrook to get an Act passed to prevent natives becoming civil servants, but, if that could not be done, then the age for passing an examination should be lowered, which would practically have the same effect.'

"In this paragraph there are two statements which I beg leave to correct. I did not ask Lord Cranbrook to get an Act passed for the exclusion of natives from the Indian Civil Service,

and I did not propose that if this could not be done, the same result should be effected by lowering the standard of age.

"From the date of the Queen's proclamation, communicated to Her Majesty's Indian subjects by Lord Canning, her first Viceroy of India, down to the commencement of my own Viceroyalty no serious effort had been made by any Indian Government to give systematic and regulated effect to the principles put forth in that proclamation respecting the employment of the natives of India in the Civil Service of the Crown. Not the least assiduous efforts of my own Viceroyalty were directed to the attainment of this object, and guided mainly by the views expressed in a singularly wise despatch addressed, I think, to the late Lord Mayo by the Duke of Argyll. The result of them was embodied in a long and elaborate minute, and what I proposed to Lord Cranbrook was, not the exclusion of natives from the Civil Service of India, either by Act of Parliament or by lowering the standard of age, but the exclusive reservation to natives of a large number of civil appointments previously held almost entirely by European members of the covenanted service together with the withdrawal from the uncovenanted service of certain other appointments, to be held henceforth by natives only, with an official status equivalent to that of a covenanted service.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"LYTTON.

"Hotel Tramontano, Sorrento, April 13."

Of course, we do not for a moment suppose that Lord Kimberley, when he uttered the rash words which he must now so deeply regret, was actually cognisant of the fact that he was saying "the thing that is not." We have no doubt that the incident is simply one more illustration to be added to the long list of the last few years, of the recklessness with which modern Radicalism shapes its facts according to its party-exigencies for the moment. So, probably, the author of the famous Garbled Telegram looked upon himself merely in the light of an uncommonly smart advocate, a sharp practitioner, whose cuteness might commend the Ilbert Bill to the easily-gulled British public. But surely, we have now had enough of this kind of smartness. It is really no discredit to honourable men if they find themselves not altogether a match for such queer tactics—as we have no doubt Mr. Evans felt, when he was very nearly "walked round" by Mr. Ilbert in regard to the wording of the *Concordat*. But we have no hesitation in saying that it will be discreditable in the highest degree to the Radical Party if their leading statesmen do not soon realise that sharp practice is altogether out of place in those political contests of which the very fundamental principle ought to be that both sides—each according to its lights—are equally striving for the public good, and not simply for a mean advantage over an opponent.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

At last there is a sign that Lord Ripon is beginning to perceive the enormity of the blunder he has committed in endeavouring to force on the quiet and loyal agriculturists of Bengal the revolutionary measures which have produced such disastrous results in Ireland. The letter of the Government of India which is to express a sort of general approval of the modified Tenancy Bill as amended in Select Committee will, we are told, "be expressed in terms which seem to denote that it (the Supreme Government) is still open to argument on many points." So says yesterday's telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*; and it is to be hoped that the change of tone on the part of the Government of India which seems to be here indicated, marks the conversion of Lord Ripon to more wholesome views on the general question. The poor ryots of Bengal, whom Mr. Ilbert wishes to hand over to the tender mercies of

rack-renting land-jobbers, will have deep cause, not less than the zemindars themselves, to be grateful to the Maharajah of Darbhanga, to the Hon. Kristodas Pal, and to the other courageous leaders of the opposition to this most pernicious Bill if—as we trust is now likely—the Viceroy is brought to see the error of his ways and to amend. Lord Ripon will live in history, for he has already done more harm than any other person who ever went to India, and has achieved more failures in three years than any ordinary person could achieve in a dozen.

The present mail has brought with it the *Gazette of India* of March 29, 1884, containing a copy of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee—together with the dissents of the Hon. Kristodas Pal, the Hon. T. M. Gibbon, and the Hon. H. J. Reynolds. The dissent of the Hon. the Maharajah of Darbhanga, though published in Calcutta last week, will, of course, not reach England for a fortnight yet. We propose next week to issue a special supplement containing the dissent of the Hon. Kristodas Pal, which is a masterly exposition of the views of the enlightened Native community on this unfortunate measure. It is becoming more and more evident that the whole Native community is dismayed at the prospect of endless litigation and anarchy that is opened up by the Bill. With the exception of a few unquiet spirits who have nothing to lose and much to gain from a general upset—aided, perhaps, by a small clique of theory-mongers, who desire only to air their very vague and shallow notions of political economy—the Bill is condemned by every Native gentleman in Bengal. The Hon. Kristodas Pal hits the very worst blot on the Government proposals when he says, “The middle-man, of course, gains much more than what he has under the existing law, but the *bona fide* cultivator, in whose behalf the greatest anxiety was evinced in the Committee, will, I fear, be practically worse off than he is at present.”

This is how the hon. member summarises his main objections to the bill :—

“Firstly, because it goes against the ancient and existing land law of the country, taking away on the one hand, and conferring on the other, rights which are inconsistent with that law; secondly, because it assumes a construction of the regulations which is opposed to judicial decisions, and takes for granted statements and facts not supported by evidence; thirdly, because it does not fulfil the primary object for which it was originally sought, namely, the simplification of the procedure for the settlement and realisation of rent; fourthly, because it is calculated to sow dispute and dissension between the landlord and the tenant, and flood the land with litigation to the detriment of the peace and welfare of the agricultural community; fifthly, because it will tend to reduce a large proportion of cultivating raiyats into agricultural day-labourers; and, sixthly, because by abolishing the freedom of contract between landlord and tenant, and by making the Court of the Revenue officer the referee and arbiter in all matters of zamindari management and raiyate action, it will neutralise the vital principle of self-reliance in the agricultural population and destroy its backbone, hamper the free operation of economic laws, and stereotype the patriarchal phase of government with the aggravating evil of litigation at almost every step.”

Lieutenant Heenan, has been promoted Captain of the 5th or Chadarhat Company of the Hyderabad Volunteers Corps, vice Captain Coope resigned. Volunteer J. Buchanan, has been promoted to Lieutenant in F Company.

The services of Captain S. H. F. Greaves, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 26th Bengal Native Infantry, employed in the Home Department, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

The command of the Bombay Sappers and Miners falls vacant on the 1st proximo, on the expiration of Col. Hill's tenure of the appointment. The present commandant, Lieut. Col. North, R.E., will, it is said, be confirmed in that position.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, March 29.)

BARKLEY—H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to nominate Mr. D. G. Barkley, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

PONSONBY—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. M. J. Slyn, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in British Burma, Mr. C. J. Ponsonby, Deputy Conservator of the 2nd grade in the North West Provinces and Oudh, and officiating in the 1st grade of Deputy Conservators, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from Dec. 16.

WOOD-MASON, Mr. J., deputy superintendent, Indian Museum, returned from the furlough granted to him and took over charge of the office of officiating superintendent, on the 22nd inst.

STRATTON, Surgeon-Major J. P., resident, Eastern Rajputana States, assumed charge of the offices of Assistant Agent, Governor General, Shujangurh, and Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity, Upper Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, from Lieut. Colonel V. E. Law, on March 15.

SPENCER-NEWMAN—Surgeons-Major L. D. Spencer and J. H. Newman respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Surgeon to the Rajputana Agency and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana on March 17.

RICH, Captain H. B., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

HEMMING, Lieut. E. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Headquarters Staff of the Inspector General, Military Works.

ANDERSON, Lieut. F. J., R.E., assistant engineer, second grade, passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, on Feb. 26.

GALL, Lieut. W. A., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, was transferred from the Headquarters Staff of the Inspector General, Military Works, to the Presidency Oudh Command, Military Works, on Dec. 15.

BARNET, Lieut. H. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Fort William Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on March 10.

FURLOUGHS.

WINGATE, Mr. A., C.I.E., settlement officer, Meywar, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st May next, or subsequent date.

DANGERFIELD, Mr. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Rajputana Malwa Railway, is granted nine months' leave out of India on medical certificate, and ten days' subsidiary leave.

MILITARY.

HUGHES, Col. T. E., R.A., inspector general of ordnance, Bengal, to be director general of ordnance in India, with the local rank of major general from April 1.

LEWIS, Major K. F., R.A., deputy inspector general of ordnance, Bengal, to be inspector general of ordnance, Bengal, from April 1.

GALLWEY, Major P. Fitz G., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class, Bengal, to be deputy director general of ordnance in India.

SPRING, Major F. W. M., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class, Bombay, to be deputy inspector general of ordnance, Bengal.

DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. K. S., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, Bengal, to be assistant to the director general of ordnance in India.

TOOHEY, Sub Conductor J., on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from Aug. 30.

SLAUGHTER, Brigade Surg. G. M., Army Medical Department, to officiate with temporary rank as deputy surgeon general, Oudh Division and Rohilkund District, vice Deputy Surg. Gen. A. Guthrie, M.D., transferred to the Home establishment.

DAVIES, Lieut. R. D. C., Punjab Frontier Force, 3rd Sikh Infantry, officiating wing officer to be wing officer, vice Captain C. H. M. Smith, deceased.

O'MEALY, Lieut. W. A. D., Volunteer Corps—Behar Light Horse—squadron officer and adjutant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be adjutant, vice Major W. J. Vousden, V.C., whose tenure of appointment is about to expire, with effect from April 1.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—
Bengal Staff Corps—To be Majors—Captain R. J. Waller and Captain E. C. Elliston, from March 22. To be Captains—Lieut. F. G. Gwatkin and Lieut. G. B. Renny, from March 27.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

MORTON, Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel B. W. D. Morton, Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Bengal, private affairs, for one year and twelve days.

BARTHOLOMEW, Major R., general list, cavalry, judicial assistant com-

missioner, 2nd grade, officiating deputy commissioner, Punjab, private affairs, for ninety days.
BAIRD, Major A. W., R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, officiating 3rd grade, Survey of India, private affairs, for 182 days.
DOBIE, Captain W. H. E., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, medical certificate, for 182 days.
WEBB, Deputy Surgeon General W. M., Army Medical Department, medical certificate, for 182 days.
WILKINS, Lieut. Colonel W. H., Bengal S.C., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted an extension, private affairs, to March 13.
MACMULLEN, Lieut. G. R., Bengal S.C., wing officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, is granted leave within Indian limits, private affairs, for 182 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 28.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

BRADSHAW, Lieut. W. B., Army Pay Department, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, having resigned his combatant commission, to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain, Oct. 31, and is posted to the 8th Hussars.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

SENNER, Major G. J., 3rd N.I., second in command, to be commandant, vice Garden deceased, dated Dec. 12.

RAMSEY, Major C. W., wing commander, 27th N.I., to be second in command, vice Garden, deceased, dated Feb. 27.

ELIOT, Major H. B., 4th N.I., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Douglas, deceased, dated Feb. 27.

CORSE-SCOTT, Capt. J., officiating wing commander, 33rd N.I., to be wing commander, vice Eliot, from date of joining.

BRANSON, Major C. E. D., 6th N.I., officiating second in command, to be second in command, sub-pro tem., vice Handcock, seconded, dated Jan. 12.

BIRCH, Capt. W. J. A., wing commander, sub-pro tem., to be wing commander, vice Atkins retired, dated Jan. 12.

BARROW, Capt. E. G., 7th N.I., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub-pro tem., vice Jamieson, seconded.

MEIKLEJOHN, Major W. H., 20th N.I., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Bartleman, removed.

IRWIN, Capt. L. B., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Meiklejohn, and Lieut. F. G. Walker, wing officer, 13th N.I., to be wing officer, vice Irwin, promoted.

ROBE, Capt. H. M., 27th N.I., officiating wing commander, 19th N.I., to be wing commander, vice Babington, appointed second in command, 3rd N.I.

GORDON, Lieut. P. J., 32nd Pioneers, officiating wing officer, on probation, 29th N.I., is transferred in the same capacity, vice Newmarch, appointed to the 30th N.I.

ROBERTSON-RIDGWAY-MACGREGOR—Col. D., second in command, to be commandant, vice Rowcroft, deceased, dated Nov. 30; Capt. R. K. Ridgway, V.C., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Robertson; and Capt. and Brevet Major C. R. Macgregor, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Ridgway.

HAY-MAINWARING—Major J. Hay, 4th Goorkhas, second in command to be commandant, vice Turton, deceased, dated Aug. 19; Major E. R. Mainwaring, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Hay, dated Aug. 19.

ROGERS, Major G. W., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Mainwaring, dated Aug. 19.

FURLONGS.

BAINBRIDGE—The leave to England granted to Lieut. Col. E. T. Bainbridge, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is extended to Aug. 26.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia:—
CARANDINI, Lieut. (Adjutant) F. J., 8th Hussars, for eight months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leaves to England:—
CONYIN, Lieut. F. F., 9th Lancers, for six months, on medical certificate.

CAMPBELL, Major A., Royal Artillery, for eight months private affairs.

COWIE, Lieut. A. H., Royal Engineers, for six months, on medical certificate.

THORP, Lieut. H. A., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for nine months, on private affairs.

NEWBURY—Army Pay Department, (attached to 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps), Paymaster (Honorary Captain) J. B. T. Newbury, for six months, on medical certificate.

LATCHFORD, Surg. Major J., Army Medical Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

KELLY, Veterinary Surg. B. H., Army Veterinary Department for six months, on medical certificate, and Veterinary Surg. T. A. Killick, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

ROBERTS, Lieut. C. J., 2nd Bengal Cavalry, (Staff Corps), to Naini Tal and adjacent hills, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

FREEMERGAST, Major C. L., general list, infantry, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 26.)

BIRCH, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of Monghyr.

MARTIN, Mr. W. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 12th inst.

MULLER, Mr. W. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector,

Goalundo, Furreedpore, is vested with powers of a collector in that district.

SAMUELLES, Lieut. Col. W. L., assistant commissioner, who reported his return to India, from furlough on 22nd inst. to act as deputy commissioner of Lohardugga, during absence of Mr. A. W. B. Power.

PRATT, Mr. W. D., district superintendent of police, 24 Perghs, to act in 2nd grade of district superintendent of police, vice Mr. W. W. Daly, on leave.

BOLST, Mr. A. E. C., district superintendent of police, Assam, to act in 3rd grade of district superintendent of police, vice Mr. W. D. Pratt.

PUGHE, Mr. R. F. H., district superintendent of police, Darjeeling, to act in 4th grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. A. E. C. Bolst.

CAMPBELL—The services of Mr. W. Campbell, district superintendent of police, Singhbhum, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

WESTMACOTT, Mr. E. M., magistrate and collector, Dacca, on special duty, to act as inspector general of gaols, during absence, on leave, of Surgeon Major A. S. Lethbridge.

RUSSELL, Surgeon E. G., officiating civil surgeon, Tipperah, to be sub-pro tem, first resident surgeon, presidency general hospital, during absence on deputation, of Surgeon Major F. C. Nicholson.

BIRCH, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy colonel, Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

BARNES, Mr. H. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Darjeeling Division, passed the departmental standard examination laid down in public works code, on March 10.

GILLON, Mr. H., made over charge of the Arrah gaol to Surgeon Gordon Price, on March 6.

SWAINE, Surgeon F. R., made over charge of the Lohardugga gaol to Surgeon T. R. Macdonald on March 17.

BRADON, Mr. W. A. C., made over charge of the Alipore gaol to Mr. A. D. Larymore, on March 19.

LARYMORE, Mr. A. D., made over charge of the presidency gaol to Mr. W. A. C. Bradon, on March 19.

FORSYTH, Dr. W., made over charge of the Dinagopore gaol to Dr. U. C. Mookerjee on March 15.

HOBSON, Mr. G. De C. officiating sub-deputy opium agent, Gorucpore, furlough for fifteen months from July 1.

BRYSON, Mr. S. C., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares opium agency, furlough for one year, from 10th prox.

SCOTLAND, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Buxar Division, three months privilege leave, from April 5.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 29.)

CREAK, Major H. C., of the Bengal Cavalry, doing duty at Bareilly, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Roorkhee during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel A. N. Phillips, or until further orders.

NIBLETT, Mr. R. H., M.A., to be an honorary deputy collector and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

THOMPSON, Surgeon S. J., officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, 2nd circle, North West Provinces and Oudh, to be superintendent of the Pilgrim Hospitals in Kumaun and Garhwal, in addition to his other duties, from Feb. 25.

DUTHOIT, Mr. W., D.C.L., barrister-at-law, district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, North West Provinces, to officiate as judicial commissioner, Oudh, from March 21, to the date of retirement of Mr. H. J. Sparks.

GOLLAN, Mr. W., head gardener, Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, to officiate as superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, North West Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. F. Duthie, or until further orders.

SWENEY, Surg. T. H., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, 3rd circle, to the civil medical charge of Gorakhpur, in addition to his own duties, from March 12.

LYALL, Mr. K. D., assistant superintendent of police, Jhansi, to officiate as district superintendent of police, and to be posted to the Pilbhit district.

CREAK, Major H. C., officiating cantonment magistrate, Roorkhee, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

NIBLETT, Mr. R. H., honorary deputy collector, Allahabad, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.

BRYSON—The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieut. A. C. Bryson, of his commission in the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

HORTON—The services of the Rev. F. Horton, Chaplain of Jhansi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

FURLONGS.

MURDOCH, Mr. H. B., officiating district and sessions judge, Farukhabad, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Ahitit 15, or subsequent date.

HUBBARD, the Rev. E. J., Chaplain of Shahjahanpur, furlough to Europe from May 1 to Nov. 17.

KNEVETT, Mr. R., district superintendent of police, Muzaffarnagar, six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from March 20 or subsequent date.

GARSTON, Mr. N. A., district superintendent of police, Rae Bareilly, privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 12, or subsequent date.

BRANSON, Mr. J. C. E., C.S., assistant commissioner, Bara Banki privilege leave for two months and eight days, from May 1 or subsequent date.

DAUGHTON, Mr. K., officiating principal, Benares College, is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months, with effect from March 27, or subsequent date.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, March 20.)

TUCKER, Mr. H. St. G., officiating deputy commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Kohat, on March 5, leaving Mr. R. Clarke, officiating deputy commissioner, transferred.

DAVIES, Lieut. H. S. P., assistant commissioner, from the Amritsar to the Hissar district, which he joined on Feb. 28.

COMBEN, Lieut. Col. B. C., deputy commissioner, from the Shahpur to the Sirsa district, of which he assumed charge on March 6, relieving Major H. M. M. Wood, officiating deputy commissioner, who returns to Ferozepore.

The following transfers among chaplains will have effect from March 25, or such subsequent date as they may assume charge of the several stations to which they are transferred:—

HUMS, The Rev. C. W., M.A., chaplain of Sialkot, to be chaplain of Abbottabad and the Gallis.

TRIBE, The Rev. W. H., M.A., chaplain of Dharmasala, to be chaplain of Sialkot.

SWYNNERTON, The Rev. C., chaplain of Noushahra, to be chaplain of Dharmasala.

ELLISON, The Rev. W., M.A., chaplain of Amritsar, to be chaplain of Noushahra.

MAUDE, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Ludhiana to the Simla district, which he joined on March 13.

BROWN, Mr. J. C., assistant commissioner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Ferozepore district, which he joined on March 14.

WOOD, Major H. M. M., judicial assistant, on return from Sirsa, resumed charge of his duties at Ferozepore, on March 14, relieving Chiranjit Lal, officiating extra judicial assistant, transferred.

FLOWDEN, Major T. J. C., C.I.E., judicial assistant, is, on being relieved at Mooltan, transferred to Dera Ghazi Khan, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, with effect from March 11, vice Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, transferred.

CLARKE, Mr. R., officiating deputy commissioner, is on being relieved of the charge of the Kohat District, transferred to Jhang. Mr. Clarke assumed charge of his duties at Jhang on March 11, relieving Major R. Bartholomew, officiating deputy commissioner, proceeded on leave.

KING, Mr. L. W., assistant commissioner, from the Peshawar to the Bannu District, which he joined on March 7, relieving Mr. W. H. Merk, assistant commissioner, transferred.

HARRISS, Mr. R. L., assistant commissioner, is, on return from leave, posted to the Lahore District, with effect from March 17.

FLOWDEN, Major T. J. C., C.I.E., officiating deputy commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan is invested with power to try as a magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

LEWIS, Mr. T., officiating Tahsildar of Chiniot, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class, in the Jhang District.

CLARKE, Mr. R., officiating deputy commissioner, Jhang, is invested with power to try as a magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

The following acting appointments and other changes had effect from the dates specified:—

RUNDLE—Consequent on the transfer of Mr. B. Egerton, with effect from Jan. 16, Mr. G. A. Rundle, assistant district superintendent, 2nd class, 3rd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 4th grade.

Consequent on the transfer of Mr. D. H. Hunter, with effect from Feb. 21, Mr. H. S. Dunsford, assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as district superintendent, 4th grade; Mr. W. A. E. Lake, assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 2nd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 1st grade; Mr. J. M. Bishop, assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 2nd grade; and Mr. A. G. Mayne, assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 4th grade, officiated in the 1st grade, 3rd grade.

Consequent on the transfer of Mr. W. F. L. Bean, officiating district superintendent, 4th grade, reverted to assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 2nd grade; Mr. H. J. G. Reid, assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as district superintendent, 4th grade; and Mr. R. Richardson, assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 2nd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 1st grade.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Regimental Order, dated March 1, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, making the following temporary appointments:—

CAMPBELL, Major J. R., 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Lieut. Col. J. H. Broome, proceeded on furlough.

MONEY, Major E. A., 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.

GROVER, Lieut. M. H. S., squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander in addition to his other duties.

Regimental Order, 5th Punjab Cavalry, dated March 4, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 3rd idem:—

STEWART, Lieut. Col. J. C., and in command, to officiate as commandant, vice Lieut. Col. Hammond, proceeded on furlough.

CARR, Major F. S., 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.

WATTS, Major J. B., 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.

LAMBERT, Lieut. W., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is permitted to resign the appointment of aide de camp to the Lieutenant Governor, Punjab, from April 1.

(Punjab Gazette, March 27.)

GRANT, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, is appointed an assistant settlement officer and posted to the Karnal-Umballa settlement.

FRYER, Mr. F. W. R., deputy commissioner, is transferred from the Dera Ghazi Khan to the Hazara district, of which he assumed charge on March 18, relieving Lieut. Col. E. G. G. Hastings, C.B.,

deputy commissioner, appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge, Peshawar.

DAVIES, Lieut. H. S. P. assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Hissar to the Rohtak district, which he joined on March 8.

DUNCAN, Surg., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Abbottabad on Feb. 18, relieving Brigade-surgeon G. Farrell.

BRIDGE, The Rev. A., Chaplain of Peshawar, is transferred to Dera Ismail Khan and appointed Chaplain of the Derejat, from such date as he may assume charge of his duties at Dera Ismail Khan, vice the Rev. T. F. Dale, M.A., proceeded on furlough.

CONSTARDINE, the Rev. J., M.A., Chaplain of Abbottabad, is appointed Chaplain of Peshawar in succession to the Rev. A. Bridge, from such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

HASTINGS, Lieut.-Colonel E. G. G., C.B., deputy commissioner, is, on being relieved of the charge of the Hazara district, appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge, Peshawar, from March 20, vice Colonel J. W. H. Johnstone, proceeded on furlough.

DUKE, Surgeon J., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Rajanpur, on Feb. 29, relieving Surgeon J. G. Hancock.

RICHARDSON, Mr. R., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Gurgaon, during the absence on leave of Mr. Brown.

TRENCH—The following order is confirmed:—Abbottabad Station order, dated March 11, appointing Lieut. C. C. Chenevir Trench, 5th Goorkhas, to be station staff officer, Abbottabad, in addition to his own duties, and without prejudice to his regimental appointment, there being no qualified officer for the station staff duties alone.

DALTON, Mr. R. J., is appointed acting assistant secretary in the Public Works Department, General and Irrigation Branches, from March 20, FURLOUGHS.

FLOWDEN, Mr. R. C., assistant district superintendent of police, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from March 22, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of.

WATTS, Major J. B., 5th Punjab Cavalry, is granted leave to Kashmir on private affairs, May 1 to Oct. 30.

DANIELL, Captain A., 4th Punjab Infantry, is granted leave to Kashmir from April 15 to Oct. 15.

BROWN, Mr. C., district superintendent of police, Gurgaon, has obtained three months' privilege leave from April 1.

ANDERSON, Mr. A., assistant commissioner and forest settlement officer Kangra, has been granted furlough to Europe for seven months with effect from March 28, or subsequent date.

WRIGHT, Mr. J. W., superintending engineer, 3rd class, Punjab Provincial Branch, is allowed furlough for one year and eight months, with effect from Feb. 22.

HARRIS, Mr. R. L., assistant commissioner, Lahore, has obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, from April 1.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. C., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry on "probation") is granted leave to Calcutta April 1 to Sept 30, to study the native languages.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, March 22.)

PORTER, Mr. W. J. district superintendent of police, is transferred from Tavoy to the charge of the police of the Shwegyin district.

M'DERMOTT, Mr. B. K. S., district superintendent of police, received charge of the police of the Tharrawaddy district from Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe, on March 8.

COLLINS, Mr. G. G., assistant district superintendent of police, relinquished charge of his duties at Pegu, on March 4.

FRASER, Mr. J. S. D., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Kyaikto to the headquarters of the Rangoon town district.

GARDINER, Mr. E., assistant district superintendent of police, assumed charge of his duties in the Henzada district on March 4.

ROBERTSON—The chief commissioner appoints Mr. C. W. Robertson to be a commissioner for the port of Rangoon, vice Mr. W. C. Griave, who has resigned.

STROVER, Lieut. Col. G. A., deputy commissioner, made over charge of the Toungoo district to Captain F. M. Jenkins, officiating deputy commissioner, on March 4.

The following alterations in rank are ordered, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain F. D. Raikes, assistant commissioner, 2nd (officiating deputy commissioner 4th) grade:—

GREY, Captain W. F. H., assistant commissioner, 2nd (officiating deputy commissioner 4th) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 29.)

WILSEN—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. T. C. Wilsen, C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Nagpur district.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that Mr. T. C. Wilsen, shall belong to the 3rd grade of court s.

HAMMOND, Major H. A., district superintendent of police, reported his departure by the steamship Colombo which sailed from Bombay on the 20th inst., on two years' furlough granted to him.

FOWLER, Mr. M. S., assistant conservator of forests, attached to the direction division, temporarily transferred to the Chanda division.

FOWLER, Mr. M. S., relinquished charge of his duties in the direction division on March 1, and reported his arrival at Chanda on the 3rd idem.

HAM—FAICHNIE—Messrs. W. J. Ham and A. G. Faichnie, respectively received and made over charge of the office of the deputy postmaster general, Central Provinces, on the 21st current.

HOGG, Lieut.-Colonel T. W., judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 12th current, on return from furlough.

HOGG, Lieut.-Colonel, is posted to the Damoh district as officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, and the necessary subsidiary leave is granted to him to enable him to join his appointment.

BROWN, Mr. F. L., surrendered, and Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., assumed charge of the office of examiner, State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces, on March 17.

LEVENTHORPE, Mr. J. B., assistant engineer, is transferred from the chief engineer's office, Central Provinces, to the Kanhan division, with effect from April 1.

REYNOLDS, Mr. G. B., assistant manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from April 15, or subsequent date.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 25.)

ROGERS-HARRISON, Surg. A. N., to act as civil surgeon, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Surg. Major Manney on privilege leave.

YOUNG, H. G., acting superintendent of police in the Kurnool district to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in that district.

FULER, Surg. K. H., Bachelor of Medicine of the University of Cambridge, and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, to act as professor of physical science, presidency college, fourth grade, during the absence of Dr. Wilson on leave.

DUNCAN, Dr. D., M.A., D.S.C., acting principal, to be principal of the presidency college.

BILDERBECK, Mr. J., B.A., professor of mathematics, to be professor of English, presidency college.

MARDEN, Mr. T., B.A., inspector of schools, 3rd class, to be inspector of schools, 2nd class.

BRADSHAW, Dr. J., M.A., LL.D., inspector of schools, 4th class, to be inspector, 3rd class.

TAYLOR, The Rev. A. C., M.A., to be chaplain, Ootacamund, for the usual term of two years.

PELLEY, The Rev. C. H., M.A., to act as chaplain of Trinity district, Bangalore.

WHITELY, The Rev. C. E., M.A., to act as chaplain of Trichinopoly, during the absence of the Rev. F. Penny on privilege leave.

TROTMAN, The Rev. W. S., M.A., a senior chaplain, has been permitted to resign the service from March 12.

BENSON, Mr. W. A., assistant inspector, 1st grade, Salt Department, to be probationary inspector from April 1.

PORTER, Mr. H. J. A., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to be assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, from Jan. 24, and district forest officer, South Coimbatore division.

BROSIER, Mr. C. E., assistant conservator, 3rd grade, to act as district forest officer, Tinnevely, during the absence of Mr. W. C. Hayne, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade.

The following transfers are made :—

HAYES, Mr. A. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Buckingham canal division, to the 6th circle, for duty in the Tinnevely division.

WILSON, Mr. F. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Tinnevely division, to the Buckingham canal division, on relief by Mr. Hayes.

The following promotions are made :—

PAUL—HAYES—Mr. J. E. Paul, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer 4th grade, Feb. 13, sub pro tem.; Mr. A. M. Hayes, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, assistant engineer 1st grade, from date of return to duty, consequent on the services of Mr. C. Vincent, executive engineer, 4th grade, having been placed at the disposal of the Court of Wards.

The following transfer is ordered :—

OTTMANN, Mr. S. W. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, honorary rank, from the Buckingham Canal Division, to the Consulting Architect's Division.

The following transfer has been ordered by Superintending Engineer, Tank Maintenance Scheme :—

USSHER, Mr. C. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the No. 1 Tank Division at Madura, to the Chingleput District, to be in charge of the Survey parties from Jan. 23.

GORDON, Col. B. L., C.B., Royal Artillery to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporary with the rank of Brigadier General during the employment on other duty of Brigadier General Buck.

BRERETON, Major C. W., R.A., deputy inspector general of ordnance, is appointed to officiate as superintendent gun carriage factory, without prejudice to his own duties, vice Col. McLeod, proceeded on furlough, dated March 22.

WYLLIE—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut. F. Wyllie, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, officiating wing officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Dec. 7, 1880.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

MCLEOD, Col. H., R.A., superintendent of the gun carriage factory, medical certificate for 182 days.

LYS, Lieut. Col. A. M., Staff Corps, in charge of Family Payments and Pensions at Masulipatam, Guntur, Condapilly, and Bezvada, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, commencing from

April 28, the undermentioned officers performing the duties of the appointments at the places specified against their names on Lieut. Col. Lys' responsibility :—

CRESSWELL, Mr., Tahsildar of Bundar, Taluk, Masulipatam.

ANDERSON, Dr., or, should he be absent, Mr. J. Thompson, sub collector, Guntur.

FRAZER, Mr., head assistant collector, Condapilly and Bezvada.

LLOYD, Brigade Surgeon E. E., Zillah, surgeon and superintendent of goal, Tanjore, is granted furlough, private affairs, out of India for one year.

BUSTEED, Surgeon H. E., M.D., Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, is granted furlough, private affairs, out of India for 304 days.

MCGHEE—The furlough, private affairs, out of India granted to Major R. J. McGhee, Staff Corps, wing officer, 27th N.I., is cancelled.

The following promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval :—

MATHIAS, Captain V. L., to be major, dated March 22.

GAUSSEN—The Secretary of State for India has permitted Major J. H. Gausson, Infantry, to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated April 15.

BURGESS, Dr. J., archaeological surveyor, Western and Southern India, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

HAYNE, Mr. W. C., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and district forest officer, Tinnevely, is allowed one year's furlough from or after April 15.

RICKETTS, Mr. E. G., deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, Madura, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from April 1.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 3.)

PORTMAN, Major A. B., is appointed on his return to duty to act as district superintendent of police in the Kolaba district, during the absence of Mr. H. Kennedy on privilege leave.

LATHAM.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. F. L. Latham, barrister at law, to be advocate general of Bombay.

MACDONALD, Dr., M.D., B.Sc., C.M., is appointed to act as lecturer in experimental physics in the Elphinstone College, in addition to his other duties.

FORBES, Mr. H. D. E., assistant superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents, with effect from Feb. 1.

MORANT, Mr. E. W. L., is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents, with effect from March 1.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the committee to consider the project for the holding of an International Exhibition in Bombay :—The Hon. Major General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., the Hon. W. M. Macaulay, Khan Bahadur Mancherji Kavaji Murzban, A.M.I.C.E. F. W. Stevens, Esq., J. Adams, Esq., and G. A. Kittridge, Esq.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

NUGENT, Mr. J., C.S., to be sub pro tem chief secretary to Government with charge of the Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments.

MACPHERSON, Mr. C. G. W., C.S., C.I.E., to be sub pro tem, secretary to Government with charge of the Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational Departments.

PEACOCKE, Surg. J. C. H., L.R.C.S., L.M.K., Q.C.P., is appointed to act as deputy sanitary commissioner, Konkan Registration District, during the absence of Surg. J. W. Clarkson.

Government are pleased to make the following appointments :—

KEELAN, Surgeon Major B.C., M.K. and Q.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M.K., and Q.C.P., (Ir.) to be civil surgeon, Hyderabad, vice Surgeon, Major T. Holmstead, M.K. and Q.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M.K., and Q.C.P. (Ir.) retired.

BARTHOLOMEWS, Surgeon M.L., M.B., C.M., to be civil surgeon, Sukkur, vice Surgeon Major B. C. Keelan, transferred.

FZRGUSON, Surgeon A. F., M.B., C.M., to act as civil surgeon, Dhulia, during the absence of Surgeon H. Boyd, L.R.C.S., (Ir.) or until further orders.

CLARK, Capt. A. C. (not "J."), surveyor to Lloyd's Agency, resumed his position as member of the Board of Examiners in seamanship on the 24th ult., vice Mr. Thomas Lidbetter.

MIDWINTER, the Rev. H. N., M.A., chaplain of Belgaum Fort with Dharwar, is appointed to act as chaplain of Poona during the absence of the Rev. A. G. Cane, M.A., on privilege leave.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Apothecaries.—J. Kinlock, from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Poona; L. D'Almeida, assistant, from furlough, to general duty, Presidency; J. A. Mascarenhas, assistant, from Civil Medical Department to general duty, Presidency; H. L. Roach, assistant, from general duty, Mhow, to Civil Medical Department; and A. Rodrigues, assistant, from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Mhow.

Hospital Apprentice.—C. J. Hanson, passed medical pupil, from Station Hospital, Khandalla, to Station Hospital, Mhow.

GRANT, Mr. J. H., C.S., collector of Bombay and superintendent of stamps and stationery, is allowed special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months, from May 27.

SCOTT, Mr. M. H., judge and sessions judge of Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for nine days, from the 1st inst.

KENNEDY, Mr. H., district superintendent of police, Kolaba, is allowed

privilege leave for three months from such date in April as he may be relieved of his appointment by Major A. B. Portman.

TRUEMAN, Lieut. Col. T., cantonment magistrate at Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it.

LATHAM, the Hon. F. L., advocate general, Bombay, is allowed leave for seven months from such date in May as he may avail himself of it.

GREATHEED, Mr. C., 1st grade, assistant conservator of forests, Sukkur Circle, is allowed furlough for eighteen months from May 1, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

BREKTON, Mr. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, is allowed furlough for one year with the necessary subsidiary leave from April 25.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 8.)

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut. Col. C. P. Newport, S.C.; Surg. G. E. E. Burroughs; Col. F. J. T. Ross, S.C.; Brigade Surg. C. K. Colston; and Lieut. Col. G. H. E. Codrington, S.C.

KNAPP, Surg. Major W. F., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to be transferred to the Half-pay List, subject to H.M.'s approval, from March 18.

AUCHINLECK, Surgeon General G., M.D., H.M.'s Forces in Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months from May 2, or date of departure.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, March 28.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GORDON, Major J. E., 2nd Bombay Lancers, General List Infantry, on general duty, Poona, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, during the absence of Major Fagan, on furlough.

QUICKE, Surgeon H. H., 3rd N.I., general duty, Quetta district, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon R. G. Cooper, appointed to officiate in medical charge of the 2nd Sind Horse.

DALAL, Surgeon K. A., 26th N.I., to medical charge, vice Surgeon Major Barker, appointed civil surgeon, Rajkot.

CORKERY, Surgeon W. A., officiating in medical charge, 26th N.I., is placed on general duty, Quetta district.

FAWKES—It is intimated that Capt. L. G. Fawkes, R.A., from the Second List, has been posted to 5-1 North Irish Division, vice Capt. W. A. Urquhart, R.A., placed on the Second List.

FAWKES—It is intimated that Capt. L. G. Fawkes, 5-1 North Irish Division, R.A., has been posted to the Depot, Welsh Division; and Capt. J. S. Smith, Depot Welsh Division, has been posted to 5-1 North Irish Division, R.A.

PIGGOT—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut. Colonel E. C. P. Piggot, Essex Regiment, is directed to proceed to Egypt to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

ORMAN—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Captain C. E. Orman, Essex Regiment, is directed to proceed to Egypt to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

MCCALMAN—PENSTON—The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—Surgeon H. McCalman, M.D., civil surgeon, Ratnagiri, on March 25; and Honorary Lieut. and Assistant Commissary G. Penston, Ordnance Department, on March 23.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

HOLLAND—HANSARD—Capt. E. C. F. Holland, R.A. (9-1), from March 28 to Sept. 27, to Murree and Cashmere, on private affairs; and Capt. H. C. Hansard (8-1), Cinque Ports division, from March 29 to July 29, to Simla and the hills north of Simla, on private affairs.

MURRAY, Lieut. W. H. E., Royal North Lancashire Regiment, (1st Battalion), to North West Provinces, from April 1 to July 31, on private affairs.

SIMPSON—WOOD—Lieut. Col. J. J. Simpson, North Stafford Regiment (2nd Battalion), to Cashmere, from Feb. 28 to May 28, on private affairs; and Lieut. C. E. W. Wood, to Cashmere, from Feb. 28 to May 28, on private affairs.

MARTER, Lieut. R. A. F., to Cashmere, from May 15 to August 14, on private affairs.

POWELL—It is intimated that Lieut. A. Powell, R.A., has been granted the necessary subsidiary leave.

BLAND—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), Capt. J. E. Bland, for six months on medical certificate, unfit for duty with troops.

WALKER, Hon. Capt. and Paymaster T. A., B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, is granted privilege leave for three months from April 1.

FOX, Conductor J., Ordnance Department, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from Nov. 14.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. T. R. A. G., Staff Corps, wing officer, 21st N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

CUNNINGHAM, Major C. A., Staff Corps, assistant adjutant general, Mhow Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

HOLMSTED, Surg. Major T., Indian Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service, from April 7, on a pension of £292 per annum, subject to H. M.'s approval.

FAGAN—GOODFELLOW—MALDEN—CODRINGTON—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Col. G. H. W. Fagan, Bombay Infantry, till April 17, private affairs; Lieut. Col. G. R. Goodfellow, S.C., six months, private affairs; Lieut. Col. R.

V. Malden, S.C., six months, medical certificate; and Lieut. Col. G. H. F. Codrington, S.C. ten days, private affairs.

FAGAN, Col., has been granted permission by the Secretary of State for India to reside in Europe from April 17, on which date he will succeed to the colonel's allowance.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 18.
ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major F. Bailey, R.E., Surg. Major C. Prentis, Lieut. Col. J. H. Broome, Inf., Lieut. G. H. Sim, R.E., Major C. McNeile, S.C., Major T. H. Holdich, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Col. E. L. Hankin, S.C., Lieut. Col. John Ward, S.C., Major H. H. Hammond, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Brigade Surg. C. J. F. S. MacDowall.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major R. E. S. Smyth, Inf., six months; Major D. W. Inglis, Inf., two months.

Madras Estab.—Major H. S. Stewart, S.C., three months; Col. A. J. Howes, Inf., three months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. W. Carr, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major K. J. L. Mackenzie, S.C., Major H. C. Davies, S.C.

MAIL NEWS.

The news of the death of the Duke of Albany has been received in India with deep regret, and warm sympathy is expressed on every hand for Her Majesty the Queen in her bereavement.

The native papers comment feelingly and respectfully on the melancholy event, and meetings have been and are being held in various parts of the country to express sympathy with the Royal Family.

H.E. Sir James Fergusson left for Aden on the 14th inst. on an official visit.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal left Calcutta for Darjeeling on the 4th inst.

Sir Frederick Roberts arrived at Ootacamund on the 26th ult.

The Convocation of the Madras University was held on the 27th ult., at the Senate House, H.E. Mr. Grant Duff presiding as Chancellor.

Reports from Cabul speak of the possibility of the Ameer paying a visit to Herat at an early date.

Surgeon Major Banks, Civil Surgeon at Ahmedabad, has been dismissed from his appointment by Government for his conduct in connection with a dispute which he had with some natives whilst out on a shooting expedition on Jan. 18.

Mr. G. D. Barkley, Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, has been appointed an additional member of the Viceregal Council.

The German Cholera Commission arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, April 1.

The Ameer has taken the management of the Western Khyber out of the hands of the Khan of Lalpoora, who was originally appointed by the British Government in 1880. This is causing some discontent.

The Ameer has deputed Parwana Khan to try and win over the Shinwaree chiefs. It is proposed that Syud Mahmud Jan, late Badshah of Kunar, should be reinstated and the Ameer's garrison withdrawn.

The Mongal Kheyls have again collected in large numbers under Sadu Khan, and fighting is expected in the Kurrum. It is believed that both the railway and the telegraph will shortly be extended towards Kach and Pishin.

The Madras Government have sanctioned the opening of sixteen new fish-curing depôts in the Ganjam, Godavery, Kistna, and Nellore districts, with a view to the encouragement of the fish-curing trade.

On April 1 a new lighthouse, which has been erected at the entrance of the Bombay harbour at a cost of Rs.1,10,000, was formally opened by the Port Trustees. The lighthouse takes the place of a light-vessel which has been stationed near the site occupied by the structure.

At a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on April 1, the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Bills were passed. The measures are the outcome of the Local Self-Government policy formulated by Lord Ripon.

Intelligence has been received in Bombay of the death, on the voyage to England, of General Sir Arthur Cunyngame, G.C.B., who was recently on a visit to this country.

Major Covey, of the Durham Light Infantry, died at Allahabad on the 23rd ultimo, from injuries received whilst on a pig-sticking expedition.

The demolition of the Bangalore fort has been entirely suspended by the Madras Government, pending the decision of the Government of India.

The railway line from Gogra Ferry, opposite Fyzabad, to

Bahraich, a section of the Bengal and North Western Railway system, was opened to public traffic on the 31st ult. by Sir Arthur Lyall.

Replying to a memorial from newspaper editors in India, asking for a reduction of newspaper postage, H.E. the Viceroy expresses regret that, owing to financial considerations, the prayer of the memorialists cannot be complied with but he promises that the matter shall be considered at some future date when circumstances are more favourable.

A resolution has been published by the Bombay Government, defining the principles "by which the Government regulates its action in regard to that portion of the produce of land which by custom belongs to the State."

At the meeting of the Bengal Council on Saturday, 29th ult., at Calcutta, the Bengal Municipalities Bill was passed. The Bill has occupied the attention of the council the greater part of two Sessions.

The Calcutta Trades Association, following the example of the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, have memorialised the Government regarding railway extension in India.

Two engineer officers have been placed at the disposal of the Engineer in Chief in Burma for State railways to make surveys for the proposed line between Bassein and Henzada, which Mr. Bernard, some time ago, strongly urged on the attention of the Government of India.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, April 4.]

An extension of leave for three months has been granted to Major Humfrey, of the Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Unwin, 5th Ghooorkhas, is about to retire from the service.

The Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, is at present on a short tour of inspection.

Lieutenant Ogilvie is permitted to resign his commission in the B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

Surgeon Major Adey, I.M.D., will retire from the service on May 1, on a pension of £500 per annum.

The Rev. T. H. Greig, honorary chaplain of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, is granted leave for two years from April 1.

Lieutenant H. Melville, Military Account Department, was to proceed on one year's furlough to Europe on March 27.

Major F. H. Trevithick, Madras Volunteer Guards, has been granted leave for eighteen months out of India.

Lieutenant Colonel St. George Caulfield, Madras Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, 1st Central India Horse, is about proceeding to England on six months' furlough.

Brigade Surgeon T. Mathew, M.B., Indian Medical Department, is about to retire from the service.

The Indian Ordnance forms have also been revised, and are to be issued on 1st of April and taken into use from that date.

The 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers is expected to arrive at Chabuttia on or about the 4th proximo.

Surgeon D. M. Jack, M.B., officiating civil surgeon, Azamgarh, is about availing himself of 304 days' furlough.

Surgeon Major F. Odersaie, Bengal Medical Department, at present on leave in Ireland, intends retiring from the service.

The services of Surgeon T. B. Mulroney, M.D., Indian Medical Service, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

During the absence of Colonel Sexton, Colonel T. R. Nimro, Staff Corps, A.D.C., Commandant, 28th Regiment N. I., will act as Superintendent of Army Clothing.

It is stated that Captain T. H. Eyre, Military Account Department, will officiate as second pay examiner, Bengal, during the absence of Captain Hawkes on leave.

Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Dyke, commanding P-3 Royal Artillery, Mean Meer, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England, and will embark at Bombay about the 29th instant.

Captain W. H. E. Dobie, Royal Artillery, commissary of Ordnance, Fort William, has proceeded to New Zealand on six months' leave, on medical certificate.

Major C. F. Thomas, examiner of Commissariat accounts, officiates as controller of military accounts until the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard.

Brigadier-General Oldershaw, C.B., commanding the Sind Brigade, was to have made an inspection of the Kurrachee Harbour Defences at Manora on Tuesday.

Captain T. H. Goldney, deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, 1st Circle, Bengal, proceeds to England per City of Agra, on the 29th instant, on leave on medical certificate.

Deputy Surgeon W. M. Webb, Meerut Division, has been medically recommended for leave to proceed to England, and is expected to embark at Bombay on the 4th proximo.

Captain Loftus Thackwell, 2nd Battalion the Royal Fusiliers, is undergoing his probationary training for the Army Pay Department, in the Pay Examiner's Office, Madras.

Major Lord Downe, 2nd Life Guards, has been gazetted at the India Office as aide de camp on the personal staff of the

Duke of Connaught, commanding a division of the Bengal Army.

Lieutenant W. A. D. O'Mealy, squadron officer and adjutant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed adjutant of the Behar Light Horse, commanded by Major Hudson.

Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard, controller of military accounts, Bombay, proceeds at once to Calcutta, to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, vice the late Colonel David Butler Young.

Lieutenant E. K. E. Spence, Sub-Assistant Commissary General for Transport, Rawal Pindi, intends proceeding on furlough to Europe for six months, embarking from Bombay about the 3rd proximo.

Major W. W. Chard, the Royal Fusiliers, has been granted six months' leave to Australia, before the expiry of which he will most probably be promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Home Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Hunt, Military Account Department, having proceeded on furlough on March 24, Major H. C. Gwyther has been directed to take over the duties of Commissariat and Stud Examiner.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has appointed Mr. James Kerr to be a Lieutenant in the Sylhet Volunteer Rifle Corps, and has granted leave for one year to Captain C. M. Taylor, Commandant of the Sylhet Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Fergus Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, returned from furlough to Europe on March 28, and will take command after the distribution of prizes on the 29th idem.

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 35,00,000 in Bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—In telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 2,00,000, average rate 1s. 7.8125d.; and on Bombay, Rs. 34,00,000, average rate 1s. 7.84d., or a total of Rs. 36,00,000. Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7.13-16d. will receive about forty per cent. and above in full. Later in the day the Council disposed of two lakhs of transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7.27-32d., and five-and-a-half on Bombay, three being sold at 1s. 7.27-32d. and two-and-a-half at 1s. 7.7d. They also sold bills for Rs. 25,000 on Bombay at 1s. 7.23-32d., and for Rs. 37,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 7.7d. The amount sold up to last night since the commencement of the financial year reached Rs. 92,78,000, realising £761,371.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—The 30th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Wednesday at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. W. Paterson presided, and in moving the adoption of the report thought it presented fair grounds for congratulation in view of the unsatisfactory condition of business generally during the past year. Being aware that the India and China trade had not been exceptional in that respect, he had no doubt that they had felt satisfied with the balance-sheet. He was glad to say that, having made provision for the probable losses they might sustain by the failures recently announced, a balance of over £7,000 would remain to the credit of the current year. Their reserve fund continued to be built up in the manner sanctioned by the shareholders for some years, and by the addition now proposed, of £30,000, that very important fund would be raised to £250,000. These assets, whether abroad or in this country—in fact, all the items brought into their balance-sheet—stood at their current value and the ruling rates of exchange. The figures on both sides indicated their strong position, and with such an excellent staff as the bank possessed, he thought the shareholders might venture to look forward hopefully when times improved. The past year had certainly been a trying one for all of them, but especially for their chief manager. The charter of the bank would expire at the end of the year, but they virtually got it renewed in accepting the model charter which the Government had agreed to issue. He might state that it was almost identical with the existing charter of the bank.—Mr. John Jones having seconded the motion—Mr. Morrison expressed satisfaction generally with the report, but thought an additional 1 per cent. dividend might have been proposed on the present occasion.—Mr. Surtees dissented from this view, and spoke of the essential importance of a strong reserve fund to a bank. He was as anxious as any of the shareholders to have as large a dividend as possible, but he trusted that the reserve fund would be increased by another £50,000, which he was sure would benefit the shareholders more than an increase of 1 per cent. in the dividend.—Major Cotton supported the remarks of Mr. Surtees, and alluded with satisfaction to the progress of the bank. Since 1879 they had, he said, more than doubled their reserve fund; and while the expenses had increased very slightly, the nett profit had grown from £92,000 in 1879 to £116,000 in the past year. For these results he was sure they were very much indebted to the directors, Mr. Gwyther, and the staff.—A shareholder asked for an explanation as to the large amount written off to meet bad debts—£29,500; and another

shareholder desired to know whether the bank had escaped loss since the close of the year.—The Chairman, in reply, said he cordially sympathised with the desire of Mr. Morrison for a larger dividend, but he trusted that that gentleman would admit that the policy enunciated by Mr. Surtees was the right one in the present condition of trade. He hoped, however, before long that they would arrive at a higher dividend. There was no additional liability on the shareholders under the new charter on account of note circulation. The amount of Government securities held by the bank varied. It was not their policy to hold a large amount of 4 per cent. paper when they could employ their money better. Their losses had certainly been considerable during the past year, but he thought they might congratulate themselves that they had not been more, and that they had been able to provide for them as he had stated. The losses since the turn of the year had been provided for in the balance-sheet, before closing their accounts. Their securities were chiefly kept at their bankers—nearly all of them, and a certificate of their bankers was produced to the auditors, which he thought was better even than inspection by those gentlemen. The motion was then adopted unanimously, and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors.

OBITUARY.—The death is announced of Major General Charles Vaughan-Arbuckle, late R. A., who received his commission in the Bengal Artillery in 1851, and became captain in 1860, major in 1872, colonel in 1876, and retired in 1883 with the rank of major-general. General Arbuckle was the fifth son of the late General B. H. Vaughan-Arbuckle, R. A., J. P., of Little Heath, Old Charton, Kent. The deceased officer, who had just completed his fifty-second year, served in the Burmese war 1852-3, for which he received the medal, with clasp for Pegu. He was aide de camp to General Cannon, and served with him in the Crimean campaign 1855-6, including the siege of Sebastopol, for which he received the medal with clasp, also the Turkish medal. He commanded a company of cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, during the periods in which His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and the late Prince Imperial were pursuing their studies at that institution.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).—At a special general meeting of this company held on Monday in the Board room, Victoria-street, Westminster, the Hon. R. W. Grosvenor presiding, the resolution passed at the annual meeting on the 27th ult. was confirmed. The resolution was for making certain alterations and additions to the articles of association of the society, to render them clearer in regard to the deferred bonus fund.

THE STRANGERS HOME.—The annual meeting took place on Wednesday the 16th instant, of a most valuable institution, the Strangers Home for Asiatics, Africans, and South Sea Islanders. The meeting was held in the large hall of the Home itself (an imposing building in the West India Dock-road, Limehouse, which was well filled by an interested audience. The chair was taken at 3 p.m. by Lord Napier of Magdala, and after prayer by Dean Bagot, the report was read by the hon. secretary, Mr. J. H. Ferguson. The number of inmates admitted into the Home, during 1883, it was stated, had been 901, which was a considerable increase on that of the previous year. Besides disposing of the 31 men remaining at the end of the year 1882, the directors had shipped 815 of the 901 admitted, leaving 86 on hand at the end of 1883. Of those admitted 116 were destitute, and 58 shipwrecked sailors, the loss under this head being £184. The number of depositors, and the amount deposited with the directors, showed a large increase, 327 men having deposited £3,298 6s. 10d. In lieu of the late Mr. W. E. Hubbard, an esteemed and active director, Mr. Jeremiah Lyon, of Lombard-court, has been elected to fill the vacancy on the board. The receipts during the year 1883 amounted to £3,488 11s. 11d., which, with the balance from 1882, made £3,635 18s. 11d., inclusive of a legacy from the late Mrs. R. Smith, of Hull. The disbursements, amounted to £2,715 13s. 6d., leaving a balance of £920 5s. 5d., it being the first time since 1877 that the directors have had a balance in hand to commence the year with. The meeting having been addressed by General E. Davidson, R.E., Capt. East, R.N., Mr. C. E. Chapman, by two Parsee gentlemen (Messrs. M. M. Bhowmallee and J. Dosabhooy Franjes) and the Chairman, Lord Napier, then presented to the Rev. G. Small, Missionary to the Institution, a vellum certificate of the Royal Humane Society for having last year saved the life of a lad of twelve when bathing together off the Pier at Clacton-on-Sea. Votes of thanks to the honorary secretary and the noble Chairman having been passed, the meeting closed.

THE SILVER MARKETS AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY.—The market for bar silver is firm at 50 11-16d., but the arrival of Mexican dollars per Ville de St. Nazaire has not yet been negotiated, and the nearest nominal price for coined silver is 49 3/4d. per ounce. Indian exchange rates are strong at 1s. 7 23-32d. in both Bombay and Calcutta, but there is still no change in China rates. Rupee Paper is firmer, the

Four-and-a-Half per Cents, closing at 81 3/4 82 3/4, and the Four per Cents. at 78 3/4 79. The Indian Council have sold telegraphic transfers on Bombay for Rs. 9,50,000, at 1s. 7 25-32d., and Rs. 2,50,000 on the same Presidency at 1s. 7 13-16d. per rupee.

WEDNESDAY.—The bar silver, ex Valparaiso, was delivered in London on Tuesday. The consignment, however, amounted to only a little over £40,000, while a great deal more had been expected, and the market has hardened in consequence, the whole of the available supplies being cleared at 50 3/4d. per ounce—showing an advance of 1-16d. The Mexican dollars, ex Ville de St. Nazaire, have also been disposed of at a proportionate advance, the current quotation being 49 9-16d. per ounce. Indian exchange rates are strong at 1s. 7 3/4d., and the Shanghai quotation is higher at 5s. 0 3/4d. Rupee Paper closed at 81 3/4 82 for the Four-and-a-Half, and 78 3/4 79 for the Four per Cents.

THURSDAY.—There is no change in the position of the Silver Market. Business could not be entered into to any great extent because all recent arrivals of bars and dollars had already been well nigh absorbed, but for some small amounts of both kinds of the metal which did change hands yesterday's prices were obtained. India and China exchange rates continue firm. As regards the former they are now quoted at 1s. 7 25-32d., and 1s. 7 13-16d. in Calcutta and Bombay respectively, the Shanghai quotation being 5s. 0 3/4d. and Hongkong 3s. 8 1/4d. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper is not quite so firm at 81 3/4 82, but the price of the Four per Cents. is maintained at 78 3/4 79. The India Council have sold three lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee.

FRIDAY.—The Silver Market is firm, but owing to the very small supplies on hand, business has been limited in extent. Prices are unchanged at 50 3/4d. for bars, and 49 9-16d. per ounce for Mexican dollars. Exchange rates from India are again a shade higher at 1s. 7 27-32d. in Calcutta, and 1s. 7 13-16d. in Bombay, the Hongkong quotation having advanced 1/4d. to 3s. 8 3/4d. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper is rather firmer at 81 3/4 82, and the Four per Cents. have been in good demand and rose 1/2 to 79 1/2.

SATURDAY.—Very little business of any kind has been done in the Silver Market to-day, because of the scarcity of supplies. The price of fine bars is now, however, quoted at 50 13-16d., Mexican dollars remaining at 49 9-16d. per ounce. The market is likely to continue bare for some days, as no fresh arrivals are expected until the middle of next week. India and China exchange rates are unaltered, but the tendency of the former is, if anything, rather easier. Rupee Paper shows no change, prices being again quoted at 81 3/4 82 for the Four-and-a-Half, and 79 7/8 79 1/2 for the Four per Cents.

MONDAY.—Saturday's prices of bar silver and Mexican dollars have been repeated, but business continues very limited pending the receipt of the fresh arrivals which are expected in the course of the week. Both the Indian Exchange rates are now quoted at 1s. 7 13-16d. China rates are unaltered at 5s. 0 3/4d. in Shanghai, and 3s. 8 3/4d. in Hongkong. Rupee Paper is firmer, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closing at 82 8 1/2, and the Four per Cents. at 79 3/4 79 3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The markets are thinly attended, and business will not be fully resumed until next week.

SUGAR.—The transactions include 50 casks Jamaica, at 15s. A floating cargo of St. Kitts sold in Liverpool at 14s. 6d., and 800 tons Manila off the coast, at 14s. 4 1/2d., Ylodio. Beet sugar is the turn easier. In the refined market to-day, goods have sold at a partial decline. The Clyde market telegram advises a steady tone for pieces, and quotations maintained.

COFFEE.—A holiday market. Arrivals are large.

SPICES.—Small sales reported in black pepper at previous terms. Cloves rather firmer.

RICE.—There has been a floating cargo of Bassem, per sailor, sold at 8s. 3d. open charter.

SHELLAC.—Some business has been done at previous terms, including 500 chests fine Orange, at £5 per cwt., said to be for the United States.

JUTE.—Since last week the transactions have amounted to 4,500 to 5,000 bales in dock and to arrive at late rates.

COTTON.—There is a strong market at hardening rates, prices of all descriptions being about 1-16d. dearer. The sales amount to about 5,000 bales, including Tinnelly, at 5 7-16d. to 5 3/4d.; Western, 3 3/4d. to 4 1/2d.; and Bengal, at 4 1-16d. to 4 1/2d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnelly-May-June, Suez, 5 1-16d. for good fair, 5 1/2d. for fully good fair; forward delivery American, May-July, 6 16-64d. to 6 21-64d. for middling l.m.c.

THURSDAY EVENING.

TEA.—The China market has re-opened with rather a better tone, more disposition being shown to do business by private contract, and the public sales, which consisted of 2,890 packages Ceylon and assorted teas, passed at rather firmer rates. The Indian auctions comprised 2,203 packages, which were well competed for, prices ruling firm all round; 500 chests of Java Purakanalek Souchong sold rather easily at 8 3/4d. to 8 7/8d. per lb.

SUGAR.—There have not been any sales effected in West India, and

other descriptions remain dull. A considerable quantity of crystallised Demerara &c. declared for to-morrow on the re-opening of the market. Beet quiet and easier. In the Clyde market pieces are firm, with a good demand. M. Bertrand Silz wrote as follows from Paris on the 16th inst. :—"The market has re-opened after the Easter holidays, and again under unfavourable impressions. This has been caused by the official publication of the production from the 1st September to the 31st of last month, showing that the surplus up to the end of March, was 14,000 tons more than the corresponding period of last year, and that stocks to the end of March showed a surplus of 4,000 tons. This, coinciding with the bi-monthly liquidation of April, when 32,000 bags were rendered, which had to be received to-day, brought a new depreciation by forcing holders to sell immediately, or to take delivery. Rates have given way, and we have to report a fall of 50c. to 75c. compared with the prices of a week ago."

COFFEE.—The public sales have gone at irregular prices, but without material alteration for Plantation Ceylon, of which 671 casks, 166 barrels and bags sold; small, 56s. to 59s.; low middling to middling, 62s. to 66s. 6d.; good to fine middling, 67s. to 70s.; and bold, 75s. to 80s.; fine, 85s. 4d.; 186 cases, 5000 bags East Indian, chiefly withdrawn; 2,392 bags Guatemala, about two thirds sold rather lower in some; mixed to good ordinary, 55s. to 55s. 6d.; middling, 59s. to 60s. 6d.; colory Costa Rica brought full prices; fine bold, 76s. 6d.; middling to good, 60s. to 66s.; fine ordinary, 52s. to 56s. per cwt.

RICE.—Firm. A cargo of 900 tons Rangoon sold at 8s. 4½d. open charter. Rather higher rates are demanded.

FRIDAY EVENING.

CHINA TEA.—About 2,000 boxes new seasons new make Congous (1884-5) have been placed on the market. The quality is disappointing, and only about 500 boxes have found buyers, and those mostly at public auctions, at from 8½ to 11¼ per lb. Some bids of about 1s. 1d. have been made for the better parcels, but at present no business has resulted. These teas have arrived fully three weeks earlier than last year.

SUGAR.—The market reopened to-day after the Easter holidays with several sales of crystallised Demerara. There was a moderate demand, and part of 1,230 casks 670 barrels and bags sold at irregular prices, fine qualities being steady, at 24s. to 24s. 6d.; a lot or two, 25s. to 26s.; brown crystal 3d. to 6d. lower, ranging down to 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. The week's business in West India amounts to 852 casks 8,000 barrels and bags. The Clyde market for pieces is unchanged. Beet is easier, with sellers at 4½d. per cwt. under the closing quotations on Friday last, viz.,—15s. 4½d.

COFFEE.—At the public sales a flat tone prevailed, and prices showed a further decline, making a fall of 2s. per cwt. for the week; in many cases, 473 casks 412 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon partly sold—low middling to middling grayish, 61s. to 63s. 6d.; middling colory, 65s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; fine middling, 70s. 6d. to 71s.; to bold, 81. to 83s.; superior, 88s. 6d. to 91s.; 18 cases 744 bags East India, few lots medium Travancore, 65s. 6d. to 66s.; 232 half frizzle 275 packages Mocha withdrawn. Of 3,255 packages foreign, small portion sold—fine ordinary to middling Guatemala, 54s. 6d. to 59s. 6d.; good middling, 62s.; greenish to colory Central American, 56s. 6d. to 61s.; Costa Rica chiefly withdrawn.

RICE is firm, and Burmah afloat 1½d. to 3d. dearer than last week. A cargo of Bassein reported at 8s. 3d., open charter.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SETON—April 13, at 45, Macleise-road, West Kensington-park, the wife of Lieut. Col. W. S. Seton, 4th Bombay Rifles, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOULDERSON—**RAYMOND**—April 19, at St. James's Church, Paddington, Lieut. Col. John Boulderson, late of the 71st and 91st Highlanders, eldest son of the late Col. John Carne Boulderson, Madras Army, to Edith Malet Raymond, widow of the late Lieutenant Dudley Raymond, Prince of Wales's Own Regiment, and elder daughter of the Rev. Fitzhenry William Ellis, Retired Chaplain H.M. Bengal List.

BAYLY—**EDWARDS**—April 15, at Great Ness, Lieut. Edward Henry Bayly, R.N., son of the late Major Bayly, 35th Regiment, to Louisa Mary, third daughter of Col. George Rowland Edwards, of Ness Strange, Shropshire, and late of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

COLE—**COLERIDGE**—April 16, at the Parish Church, Hove, Brighton, Charles John Cole, of 17, Prince of Wales-terrace, Kensington, and 7, Mincing-lane, E.C., Solicitor, second son of H. T. Cole, Q.C., late M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth, to Edith Mary Hutchinson, youngest daughter of the late Major Walter Coleridge, Madras Army, and Mrs. Coleridge, of 32, Tisbury-road, West Brighton.

CASTLE—**DICKINSON**—April 14, at Buckland Monichorum Church, Devon, Commander William M'Coy Fitzgerald Castle, R.N., H.M.S. Cambridge, eldest son of the late Vice Admiral William Langford Castle, of New Lodge, Lymington, to Elinor Mary Coham, younger daughter of the late Major Harvey George Dickinson, Madras Staff Corps, and Mrs. Dickinson, of The Tower, Compton, Plymouth, and Dunsland, N. Devon.

POLLOCK—**FLETCHER**—April 17, in the Chapel Royal Savoy, Archibald Gordon Pollock, younger son of the late Robert John Pollock 8th Madras Light Cavalry, to Marian, eldest daughter of the late G. Hamilton Fletcher, Esq., of Barrow Hedges, Carshalton.

STEWART—**LOW**—April 17, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, Alexander Kenneth Stewart, of H.M.'s Indian Medical Service second son of Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Achuacone, Appin, Argyleshire, to Harriet Mary, only daughter of Alexander F. Low, Esq., of 84, Westbourne-terrace, W.

DEATHS.

MALTBY—April 17, at Rhyl, North Wales, Henry Edward Maltby,

second son of the late Francis Newcombe Maltby, of the Madras Civil Service and of the Beech Bank, Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 34.
SASSOON—March 28, at Brighton, Joseph, eldest son of Sir Albert and Lady Sassoon, aged 41.
WALLACE—April 11, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Reginald John, second surviving son of Col. R. R. Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, and Collector of Shikarpur, Sind, India, aged 16.
WOODWARD—April 18, at the Knoll, Clevedon, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Richard Woodward, Bengal Civil Service, in perfect peace.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEGBIE—March 24, at Neemuch, India, the wife of Lieut. H. L. Begbie, Worcestershire Regiment, a daughter.

BURNS—March 28, at 1, Clive-street, Calcutta, the wife of B. H. Burns, a son.

CARDEW—March 20, at Somastipur, Tirhoot, the wife of H. M. Cardew, a son.

CRUDDAS—March 10, at Arkley, Hertfordshire, the wife of Mr. John Cruddas, a son.

GOLDSMITH—March 18, at Rewah, Central India, the wife of S. J. Goldsmith, Surgeon to the Baghelkhand Political Agency, a daughter.

GRIFFITH—March 26, at Kotagiri, the wife of Frank R. Griffith, C.E., a son.

HENSLOWE—March 22, at Cawnpore, India, the wife of Cecil W. E. Henslowe, C.E., a daughter.

HIGGINS—March 5, at Lahore, the wife of T. F. Higgins, a daughter.

LACKWELL—March 20, at Sanpur, the wife of J. Blackwell, a daughter.

POWELL—March 24, at Mhow, the wife of D. Ffolliote Powell, a daughter.

ROSE—April 1, at Buldana (Hyderabad Assigned Districts), the wife of Frank Rose, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D., a daughter.

SIMEON—March 29, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lionel Barrington Simeon, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., a daughter.

SAUNDERS—March 23, at Ruby Hall, Puna, the wife of Lieut. H. G. Saunders, Bengal Staff Corps and Military Accounts Department, a daughter (Mildred Noel Josephine).

WOODHOUSE—March 21, at Coonoor, the wife of Alfred Woodhouse, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARROW—**BIRCH**—March 31, at Trinity Church, at Sialkote, Punjab, Seymour Duncan Barrow, Lieut. Col. 10th Bengal D.C.O. Lancers, to Constance Louisa Helen, second daughter of Lieut. Col. F. M. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps.

DAY—**WATTS**—March 25, at Saharanpur, Captain T. H. Bingham Day, 2nd Battalion Lincoln Regiment, to Katherine Margaret, eldest daughter of C. W. P. Watts, Esq., B.C.S.

DALRYMPLE—**O'GRADY**—April 17, at the parish church, Hove, Brighton, Rev. George William Bridges Dalrymple, son of the late George Teixeira Dalrymple, Esq., to Evleen Georgina Frances, younger daughter of the late Henry Edward O'Grady, Esq., of the Ceylon Civil Service, and Mrs. O'Grady, of Medina-villas, West Brighton.

GORDON-CANNING—**SHOWERS**—March 15, at Motihari, India, F. W. Gordon-Canning, son of P. R. Gordon-Canning, of Hartbury Court, Gloucestershire, to Mary Rose, youngest daughter of the late Major General St. George Showers, C.B.

GRANT—**NEIL**—March 20, at Christ Church, Gurdaspur, Punjab, Bartle Grant, Captain 8th Hussars, youngest son of Sir J. P. Grant, K.C.B., of Rothiemurchus, to Ethel Isabel, daughter of the late N. C. M'Neil, Esq.

HUNGERFORD—**HILL**—March 26, at St. John's Church, Mirzapore, N. W. Provinces, India, George Willoughby Hungerford, son of the late Col. Townsend Hungerford, C.B., to Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Rev. A. Hill, Vicar of St. George's, Leicester.

HORSFORD—**STEVENS**—Feb. 25, at St. Louis Church, Dacca, India, Richard Thomond Horsford, youngest son of the late Major General Richard Horsford, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to Katie, only daughter of Robert Fairchild Stevens.

DEATHS.

BHAROOCHA—March 31, at her own residence, Modikhana, opposite the old *Famie Jamshed* press, Bai Dinbajli, the widow of Ruttonji Dossabhoj Bharoocha and mother of the late Jehangirji Ruttonji Screwella, aged 81.

BRAYBROOKE—March 23, at Motiharee, Champaran, William Stratton Braybrooke, Northern India Salt Revenue, aged 39 years.

BALDWIN—March 28, at Columbian House, Mazagan, Carlton Williams, the much loved twin son of G. J. W. Baldwin (Commander S.S. "Columbian") aged 13 months and 25 days.

CARMICHAEL—March 23, at Bareilly, Georgina Rebecca, wife of Mr. C. P. Carmichael, Civil Service.

DUNBAR—April 5, 1884, on board the s.s. City of Venice, in the Red Sea, Evan Ralph Dunbar, son of William Dunbar Blyth, Bengal Civil Service, aged 4 months.

HITCHINS—March 26, at General Hospital, Calcutta, Colonel Charles T. Hitchins, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Cuttack District.

HAMILTON—Feb. 27, at Bath, William Hamilton, eldest son of J. H. E. Hart, Esq., C.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay, aged 25.

LIEBRECHT—March 21, at Allahabad, Mary Rebecca, the beloved wife of Sergeant Major J. H. Liebrecht, 1st Durham Light Infantry.

LITTLE—April 6, at Singapore, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Robert Little, Esq., M.D., and daughter of the late William Campbell, Esq., of Ederline, Argyleshire.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 10. Aston Hall (s), Calcutta; North Erin (s), Karachi; Glenroy (s), Shanghai; Batavia (s), Batavia; Agitha (s), Bombay; St. Monan, Calcutta; Victoria, Java.—11. Sussex (s), Calcutta; Sherborne (s), Mangalore; Helena (s), Akyab; Emanuel, Java; Hindoo, Hong Kong.

BOMBAY.—March 28. Simla (s), Bussorah; Bancoora (s), Calcutta; Almandise (s), Trieste.—29. Jelert (s), Cardiff; Henry Balckow (s), Bussorah; Sirocco (s), Liverpool; Iron (s), Bussorah.—30. I.G.S. Celerity, Calcutta; Anger (s), London; Sacrobasco (s), Shield; Marlborough (s), Chittagong; Bedouin (s), Cardiff.—30. California (s), Glasgow.—31. Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Bryn Guyn, Liverpool; Pachumba (s), Karachi.—April 1. Ancona (s), London; Hughenden (s), Newcastle; Duke of Buckingham (s), Batavia; Drummuir, Liverpool; St. Mungo (s), Newcastle.—2. Kangra (s), Calcutta; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur; H.M.S. Euphrates, Portsmouth; Akola (s), Zanzibar; Tuskar, Liverpool; Ordovic, Mauritius; Japanese (s), Middlesborough; Turquoise (s), Mauritius.—3. Otranto (s), Hull; Cascapedia (s), Liverpool; Agra (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—March 24. Purulia (s), Singapore; Busheer (s), Rangoon; Daphne (s), Trieste.—25. Engineer (s), Liverpool; Simla, Liverpool.—26. Wilhelmine, Port Natal.—27. Swordsman (s), Zanzibar; Quangtung (s), Chittagong; Annie Stafford, New York.—28. Chanda (s), Bombay; Hall (s), Liverpool; St. Marnock (s), Liverpool; Velocity (s), Port Natal.

MADRAS.—March 26. Peshwa (s), Singapore; Ellore (s), Bombay.—26. Clan Grant (s), Colombo.—27. Khedive (s), Calcutta.—29. C. Macpherson (s), Liverpool; Clan Stuart (s), Calcutta.—30. Kaisar-i-Hind (s), London.—31. Huzara (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 9. Brindisi (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; London, Capetown; Nebo (s), Port Natal; Bucephalus (s), Calcutta; Sportsman (s), Bombay.—10. Knight of St. George (s), Bombay; Clan Macintosh (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Flying Venus, Calcutta; Jason (s), Penang; Anchises (s), Hong Kong; Benlarig (s), Hong Kong; Carthage (s), Colombia and Australia.

BOMBAY.—March 28. Caffia (s), Liverpool; C. of Inverness (s), Calcutta; Scindia (s), Karachi; Ganges (s), London; Medusa (s), China; Culna (s), Madras.—29. Bangalore (s), China; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Wm. Douglas, Havre; Java (s), Zanzibar; Pandora (s), Trieste.—30. Britannia (s), Liverpool; Bertie (s), London.—31. Regal (s), Trieste.—April 1. R. Rubattino (s), Genoa; Lord Warwick (s), Marseilles; Mount Lebanon (s), Dunkirk; Punjab (s), Persian Gulf.—2. Bancoora (s), Calcutta; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—3. H.M.S. Crocodile, England; J.G.S. Canning, Vingoia; Altmore (s), Hull; Thislee (s), Trieste; Nedjed (s), Marseilles.

MADRAS.—March 26. Asia (s), Rangoon; Peshwa (s), Singapore.—27. Humbert (s), Pondicherry.—28. Khedive (s), London; Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; Clive (s), Calcutta.—30. Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.—31. Clan Stuart (s), London; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Calcutta.—April 1. John Allan, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per s.s. *Ancon*, April 1.

From London: Mr. Crawshaw, Miss Jocelyn, Mrs. G. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. McMaster, Mr. Abbott, the Rev. Mr. Crewdson, Miss A. Hopkins, Mrs. E. F. Anderson, Miss Blume, Mr. P. Homer.

From Malta: Mr. Christian.

From Venice: Major and Mrs. Hewate, Mr. H. Atkins, Mr. R. H. New, Mr. C. J. Vansittart.

From Ancona: Mrs. Farrington.

From Brindisi: Col. P. Dalmahoy, Mr. Kelly, Col. Sir J. Campbell, Mr. J. Moscrop, Mr. J. Weir, Mr. C. L. Tupper, Mr. H. J. Stokes, Lieut. L. P. Williams, Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, Mr. Sett, Capt. Richardson, Mr. Nugent.

From Aden: Major General A. W. Bayley, Mr. Mousley, Mr. and Mrs. McKengie and infant.

AT SUEZ, Per s.s. *Khedive*, April 17.

From Hong Kong: Mr. B. Fernandez, Mr. H. H. Ralph, Mr. R. Howli.

From Singapore: Mr. J. Mather, Mr. R. R. Grant, Mr. Stevenson. From Penang: Sir Hugh Low, H.H. the Rajah Idris, H.H. the Rajah Mansoor, two native servants.

From Colombo: The Right. Hon. Sir W. Gregory and servant, Mr. White, Mr. G. L. Bennett, Mr. T. E. Foster, Mr. G. F. Fisher.

From Aden: T. Creeper, H.M.S., J. Biles, H.M.S.

From Calcutta: Mr. Sibbey, Mr. V. Converse, Dr. Coate's three children, Rev. and Mrs. Etherington and four children, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mr. S. Bird, Mrs. and Miss Sutherland and child, Dr. A. L. Lethbridge, Mr. E. B. Goodall and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilkins, Capt. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Shackleton and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackinnon and three children, Col. and Mrs. Ridgeway and infant, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Coningham and child, Mr. H. Harraden, Mr. and Mrs. Bellett and infant, Mrs. and Miss Stevens, Capt. C. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Cruikshanks and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Begg, Mr. R. L. Begg, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. E. G. Williams and two children, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Tuson, Mr. A. Chalmers, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. L. Edwards and two infants, Mrs. Fairweather and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Power and two children, Mr. Rogers, Miss Lang, Mrs. Hermann and infant, Mr. Siddon, Mr. B. P. Balman, Mr. Tatham, Mr. J. Speedie, Mr. Whallie, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Harman, Mr. Karr, Mr. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lawrie and three children, Col. Holroyd's infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Mengiens, Mr. Pemberton's two children and ayah, Mr. H. J. Halsey, Mr. Thomson, Mrs. F. A. Chichester, Mr. E. W.

Burgett, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Master Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Toynson, Miss E. Osborne, Mr. K. Deighton, Mr. G. Toogood, Mr. Kirk, Mr. McAdam, Mr. V. R. Schalach, Mr. S. A. Went, Mr. Cordes and man servants, Mr. W. H. Grevlyan.

From Madras: Major Alexander, Col. G. W. Cox, Miss Graham, Major and Mrs. Chard and two children, Mrs. Bliss and infant, Mr. W. J. Eales, Dr. W. H. Wilson, Miss M. Tule, Mrs. and Miss Gray, Mrs. and Miss Hickens, Mr. H. G. A. Warsop, Mr. C. A. Bond, Mrs. and Miss Cox.

From Yokohama: Mr. E. Whittall, Mr. G. B. Berwick, Mrs. F. S. James and two infants, Mr. L. Huleson.

AT BRINDISI, Per s.s. *Surat*, April 19.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Capt. Webb, the Right Hon. Sir W. Gregory, Mr. White, Mr. F. E. Foster, Mr. S. A. Went.

From Melbourne: Mr. E. Kerrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Merideth Kaye, Miss Merideth, Mr. D. and Miss Beath, Mr. G. Arnold, Mr. H. F. Boyle, Mr. G. Alexander, Mr. W. Midwinter, Mr. R. Dodwell, Mr. L. S. James, Mr. B. Severns.

From Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Stroven, two children, and ayah, Mr. D. Mitchell, Mr. Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hay, Capt. J. F. Brindley, Major and Mrs. Baird, infant, and ayah, Major A. D. Strettell, Mr. C. Jopp, Mr. W. F. Wood, Mr. A. Pedler, Col. Anderson.

From Alexandria: Lieut. Ashurst, Mr. Tait, Lieut. Heath, Major Williams, Lieut. Luke, Mr. Hill.

AT VENICE, Per s.s. *Surat*, April 22.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Capt. Webb, the Right Hon. Sir W. Gregory, Mr. White, Mr. F. E. Foster, Mr. S. A. Went.

From Melbourne: Mr. E. Kerrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Merideth Kaye, Miss Merideth, Mr. D. and Miss Beath, Mr. G. Arnold, Mr. L. S. James, Mr. D. Severn.

From Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Stroven, two children, and ayah, Mr. D. Mitchell, Col. Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hay, Capt. J. F. Brindley, Major and Mrs. Baird, infant, and ayah, Major A. D. Strettell, Mr. C. Jopp, Mr. W. F. Wood, Mr. A. Pedler, Col. Anderson.

From Alexandria: Lieut. Ashurst, Mr. Tait, Lieut. Heath, Major Williams, Lieut. Luke, Mr. Hill.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per s.s. *Bokhara*, April 4.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. W. Harvey and two children, Mrs. Webb and two children, Mr. H. T. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. J. Small and infant, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. Geo. Flett, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl, Mrs. Howick and two children, Surgeon Major A. M. Paterson, Deputy Surgeon General Webb, Mrs. Austin Mears and child, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. J. Dame, Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. E. M. Erickson and three children, Rev. L. A. Edman, Mr. F. McMeikin, Mrs. Baker, Rev. Edwin Lewis, Mr. H. L. Harris, Mr. C. H. Colvin, Miss Bourne, Mr. S. Cunliffe Lister, Mrs. Martinez, Mr. F. K. Oldham, Mr. Dragson, Mr. H. Bourne, Mr. Kenning, Mr. G. C. Curtis, Mrs. Keene and infant, Mr. James Aldred, Mr. Mirza Hoosein Sherif Sheik Talib, Capt. S. Rawlinson.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Rose and three children, Mrs. F. Leacock, Mrs. H. C. Menzies, Mrs. Millett, Mr. J. Dyson, Mrs. Bruce, Miss Quarrell, Mr. A. Peder, Col. F. D. Plowden, the Earl of Mayo, Col. and Mrs. Drummond Grant, Major R. Hill, Mrs. Caldwell, Major and Mrs. Tait, Brigadier General R. Sale Hill, Lieut. Col. J. S. and Mrs. Cahill and child, Mr. T. P. Campbell, Mrs. Howell, Governess, child, and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hay, Capt. F. Pollard Urquhart, Mrs. Phillip and infant, Capt. Nuthall's child, Rev. Brooke Deedes, Mrs. Mellor and infant, Mr. C. H. Jopp, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown and child, Mr. Henzey, Mr. Chibourg, Mr. D. Williams, Major C. M. A. Morant, Major E. D. Strettell, Mr. Holmwood.

For Brindisi: Mr. Tufnell, Mr. Kirkinton, Mr. W. T. Woods, Major F. T. Edden, Major and Mrs. A. W. Band and infant.

For Venice: Col. and Mrs. Stroven and three children, Col. and Mrs. H. M. Buller and two infants, Col. Holroyd, Mr. D. Mitchell, Lieut. Col. A. N. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. L. P. Pugh, M.P.

For Suez: Dr. Rock, Dr. Fischer, Dr. Gaffry.

For Aden: H.E. Sir James Fergusson, Capt. J. Boyle, Sergeant J. J. Macdonald and wife.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, April 18.

For Malta: Major A. S. Daubeny.

For Narrahal: Major David Ashworth.

For Colombo: Mr. C. C. Coplestone, Mr. W. T. W. Booth, Mr. John Simmonds.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. M. Addison, Mrs. Meyer, Mr. W. Munro, Mr. A. Peterkin, Mr. L. H. McLaren, Mr. A. H. McMillan, Mr. D. C. McIntyre, Mr. Jas. Bowman, Mr. Colin Sinclair, Mr. Jas. M. Hay, Mr. F. F. Thimmon.

Per s.s. *Duke of Westminster*, to sail from London, May 5.

Mr. C. W. Rumson.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, April 30.

For Colombo: Mr. F. Fryer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Aspland, Mr. H. H. Bustard.

Lieutenant (Surgeon) Moran has resigned his commission in the Berar Rifle Volunteers, and been appointed Honorary Surgeon of the corps. Mr. H. S. Read has been appointed Lieutenant in the Akola or B Company, vice Lieutenant Moran. The Army Regulations, India, Volume V., Commissariat, on which Colonel Hawkes, Madras Staff Corps, had been engaged, have been issued, and should alone be cited in correspondence in future. This is the third commissariat production within two years.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—March 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|----|------|
| Four per Cent. | Rs. 96½ | to | 97 |
| Four and a half per Cent. | 100 | to | 100½ |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan | — | — | — |
| Ten years | — | — | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 104 | — | — |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up | Rs. | Cash |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----|------|
| | Rs. | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 850 | — |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 850 | — |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 630 | — |
| Agra | 500 | 130 | — |
| Chartered Bank of India and China | 20 | 330 | — |
| Chartered Mercantile | 25 | 200 | — |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 25 | 700 | — |
| National Bank of India | 12½ | 82 | — |
| Oriental | 25 | 150 | — |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----|---|
| New Golaba | 700 | 77½ | — |
| Frere | 150 | — | — |
| Mazagon | 2,000 | 30 | — |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 38½ | — |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 2,850 | 1,300 | — |
| Albert Ginning | 500 | 495 | — |
| Albert, Karachi | 1,100 | 1150 | — |
| Apollo (mill shares) | 2,900 | 340 | — |
| Bellary | 1,000 | 560 | — |
| Berar Cotton Ginning | 500 | 560 | — |
| Broach Cotton Ginning | 250 | 40 | — |
| Carwar | 1,500 | — | — |
| Colaba | 1,880 | 1,325 | — |
| Dholera Ginning | 300 | 195 | — |
| East India | 1,000 | 1,160 | — |
| Fort | 8,500 | 2,600 | — |
| French | 500 | 610 | — |
| Sind | 750 | 560 | — |
| Mofussil | 400 | 405 | — |
| New Indian | 125 | 205 | — |
| Prince of Wales | 500 | 630 | — |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,100 | 1,200 | — |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 | — |
| Volkart | 400 | 860 | — |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| Ahmedabad | 1,000 | 1,425 | — |
| Anglo-Indian | 100 | 134 | — |
| Alfred Manufacturing | 500 | 520 | — |
| Alliance Spinning | 700 | 795 | — |
| Bhowduggur Mills | 100 | 33 | — |
| Bombay United | 1,000 | 1,040 | — |
| Central India S. and W. Co. | 500 | 700 | — |
| Coorla Mills | 1,000 | 840 | — |
| D. Spinning | 2,000 | 435 | — |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | 925 | — |
| Hyderabad Spinning | 1,000 | 1,200 | — |
| Khandesh | 1,000 | 940 | — |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 1,250 | — |
| Manchester Spinning | 50 | 3,375 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning | 250 | 255 | — |
| National Spinning | 1,000 | 985 | — |
| New Great Eastern | 1,000 | 1,085 | — |
| Oriental | 625 | 690 | — |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 500 | 250 | — |
| Sholapur Mills | 1,000 | 1,550 | — |
| Victoria Mills | 1,000 | 780 | — |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----|---|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock | 218-3-6 | 350 | — |
| Do. New 50 Shares | 100-14-6 | — | — |
| Do. do. | 65-7-3 | — | — |
| Do. do. | 21-17-1 | — | — |
| Do. New 50 Shares | 106-15-5 | 352 | — |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| Bombay Saw Mills | 1,000 | 490 | — |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory | 100 | 107 | — |
| Bombay Burma Trading | 1,500 | 5,000 | — |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship | 10 | 11 | — |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300 | 324 | — |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,400 | — |
| Treacher and Co. | 500 | 1,280 | — |
| Thacker and Co. | 100 | 155 | — |

CALCUTTA.—March 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| % Promissory Notes | Rs. 96 8 to 96 9 | — | — |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) | 97 6 to — | — | — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. | 100 4 to — | — | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) | 100 4 to — | — | — |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) | 100 4 to — | — | — |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) | Pd. off | — | — |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---|---|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 100 0 to — | — | — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 100 8 to — | — | — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 100 0 to — | — | — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 102 0 to — | — | — |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) | 107 0 to — | — | — |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) | 107 12 to — | — | — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) | 101 0 to 102 0 | — | — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. | |
|--------------------------|-------|----------|--------|
| | | | |
| Agra Savings | 100 | 125 | to — |
| Agra Savings | 100 | 121 | to 122 |
| Allahabad | 100 | 180 | to — |
| Alliance of Simla | 100 | 129 | to — |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 832-8 to | 830 |
| Do. of Upper India | 100 | 125 | to — |
| Delhi and London | 100 | 230 | to — |
| Himalaya | 100 | 185 | to — |
| Mussoorie | 100 | 100 | to — |
| National of India | 100 | 85 | to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation | 500 | 580 | to — |
| Uncovered Service (Agra) | 100 | 92 | to — |
| Asiatic Life | 100 | 27 | to 28 |
| Bally Paper Mills | 100 | 164 | to — |
| Barnagar Jute | 100 | 79 | to — |
| Bengal Coal | 1000 | 1350 | to — |
| Bengal Ironwork | 100 | — | to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|---------|
| Bengal Mills | 6700 | 1134 | to 1234 |
| Bengal Silk Co. | 100 | 100 | to 95 |
| Bonded Warehouse | 445 | 340 | to — |
| Bowman Cotton Mills | 100 | 54 | to 55 |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills | 80 | 90 | to — |
| Burrakur Co. | 100 | 125 | to — |
| Calcutta Docking | 700 | — | to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | 140 | to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. | 85 | 80 | to — |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100 | 121 | to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press | 100 | 108 | to 109 |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway | 100 | 101 | to — |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | 57 | to 52 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | 100 | 300 | to — |
| East Indian Railway | 100 | — | to — |
| Equitable Coal | 250 | 210 | to 41 |
| Fort Glastonbury Jute Manufactory | 100 | 40 | to 41 |
| Goosery Cotton Mills | 100 | 210 | to 81 |
| Gouripore | 100 | 98 | to 99 |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 120 | to — |
| Howrah Docking | 100 | 120 | to — |
| Howrah Mills | 100 | 73 | to — |
| India General Steam Navigation | 1000 | 460 | to — |
| Kamratty Jute Mills | 50 | 125 | to — |
| Labour Transportation | 100 | 105 | to 106 |
| Landing and Shipping | 100 | — | to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug | 100 | 145 | to — |
| Murree Brewery | 100 | 98 | to — |
| Nahai Tal Brewery | 100 | 95 | to — |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press | 100 | — | to — |
| Nanthpore Indigo | 100 | 98 | to 99 |
| New Beerboom Coal | 100 | — | to — |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing | 100 | 146 | to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway | 100 | — | to — |
| Rajmahal Stone | 100 | 89 | to — |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | 66 | to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association | 90 | 57 | to — |
| Riverside Press | 100 | — | to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas | 100 | 260 | to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. | 100 | 280 | to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. | 100 | 54 | to — |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing | 100 | 92 | to 93 |
| Strand Bank Press | 100 | 116 | to — |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | — | to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 70 | to — |
| Amicable (Assam) | 100 | 70 | to — |
| Amulckie | 100 | 95 | to — |
| Arcontipore (Cachar) | 100 | 91 | to — |
| Assam | 520 | 540 | to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) | 100 | 100 | to — |
| Baree (Kangra) | 100 | — | to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) | 100 | 94 | to — |
| Do. contributory | 80 | 35 | to 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) | 200 | 200 | to — |
| Do. contributory | 200 | 100 | to — |
| Borelli (Assam) | 520 | — | to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) | 100 | — | to — |
| Burkholia (Cachar) | 100 | 66 | to 67 |
| Central Cachar | 300 | 145 | to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 57 | to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) | 100 | 100 | to — |
| Chota Nagpore | 100 | 65 | to — |
| Cinnatollah | 100 | — | to — |
| Colonial (Assam) | 100 | 50 | to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) | 100 | 25 | to 35 |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) | 100 | — | to — |
| Darjiling | 100 | 110 | to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) | 100 | — | to — |
| Dehing (Assam) | 90 | 43 | to — |
| Dahra Doon | 100 | 50 | to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) | 100 | 98 | to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) | 100 | 65 | to — |
| Eastern Cachar | 100 | 65 | to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 48 | to 49 |
| Gelle (Darjiling) | 100 | 86 | to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) | 100 | 50 | to — |
| Grob (Assam) | 100 | 50 | to — |
| Holta (Kangra) | 100 | 70 | to — |
| Hoolmarea (Assam) | 100 | 110 | to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) | 100 | 77 | to — |
| Indian Terai | 500 | 550 | to — |
| Jellapore (Cachar) | 250 | — | to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) | 100 | — | to — |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 55 | to — |
| Kangra Valley | 100 | — | to — |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 | to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) | 100 | 35 | to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling | 250 | 135 | to — |
| Do. contributory | 200 | 110 | to — |
| Kurseong and Terai | 100 | — | to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) | 100 | 212 | to — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) | 100 | 60 | to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) | 300 | 81 | to 82 |
| Loobah | 100 | 131 | to — |
| Lower Assam | 100 | 23 | to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) | 100 | 60 | to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) | 100 | 60 | to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) | 100 | — | to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 41 | to 42 |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 31 | to 30 |
| Moran (Assam) | 80 | — | to — |
| Mothola (Assam) | 100 | 80 | to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 71 | to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) | 100 | — | to — |
| Mutuck (Assam) | 100 | 100 | to — |
| Do. contributory | 125 | 73 | to — |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling) | 100 | 20 | to — |
| New Gholia Ghat (Assam) | 100 | 20 | to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) | 30 | 120 | to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) | 200 | — | to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) | 85 | 63 | to — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) | 100 | 85 | to — |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) | 100 | 55 | to — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) | 100 | — | to — |
| Sapakat | 100 | 130 | to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar | 56 | — | to — |
| Seemah | 100 | — | to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah | 100 | 98 | to — |
| Singell (Darjiling) | 100 | 97 | to 92 |
| Soom (Darjiling) | 100 | 97 | to — |
| Springade (Darjiling) | 100 | 100 | to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 | to — |
| Tendrarree (Darjiling) | 100 | 76 | to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) | 100 | 121 | to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) | 95 | 114 | to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) | 200 | 178 | to 180 |
| Upper Assam | 100 | 25 | to 35 |

MADRAS.—March 24.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|---------------|
| Four per cents | 1½ | dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 | 3½ | pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) | 3½ | to 3 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) | ½ | to ½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1886) | — | to do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | — | to do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares | 28 | to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | |
| Banks, demand | 15. 7 9-32d. | 15. 7 11-16d. | 15. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. | 15. 7 17-32d. | — | — |
| Do. 3 mo. sight | 15. 7 13-32d. | 15. 7 23-32d. | 15. 7 17-32d. |
| Do. 6 do. | 15. 7 18-16d. | 15. 7 27-32d. | 15. 7 13-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight | — | 15. 8 1-16d. | 15. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | 15. 8 1-16d. | 15. 8 1-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight | — | 15. 8 1-16d. | 15. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | 15. 8 1-16d. | 15. 8 1-16d. |

LONDON.—April 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|--------------|
| 3% India Stock, Jan. 5, 1898 | 100½ to 102 |
| Do. October 10, 1898 | 100½ to 102½ |
| 4% India Enforced Paper | 79½ to 79½ |
| 4% Do. do. 1893 | — |
| 4% Do. do. 1893 | — |
| 4% Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 | — |
| 4% Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem on 12) | — |
| 4% Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) | — |
| 4% Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 | 100½ to 100½ |
| 6% Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 | — |
| 4% Do. | 102 to 104 |
| 4% Mauritius, 1881 | 103 to 105 |
| 6% Do. 1895-96 | 115 to 120 |
| 4% Do. | 101 to 103 |
| 4% Straits Settlements Government | 101 to 103 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Price. |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks | |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c. | 100 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. | 100 to 110 |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. | 103 to 105 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. | 114 to 116 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 145 to 147 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 150 to 152 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1903 | — | 24½ to 25 |
| Do. Ann. B. 191 per ann. (less 1/4) | — | 28½ to 29 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% | — | 122 to 134 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ... | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. | all | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 100 | 127 to 129 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 100 | 111 to 113 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. | 100 | 123 to 125 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | — | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. | 20 | 78 to 18½ |

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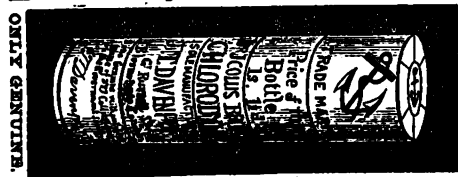
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[PRICE 6D.]

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AT THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited), held at the "City Terminus Hotel," Cannon-street, on TUESDAY, the 2nd of April, 1884, the following Resolutions were proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

- That the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1883, now presented, be received and adopted, and that a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half year ended 31st December last, be paid on the Shares of the Company registered at this date, the same to be payable (free of Income Tax) on and after the 24th instant.
 - That Mr. J. O. Campbell be re-elected a Director of the Bank.
 - That Mr. J. R. Boyson be re-elected a Director of the Bank.
 - That Mr. Henry Berners be re-elected a Director of the Bank.
 - That Mr. William Stansfield be re-elected an Auditor of the Bank for the ensuing year at the usual remuneration of seventy-five guineas per annum.
 - That Mr. Francis Cooper be re-elected an Auditor of the Bank for the ensuing year at the usual remuneration of seventy-five guineas per annum.
 - That a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman, Directors, and Officers of the Bank.
- Extracted from the Minutes.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, General Manager.
National Bank of India, London, 22nd April, 1884.

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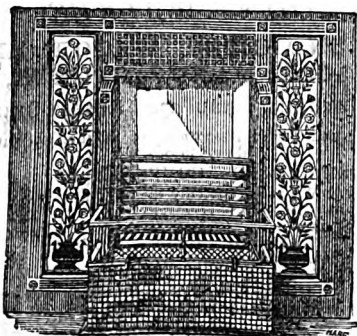
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BY
 CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,
 Royal Horse Guards.

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my father's medicine man had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, April 10; Madras and Allahabad, April 9; Calcutta, April 8.

THE *Indian Spectator*, the leading Native journal of Western India, has the following kindly paragraph on Mr. Roper Lethbridge's candidature at Whitby:—

"Mr. Roper Lethbridge has more chance of entering Parliament than many other Anglo-Indians who have been threatening an invasion in that direction. We wish him all success, not indeed for his share in the discussion of the recent policy of the Government of India, in which we take him to have become almost demoralised. But we could afford to overlook worse faults in a friend—a true and a constant friend of the country, and one to whom our educated men owe much for his advocacy of high education."

THE letter we publish elsewhere on Mr. Pedder's paper at the Society of Arts, last Friday, is from one of the highest living authorities on the subject of which it treats. We hope to deal with Mr. Pedder's paper, which is one of great interest, and shows a remarkable grasp of the question, in an early issue. Meanwhile, we would notice that both the paper itself, and the discussion which followed it, afforded the most remarkable illustration possible of the hollowness of the pretended demand for the confiscatory legislation that is embodied in the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

CONSIDERING the exalted official positions held by Mr. Pedder and Sir Ashley Eden, it is impossible to imagine anything more nearly approaching a "damning with faint praise" than the coy treatment of the Bill in the paper of the former, and the able and judicious speech of the latter. Sir William Rose Robinson's views on the Bengal Land Question are a happy combination of those of Lord Ripon and Mr. Henry George, tempered by that contempt for all things Bengali which comes natural to a Madras administrator; and his unsparing condemnation of Mr. Pedder's paper, and his demand for a return to "the ancient Hindu law of landlord and tenant," conclusively show how little satisfaction is likely to be afforded to the Socialist party in India by the timid concessions of the India Office, even under a Radical Secretary of State.

SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON'S ideas of the "ancient Hindu law of landlord and tenant" are probably based on those pretty pictures of early Aryan civilisation, the working of the laws of Manu, and the other pleasing figments evolved out of the inner consciousness of our most enthusiastic and imaginative Sanskritists. It would be heretical, we suppose, to suggest that Sir William's "ancient Hindu law of landlord and tenant" would turn out to be something not very different from

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

THE absurdity of these extreme views on the subject was further accentuated, at the meeting of last Friday, by the impassioned objurgations of a young Bengali student who got up to address the meeting. That this young gentleman's words were intended to be of the nature of impassioned objurgation was evident from the fact that they were generally unintelligible, with the exception of a remark about "the dumb millions of Bengal," and "the oppression of the zemindars," which was received with unseemly laughter. But it is a serious fact that this youthful orator is understood to be the chosen mouthpiece of Mr. Seymour Keay's and Mr. Fogg's "Indian Reform Association," and to be backed

by Mr. Borlase, Mr. Firth, and other Radical members of Parliament.

It is somewhat odd that, whilst the so-called "Indian Reform Association" in England is crying out for what amounts to a repudiation of the Permanent Settlement, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and the little clique of Lord Ripon's disciples in Calcutta are declaring that "A Permanent Settlement for all India" is one of the planks in their platform. The *Indian Daily News* says of this:—

"The *Bengalee* thus formulates the demands of the natives as suggested to them by an 'eminent English writer':—

- (1.) The election of representative assemblies with a vote on expenditure.
- (2.) The gradual extinction of the Covenanted Civil Service.
- (3.) The admission of natives to the commissioned grades of the native army.
- (4.) The abolition of the Public Works Department; all public works being hereafter done by contract.
- (5.) A Permanent Settlement for all British India.
- (6.) The revenue of a province to be expended as far as possible in that province.
- (7.) The substitution of Native Vakils for English residents in the Independent Native States.
- (8.) The abolition of the Indian Council."

How the demands are to be obtained is thus indicated:—

"Let it form an important element in our political programme, and let us always be seeking for it, and the prize will be within our reach. Knock and it shall be opened is a precept that is not only true in morality and religion, but it also holds good in the sphere of politics. Persistent agitation, loyally made, must crown our efforts with success. This is a truism in politics, to which we have repeatedly called attention. If the natives follow out the advice of the *Bengalee*, we are afraid that Lord Ripon will have introduced India to an era of agitation."

THE Calcutta telegrams state that the sanction of the Secretary of State to the construction of the Quetta Railway has been received, and that the line will be pushed on "rapidly"—that is, regardless of expense. Quite right, under the desperate circumstances to which we have been brought by this precious Government; but then, how about Radical "retrenchment," and those other virtues that are monopolised by the Radical Party?

We are further told that "the work has been actually in progress during the whole winter, under the name of an improvement to the road." Quite right again; but then, how about Radical honesty and candour? "Under the name of—!" Those words are the very embodiment of Radicalism. So we have had bloody wars under the name of "military operations." We have had confiscation in Ireland under the name of "a message of peace;" we have had Coercion under the name of "the resources of civilisation;" we have had a treaty with sedition under the name of "a Kilmainham arrangement." So in Bengal, we have Socialistic redistribution of property under the name of "restoration of the rights of the ryot." Every act of this unspeakable Ministry is done under the name of something else. Humbug is their fetish, and Cant is their gospel.

MEANWHILE, the Calcutta telegrams say: "It is stated that the annexation of Merv and the constant advance of Russia are the constant subjects of conversation in every bazaar of Northern India—a fact which, if true—and there is every reason to believe so—is, to say the least, highly significant." And Lord Ripon's friends are busy, pointing out what a good thing this advance is, as it must compel the brutal British Government to assent to Lord Ripon's benevolent policy! And Lord Ripon is still more busy—intent on rendering utterly disaffected the most loyal and most really (because legitimately) influential class in India, in his mad desire to cripple the landed interest in Bengal.

"BUSINESS is almost at a standstill" in Calcutta, so we learn from to-day's telegrams. It begins to be doubtful which of the two, England or India, is likely to pay the heavier price for the privilege of being governed by the apostles of "Peace, Retrenchment, and Continuance in Office."

LORD RIPON has not exhausted his pleasing stock of startling novelties. We now have the delightful sensation of a

"pitched battle" in Rajputana. The troops of the Maharana of Udaipur (Mewar) have routed the insurgent forces of one of his nobles, and captured their leader, with a loss of seventeen killed, and twenty-five wounded! Capital! If the present *regime* last long enough, we shall soon have no reason to complain of the dulness of the annals of rural India.

WITH reference to the difficulties which have arisen in the Brahmo Samaj of India, a Calcutta paper says that a gentleman of high official position connected with the Government of India has consented to arbitrate between the parties, and that the points which have recently been raised will be fully stated by each, and then laid before him for his decision. "It is to be hoped," remarks the paper from which we quote, "that this decision will be accepted frankly and heartily, and that it may do away with present differences of opinion, and, indeed, lay down a foundation for that union of Theistic societies amongst the natives which, in our opinion, would be the best and most patriotic monument to the memory and the services of Keshub Chunder Sen."

WE regret to learn from the *Indian Mirror* that the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith had a narrow escape from being mobbed by Mahomedans on Friday evening, March 21, at Bangalore. He has incurred the displeasure of the Mahomedans in connection with the recent Futwa, and while preaching in Hindustani in one of the streets, was surrounded by a thousand excited Mahomedans. He got away safely, but it is said the Mahomedans have resolved to attack him if he preaches in the streets again.

THE first part of Mr. Martin Wood's reproduction of some of his old Bombay journalistic writings has appeared this week. It deals with a wide range of subjects, and will be interesting to many of our readers. We shall take an early opportunity of reviewing it.

FROM an interesting paper read recently before the member of the Society of Arts by Mr. Griffin Vyse upon trade routes to Afghanistan, it appears that until the late Afghan War we only knew of the Khaibar, Gumul, Sanghar, and Bolan, Passes as leading from India to Afghanistan, while now the existence of 289 is known. Many of the old abandoned trade routes, supposed to be blocked or impassable, Mr. Vyse had been through when field engineer with one of the columns during the late war, and found them open and capable of being used by all arms of the service, mountain artillery included.

THE *Pioneer* says :—

"It is likely after all that a comparative outsider will step into the Viceroyalty on Lord Ripon's departure. So far as the matter can be settled at present, we have good reason to suppose that the next ruler whom India has got to expect is neither Lord Dufferin, nor Mr. Goschen, nor even Lord Lorne, but the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley."

EVEN the official apologists of Lord Ripon's confiscation policy in Bengal are beginning to give up the Tenancy Bill. The *Pioneer* now finds that the amendments of the Select Committee have ruined the Bill, and says :—

"As the proposal now stands, it cannot be too plainly or strongly asserted that it is absolutely impossible to expect landlords and tenants to live in decent amity; and this is a state of things which is desirable in the interests of neither class. Peace may come eventually by further legislation; it may come after long years by the final victory of one of the contending parties. But if the Bill passes as it now stands, no reasonable man can look forward to anything else in the present generation than a growing intensity of hatred between the two classes."

MESSRS. JOHN HALL AND SON, the celebrated gunpowder manufacturers, of Faversham, Kent, and Lockfyne, Argyllshire, have been awarded a first-class certificate and gold medal for their sporting and military brands, and a first-class certificate and silver medal for their blasting brands, at the Calcutta Exhibition.

THE *Englishman* gives the following report on the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected up to the 8th inst. :—

"There has been a little better inquiry since our last re-

port. By steamer, rates have remained much the same, but by sailing vessel a slight advance has been paid, there having been a fair demand for early seed and and Jute tonnage. Four steamers have taken the London berth, whilst in sailing vessels four have fixed for London, one for Liverpool, and one for New York, our unfixed tonnage being reduced to 35,000 tons."

WE take the following account on the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s report :—

"We regret that we cannot give any favourable accounts of the growing crop. There has been no rain in any of the Zillahs of Lower Bengal, with the exception of a light fall in some parts of Kishnaghur, and the reports from all quarters are very gloomy. In Behar there has been a continuation of fierce hot west winds, which are rapidly burning up the crop. Of the three districts, Chuprah appears to be the worst off, but should the present weather continue for another fortnight, we fear there is very little prospect of anything like a good crop from any part of this division. We hear from native reports that there is great difficulty in obtaining water for the purpose of irrigation in the Doab, owing to the extreme dryness of the season and the low state of the rivers. Taken all round, the advices could not be much less favourable, and without a speedy change in the weather, the crop generally is likely to be disappointing."

THE same firm gives the following on the Calcutta Tea Market :—

"A small sale of 705 packages was held on Thursday last, the 3rd instant, without alteration in prices. Weather reports generally are not so favourable, rain being badly wanted. We hear, however, of some showers in Cachar and Sylhet, and at Sebsaug or in Assam."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending April 11 :—

"Mar Tolius, Bishop of Pampakada, one of the six Syrian prelates ordained by the patriarch of Antioch as suffragans to Mar Dionysius, the Syrian Metropolitan of Malabar."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated April 27 :—

"A collection of extracts from native newspapers on the subjects of the Budget and of railway extension, which is now before me, affords striking proof of what has been so often pointed out as the besetting sin of Indian native journalists—namely, their spirit of carping criticism, and their persistent determination to find fault with everything done by the Government or its officers. There are, of course, some honourable exceptions; but the contributors to the great majority of these journals, whether writing in English or in the vernacular, put themselves habitually in an attitude of unreasoning opposition."

"The rapid railway extension recommended by the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce seems to be looked upon as a deep-laid plot for enabling the European merchants to aggrandise themselves at the expense of India. Most of these journals advocate the slow and gradual construction of new lines, but strongly oppose the making of any large expenditure."

"The license-tax is the feature of the Budget which attracts most attention, and some of Sir Auckland Colvin's remarks appear to have created an impression that the abolition of that unpopular impost is under consideration. Any such hope is probably doomed to disappointment, for it is hardly likely that the Government will at present dispense with the license-tax without providing some substitute. Any change that may be made, as regards direct taxation, is more likely to take the form of extending it to the professional and official classes, whose exemption has long been a standing grievance with the English as well as the Native Press."

"The question whether the Public Works Loan is to be raised in London or in Calcutta would seem to excite no interest among native writers, and they appear wholly to fail to recognise the disturbing effect upon mercantile business of the Secretary of State's reticence on this subject. Yet that disturbing effect grows more apparent every day. The Bank of Bengal last week raised its rate to eleven per cent.; business is almost at a standstill, and the Calcutta Corporation and the Port Commissioners have applied for leave to borrow in London. Still, the Secretary of State makes no sign, and the native newspapers apparently do not think it strange. Their failure to appreciate the gravity of the situation is doubtless due to an imperfect conception of financial principles."

"The Government has resolved to make trial of Sir W. Wedderburn's scheme of Land Banks. Some minor points yet

remain to be arranged, but it is settled that an experimental bank shall be established for Poorundhur, a talooka, or subdivision, of the Poona district. Part of that talooka has been assessed, while part is under assessment. It has been suggested that in the latter part the introduction of the new assessment should be suspended, as any uncertainty regarding the new rates must affect the ryots' credit and, therefore, the value of their security. But it is doubtful whether this suggestion will be carried out.

"The past week brought a fairly plentiful and general rainfall to Bengal, which will be of immense service to the rice crops, and will relieve the anxiety of the Darjeeling tea-planters. As regards indigo, however, it is to be feared that the rain has come too late to secure anything but a very indifferent return.

"The effect of the rainfall on the health of Calcutta has been most marked. The cholera and small-pox epidemics, which were raging with great violence in the native town, although still severe, have decidedly abated. It is to be hoped that the exceptionally heavy mortality of the last six weeks will rouse the Calcutta Corporation to the absolute necessity of taking more active steps to provide a water supply for the entire city, to sweep away the filthy groups of huts, and to fill up the stagnant tanks, which constitute a permanent source of danger and disgrace to the Indian metropolis. The fact that the European quarters have been entirely free from epidemic disease gives one more proof, if any were needed, of the important part played by foul water in propagating cholera.

"The inquiry ordered by the Viceroy with the object of ascertaining the indebtedness of the Hyderabad State has terminated. The State debt proved to amount to one crore of rupees, or a million sterling. The debt is made up of allowances to petty officials, payments into the Nizam's private treasury, and so on.

"An affray has occurred in Mewar, between the Maharane's troops and those of one of her nobles. The affair arose out of an adoption case, in which the latter thought himself badly treated. He consequently refused to attend the installation ceremony, and on troops being sent to coerce him, he resisted; the result being a pitched battle in which the offending noble was captured, after a total loss, on both sides, seventeen killed and twenty-five wounded.

"The mention which I made some weeks ago of Dr. Vincent Richards having succeeded in communicating cholera to animals, appears to have led to a belief in England that he did so by inoculating with cholera *bacilli*. This is not the case. What Dr. Richards has discovered is that choleraic alvine discharges contain a virulent poison, which seems to be of the nature of a chemical compound, and not of an organism. He considers it almost certain that the cholera-producing agent is not an organism, but a chemical compound, and holds that what is now required is a most thorough and searching inquiry into the chemistry of the alvine discharge in cholera, so that the poison may be isolated and its chemical and physiological characters definitely determined.

"Another fire is reported to have occurred at Mandalay in which the palace narrowly escaped destruction. There was much loss of life. Energetic preparations are being made to rebuild the great temple which was lately burnt down.

"The King's third daughter is recovering from the small-pox. The doctor who attended the two princesses who died has been cast into prison.

"The sanction of the Secretary of State to the construction of the Quetta Railway has been received. The line will now be pushed on rapidly. As the work has been actually in progress during the whole winter under the name of an improvement to the road, it is already well advanced, and it may be hoped that the railway will be finished and paid for out of revenue in two years.

"The Ameer is busy manufacturing screw guns and breech-loading rifles. Another encounter between his troops and the Mongols is reported to have occurred; but the result is unknown.

"The troops of the Wali of Maimena have been defeated several times by Shoobat Khan, of Turkestan, and Hussain Khan ex-Wali of Maimena.

"It is rumoured that some Afghans, refugees in Persia, have petitioned the Governor of Herat for permission to return there, and that the Governor is prepared to allow them to do so.

"Rumours regarding the alleged intended re-occupation of Candahar by the British, and the establishment of an agency at Herat continue to be current; but it is quite certain that neither step is at present seriously contemplated by the Government.

"The delimitation of the Persian, Russian, and Afghan frontier is still in a state of uncertainty. It is to be hoped that the Indian Government will impress on the Ministry the importance of at once opening negotiations with Russia upon this subject. Such a demarcation, if once agreed upon and accomplished, will certainly prevent much future complication,

and the acceptance by Russia of the proposal will be a fair proof of her sincerity.

"It is stated that the annexation of Merv and the Russian advance are the constant subjects of conversation in every bazaar of Northern India—a fact which, if true—and there is every reason to believe so—is, to say the least, highly significant. It is quite certain that the native Press has lately developed an interest in Central Asian politics which it never showed before."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MR. MALABARI'S GUJARAT AND THE GUJARATIS.*

We are glad to find that the public has emphatically endorsed the favourable opinion we were led to form on Mr. Malabari's entertaining work on "Gujarat and the Gujaratis," when it first appeared about a year ago. It has already attained the honour of a second edition, showing a high appreciation of its merits on the part of the reading public. And we have no hesitation in saying that, good as was the original work, the second edition is a decided improvement upon it. Mr. Malabari possesses that indubitable mark of an evenly-balanced mind, a willingness to accept and profit by honest criticism; and has recast one or two of his original chapters with manifest advantage to the tone and character of the book. But the most valuable improvement consists in the addition of several new chapters, in which the author again appears as a keen observer alike of the foibles and of the excellences of those with whom he is brought into contact. The new chapters are those on Travel and Study, Floods and Fires of Surat, Are the Parsis Deteriorating?, Native Medicines, Native Abuses, Native Singing, Sports and Games in Gujarat. We shall probably take an early opportunity of recurring to these chapters for a more minute examination, but at present we content ourselves with heartily commending the book to the perusal of those who desire to cultivate a more familiar acquaintance with the inner life and feelings of our Native fellow-subjects.

*"Gujarat and the Gujaratis." Second Edition. By BEHRAMJI M. MALABARI. Bombay: Education Society's Press, 1884.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The paper bearing the above title, which Mr. Pedder read on Friday last before a meeting convened by the Society of Arts, made no mention of the object with which it had been written. Had the diffusion of general knowledge on the subject been the writer's only aim, he would not have excluded from his review the two provinces of Madras and Bombay, where a correct knowledge and just apprehension of the law in question is particularly needed; seeing that, in those Presidencies, the cultivating tenants are in so depressed and destitute a condition, that a single season of drought exposes them to be decimated by famine, unless they are succoured by eleemosynary grants from the State.

The purport of the paper, however, becomes obvious when the writer, referring to the existing land law of Bengal says: "Some of the reasons why that law has failed effectually to protect the rights of the cultivator, and why the fresh legislation now in contemplation has become necessary, will be seen when I come to the law of the North West Provinces." Thus the object of the writer is evidently to influence public opinion in favour of the Bengal Tenancy Bill which the Government of India are endeavouring to pass. But, surely, it would only have been fair if the writer, instead of ignoring, had replied to the grave objections which the highest Indian authorities on the subject have raised against that Bill; for he must have been aware that the Chief Justice of Bengal and the district judges, commissioners, and district officers of that province, have declared that its provisions were unnecessary for the protection of the cultivator's rights and would injure, instead of improving, his status. This attempt to elude the real questions involved would indicate the writer's inability to solve them in favour of the Bill; an impression which is strengthened by the Secretary of State's despatches on the subject, withholding his approval of the main provisions of the Bill.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

April 26.

A. B.

Surgeon Major W. H. Corbett, Army Medical Department, is likely to succeed Deputy Surgeon General W. M. Webb as Officiating Deputy Surgeon General, Meerut Division.

Mr. F. W. Foote has been appointed Lieutenant in the Cadet Company of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice the Reverend F. L. Neeld, who has been permitted to resign the appointment.

Lieutenant C. Heenan, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed Captain of E. Company, vice Goode, resigned, and Volunteer J. Buchanan has been appointed Lieutenant in F. Company.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

LANDLORD AND TENANT IN INDIA.

THE zemindars whom the English on their arrival in Bengal found acting as collectors of revenue had originally acquired their lands and their official functions by varied titles. Some of them were landholders before the arrival of the Mussulmans, and were confirmed in their possessions by an Imperial *sanad*, the right of collecting revenue being added to their proprietary rights, and certain jurisdiction being conferred on them in consideration of this new duty. Others were then installed by the Mussulmans as landholders and revenue collectors when zemindars of the first kind did not exist. Others had acquired their lands by force, or fraud, or influence, or by taking advantage of the distress of their neighbours. Zemindars of all classes under the Mussulman empire paid a *nasarana* on acceding to their zemindari. This payment of *nasarana*, together with the existence of the *sanad* gave rise to the opinion that all zemindars alike were simply officials with no proprietary rights. In support of this view it was argued that an owner of land wanted no confirmatory charter, and that no present could be demanded from him when he merely took possession of what was his own. On the other hand, it was argued that the *nasarana* was an exaction, that the *sanad* did not profess to confer any rights, but only to confirm pre-existing rights, and that in many cases zemindars went by hereditary succession without the conferring of a *sanad* at all. A definition of rights as existing under Mussulman rule is universally difficult, since the empire was one resting rather on might rather than on principle. We may conclude from an examination of official opinion on the status of zemindars before 1793 that they were proprietors utilised for the performance of official work, and that their proprietary rights were necessarily indefinite since they were limited according to political exigencies or the caprice of the rulers. By the framers of the Permanent Settlement their status was regarded as an open question. The directors considered that their proprietary rights, such as they were, were very imperfect, since the Emperor never bound himself not to interfere with them, while he intervened to fix their rents at pleasure. The directors proposed to confer on them real, permanent, and valuable landed rights. But by the Permanent Settlement their status was not really defined, nor was there any principle by which to define it. After the Settlement a new usage grew up, which was confirmed and extended by the principles and traditions of English law.

The actual provision made by the settlement was as follows: as between the Government and the zemindars, revenue payable by the latter was fixed for ever, Government reserving to itself the right of selling a zemindar's land in default of payment. As between zemindar and ryot, Government confined themselves to the expression of a confident expectation that moderate rents would be demanded. After fixing upon the zemindars with whom they would deal, Government made certain regulations providing for tenants of zemindars who held their lands under certain specific forms of tenure. When these lands had been excluded, the zemindars were left free to let all the land that remained to any one under certain restrictions, the substance of which was that everything due from the ryot should be consolidated into one sum to be specified in a *patta* given to the ryot, that collection of rent should only be made through persons specially authorised by the landlords, and that the ryot should receive an acknowledgment of all sums paid by them. The zemindars were not allowed to cancel a ryot's *patta* unless it had been fraudulently obtained, or unless the rent for three years had been below the purgannah rate, or unless the assessment was raised on a general remeasurement of the purgannah. No *patta* could be given for a longer period than ten years. The extent of the zemindar's rights is beyond doubt. Mr. Mill in his history objects to the Permanent Settlement as favourable to the aristocracy, and Sir Edward Colebrooke condemns it as merging all subordinate rights in the paramount right of the zemindar, and sacrificing the peasantry by placing them at the mercy of the zemindars in the matter of rents. All that Government did for the ryots was to reserve power to interfere on their behalf. This right has never been exercised, and such legislation as there has been has not been in favour of the ryot. A view, the direct opposite of this, has been held as to the intention and effect of the Permanent Settlement. It has been maintained that the ryots' rights were determined by a fixed usage, which it was the intention of the Government to perpetuate, that the real property in the soil vested in the ryots, and that the zemindars had only a rent-charge on the estates. But Mr. Field brings evidence to show that this view cannot be maintained. If the ryots had real property in the soil they could not be arbitrarily evicted by the zemindars, yet in 1793 the right of the latter to evict was left uncertain. Government merely expressed a hope that the ryots would be fairly treated. But from the unequal position of the two parties

in the settling of the rent, the bargain has always gone against the ryot. In 1819 the directors determined that the zemindars could fix any rent they pleased, and that they could evict even *khudkashi* tenants for non-payment. In 1789 Mr. Harrington had discussed the questions of fixity of rent and fixity of tenure as they affected all three parties, the Government, the zemindars, and the ryots; and he came to the conclusion that fixity was undesirable, and in consequence, it was not granted in 1793 to any ryots but those who had a declared or prescriptive title to it. What the Government forbade in 1793 was not the raising of rents, but the imposition of *abwah*, the object of this prohibition being not to limit rents, but to ensure certainty as to legitimate demands upon the ryot.

There is indirect evidence in the Code of 1793 that Government contemplated a rise in rents. The Government also at that time expressed their intention of increasing indirect taxation as land became more productive, and it would clearly be unjust to tax the zemindars more heavily, and at the same time to deprive them of the benefit of all improvements in the land. Moreover, the value of the Government share of the produce had always been regarded as a standard for fixing rents. After the Settlement this share was paid to the zemindars, and a zemindar who received his rents in kind would participate in the increase of the produce, whereas one who was tied down to a fixed money rent would not. For the purpose of fixing this share of the produce, the zemindar had, and retained under the Settlement, the right of measuring their lands with a view, as Mr. Field contends, to bringing rent rate into accord with the value for the time being of the zemindar's share of the produce. The right of raising rents on a re-measurement of lands was secured under the restrictions which we have already alluded to in this article. Further, the *patwarries* were ordered to keep an account of the produce of lands which can only have been wanted as a basis for fixing rents from time to time. Nor is this all: Government have themselves raised rents and have allowed others to do the same. In short, under the Settlement of 1793 the relation of zemindar and ryot was practically the relation of landlord and tenant under the English system of competition and this fact has been recognised and affirmed by the courts. Since 1793 the following causes have been at work to alter rate rents:—Waste land has been reclaimed, and ryots have been established on it at new rents, and purchasers of lands sold by auction on account of arrears of revenue have raised the rents of them. To what extent these two causes have operated we can well imagine, if we consider that in 1793 half of Bengal was waste, and that between 1793 and 1815 half of the landed property in Bengal changed hands. The ryot had no rights whatever if we except the vague pledge of interference given by Government. The framers of the Permanent Settlement expected that the settlement of the Government demand would lead to the investment of capital in land, and that the whole population would share in its increased productiveness by means of mutually advantageous contracts amicably made between landlords and tenants. We must again reserve the further consideration of the question for a future article.—*Times of India*.

OUR TRADE WITH INDIA.

At the last autumnal meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, it was decided that it is desirable for this country to do all that is possible to give increased vigour to our trade with India, by developing the agricultural resources of that country, by improving the means of internal communication, by encouraging the establishment of local banks, and the application of British capital to remunerative public works. The association at its last annual gathering again took this important matter up. At present the conditions of commerce between the United Kingdom and our Eastern Empire are by no means satisfactory. Certainly progress has been made, but not to an extent proportionate with the resources of India, nor with the number of the population.

India is one of the most important of the British possessions. The days are now, of course, past and gone, when a man could go to India and return in a few years a millionaire, but the financial position of the country is very promising. The total burden of its debt, uncovered by productive public works is only two-and-a-half millions per annum, as contrasted with twenty one millions per annum at home, and this in spite of *feanish* outcries that India would be ruined by the Afghan War. As already mentioned, the trade between this country and India has shown some progress, there being an increase in imports and exports of eighteen millions between 1868 and 1882. This amount, however, was not evenly divided, the increase in the value of our exports during the period being only seven millions—viz., from twenty-two to twenty-nine millions, a comparatively low amount as contrasted with our colonies, being only 2s. 3d. per head per annum; for Australia stands highest with £8 18s. per head of the population. Next comes the Cape, with £4 10s.; West Indies, £2 12s. 3d.; China, £2 2s. 7d.; and of foreign

countries, we export to Holland at the rate £2 6s. 2d.; Belgium, £1 9s. 3d.; Denmark, £1 0s. 8d.; South America, 13s. 6d.; United States of America, 11s. 11d.; Sweden and Norway, 11s. 4d.; France, 9s. 3d.; Portugal, 8s. 3d.; Germany, 8s. 2d.; Turkey, 5s. 7d.; Italy, 4s. 7d.; and Spain, 4s. 5d.

It must be admitted, however, that it would be unreasonable to expect the same returns from India as from Australia or Canada, for in the former case we have to deal with a large population of natives, and in the latter with colonists, either Britons or descendants of Britons, whose wants are larger and more varied than those of the Hindoos; and this phase of the question seems to have been lost sight of. Nevertheless, it is evident that things might be better, and works are in progress which should make them so, for in the last Indian Budget it was mentioned that in one year £1,500,000 had been spent in irrigation, thus increasing the agricultural resources of the land, and, as a consequence, the purchasing power of those who work it. But the difficulty, it is asserted, is to find a market for the produce, owing to insufficient means of carriage, there being but one mile of railway to 130 square miles of territory. In the United States the western and southern districts were rapidly developed by introducing ample means of communication, and the same has been seen in Canada. To encourage railways, the Indian Government has in some cases guaranteed a certain dividend, but it is held that this is not enough, and that it should proceed to construct lines itself. Much promptitude was shown in the way of railway laying when this was required for the military operations of the late Government. Without doubt the same diligence can be shown in constructing lines for commercial purposes, and it is also held that they would be a great security against loss of life by famine in the future, as past disastrous famines have been due to the difficulty of conveying food to districts where the supply had failed.

It is scarcely likely, however, that the procedure of the Association of Chambers of Commerce is entirely unselfish, and solely actuated by a desire to assist India. The reason, more likely, is to benefit British trade; but the two objects may well go hand in hand. Mr. J. K. Cross, Under Secretary of State for India, speaking in January last on the subject of India, pointed out how that country was progressing in the cultivation of tea, cotton, seeds, and wheat. If anything can be done to promote these industries it will be a benefit both to India and Great Britain.—*English and Colonial Merchant.*

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE "INDIAN STATESMAN" ON THE SILVER DIFFICULTY.

THE cardinal error of English writers and of English legislation on the subject of the "Currency" is their assumption that the standard of value must of necessity be identical with the commodity of which it is made. While this belief is acted upon—and it is the basis of Sir Robert Peel's legislation—the "standard" must of course fluctuate in value with the casual market price of the commodity. The fact that such fluctuations were very rare and so insignificant as to be hardly appreciable, betrayed our legislators into ignoring the possibility of their ever becoming so marked and important, as to call for legislative provision against them. The result is that the English mind has become so familiar with the fallacy that the "standard" and the metal of which it is made must necessarily be identical, led Sir Robert Peel, whose whole course showed that he had never mastered the subject, to propound the famous question, "What is a pound sterling?" and to define it by declaring it to be simply "so many pennyweights of gold of a given fineness." Had he foreseen the possibility of the market price of either gold or silver fluctuating, as the latter metal has done of late years, his practical instincts would have disclosed to him the dangerous fallacy which he was postulating as the foundation of our currency law. Nations have chosen the precious metals as their standard of value, because of their presumed invariableness of value, long experience having led to this presumption being acted upon without a misgiving. The experience of the last ten years has shown conclusively that we can no longer presume anything of the kind. It is the very first duty of the State to see that its standards do not fluctuate, whether they have respect to weight, capacity, length, or value, and the most minute precautions are taken to see that the standard yard, the standard gallon, and the standard weight never varies a hair's-breadth from one century to another. But with the standard of value, the State has been content to trust to the assumed invariability in value of the metals in which it is expressed. No precaution whatever has been taken to correct any aberrations therein, firstly, because of their assumed invariability; and, secondly, because the means of correcting such aberrations appeared to be out of the reach of legislation. The only English writer who seems to have

discerned the oversight was Mr. J. S. Mill, whose reference to the subject is, however, so slight and incidental, that we doubt if it has ever attracted the attention of any writer but ourselves. Mr. Mill says:—

Of all commodities, the precious metals are among the least influenced by any of the causes which produce fluctuations of value. . . . Gold and silver, therefore, are more fit than any other commodity to be the subject of engagements for receiving or paying a given quantity at some distant period. *Page 295, People's edition.*

At the time when Mill wrote this, no one dreamed of such a state of things being possible as has prevailed for the last eight years in the silver market. Mill would have held it to be intolerable. He writes:—

All variation in the value of the circulating medium are mischievous. They disturb existing contracts; . . . and the liability to such changes renders every pecuniary engagement of long date entirely precarious.

Had Mill lived to witness the indifference with which the Government of this country has seen its standard of value tossed up and down by the fluctuations in the market price of silver in the last eight years, he would never have rested until the remedy were found. In the very passage in which he insists upon the currency conforming exactly to the metallic standard, he is careful to indicate that it is to the permanent value of the metal that the currency must be held fast, and this is the passage that has been overlooked. He says:—

When the value of a metallic or of any other currency is spoken of, there are two points to be considered, the permanent or average value and the fluctuations. It is to the permanent value of a metallic currency that the value of a proper currency ought to conform. But there is no obvious reason why it should be required to conform to the fluctuations, too. The only object of its conforming at all is, steadiness of value; and with respect to fluctuations, the sole thing desirable is that they should be the smallest possible.—P. 396.

We have repeatedly directed public attention to this passage, both in England and in India, but without effect. Instead of our paper currency in India, or our rupee, conforming to the permanent or normal value of the metal, 60d. per ounce, we have seen the Government idly fold its hands while the rupee has meant anything in value from 1s. 6d. to 2s. And although the Press and the Chambers of Commerce have united to demand a remedy, the Government has amused them with a crotchety "resolution" that tells us that it is "uncertain whether it is silver that has fallen or gold that is risen in value." The belief has been acted upon all through this silver difficulty, that the State is under no obligation whatever to correct any aberration in the standard of value. Now if this be true, an accident may reduce the price of silver to that of copper, or raise it to that of platinum, and the State is helpless. Does any man living believe that if gold had fallen 16 to 20 per cent. in value in the last ten years, no remedy would have been found for it in England, with leases, annuities, and engagements for all time, to be discharged in the pound sterling? It is sheer governmental incapacity that has allowed the present state of matters to endure, an incapacity that is held in countenance by the profound indifference of the Home Government and Parliament to Indian affairs, however vital. To say that there is no remedy is simply to say that the Government abnegates its position, and forfeits its right to the allegiance and obedience of the people. It is abundantly clear that the charge of a seignorage upon coining silver, or of an import duty, or the stoppage of private coinage would have prevented the fall altogether, and the ruinous losses it has entailed upon us. These are solutions of the difficulty within our own reach, while the bi-metallists propose concerted action of the nations that would attain the same end, and the Government is too paralytic to entertain even the thought of applying a remedy.

INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

THE Government of India, in a letter to the Local Government state: "I am directed to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the assistance of the Government of India has been asked by Professor Monier Williams towards the formation of a museum in the Indian Institute at Oxford. The Government of India in this department has arranged to provide the museum with a small number of agricultural models and a collection of raw products, and it will be glad if His Excellency the Governor in Council can render any assistance towards furthering the object which Professor Monier Williams has in view. As the chief object of the museum is educational, the articles required for it are mainly such as serve to represent or illustrate the life, religious habits, and indigenous industries of the people. *Articles de luxe*, as for instance the fine silks of Cashmere or the silver works of Lucknow, are not needed. Models, specimens of costume, sacrificial vessels, household implements, cotton and woollen fabrics may be mentioned as most likely to be useful. The Government of India has sanctioned a small grant of

money for this purpose from Imperial revenues, which has been allotted for expenditure through the several Local Governments and Administrations. The Comptroller-General has accordingly been requested to place the sum of Rs.400 at the disposal of your Government. I am to request that the small assignment that the Government of India has been able to make may be used to the best advantage on behalf of the institute, and to suggest that it should be expended in direct communication with Professor Monier Williams, to whom a copy of this letter will be forwarded. Should His Excellency the Governor in Council desire it, the Government of India will have no objection to the grant now made being supplemented from Provincial revenues." The letter has been communicated to the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, who is requested to comply with the requisition made by the Government of India, making such references as may be called for to Professor Monier Williams directly. The Accountant General will place the sum of Rs.400 at the disposal of Dr. Bidie, who will be assisted, when necessary, by all collectors and heads of departments.—*Madras Standard*.

A SECRET DESPATCH BY LORD NORTHBROOK ON THE MERV QUESTION.

It is easy, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to show the significance of the Russian annexation of Merv by reference to the opinions of even Liberal statesmen. Lord Northbrook was never suspected of Russophobia; but he held, very decidedly, that if Merv were ever annexed by Russia, strong and decided measures should be taken by England. A secret despatch to the Secretary of State, dated Simla, June 7, 1875, and signed by such noted Liberals as Lord Northbrook himself, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse, discusses the matter pretty fully. The Governor General in Council writes:—

"We have before stated our apprehension that the assumption by Russia of authority over the whole Turkoman country would create alarm in Afghanistan, and we think it desirable to express our opinion of the course which should be adopted if it should take place. It would then become necessary to give additional and more specific assurances to the ruler of Afghanistan that we are prepared to assist him to defend Afghanistan against attack from without. It would probably be desirable to enter into a treaty engagement with him; and the establishment of a British Resident at Herat would be the natural consequence of such an engagement, and of the nearer approach of the Russian frontier."

AFGHANISTAN.

(*Times of India*.)

TRADERS arriving at Peshawar from Cabul say that the occupation of Merv by the Russians is the engrossing topic of the day in Afghanistan, and is causing much excitement. The Ameer regards the Russian advance with complacency. It is believed that a secret understanding exists between himself and the Russians. At the present time Russians are reported to be in Cabul. On the other hand, it is believed that the Ameer has made urgent representations to the Indian Government for more money, ammunition, and arms, without which he fears he will not be able to protect Herat. The Russian movements are being discussed in every bazaar in Upper India.

The report that the Ameer Abdul Rahman has taken the management of the Western Khyber out of the hands of Akbar Khan, the Khan of Lalpura, is confirmed in other ways, and is of some importance. On the defection of his half-brother, Sadik Khan, Akbar was appointed Khan of Lalpura by the British Government, and the appointment was confirmed and recognised by the Ameer Abdul Rahman. The choice proved a good one, and from year to year it was reported that he was behaving well. He managed the Western portion of the Kyber from Landi Khana to Dakka with considerable success, although that portion of the pass, in which, of course, we have no jurisdiction, is especially exposed to attacks by marauding Shinwaris. He is said to be the manliest of the sons of Nauroz Khan; and, for an Afghan, remarkably loyal and indisposed to intrigue. His chief faults are said to be a tendency to spend too much money on music and the local ballet; but on the whole, the Indian Government have had no reason to regret the choice made by themselves in 1880, and confirmed afterwards by Abdul Rahman. The Ameer's action now can hardly be regarded as altogether satisfactory. He has a perfect right, however—or at any rate he has the right—to take over the management of Western Khyber; and Akbar Khan has no exclusive claim to the management of the Khyber within Mohmund limits. Still, according to the custom in such matters, he had a certain claim to an allowance from the Ameer for managing the Western Khyber, just as the Khyber Afridis claim and obtain subsidies from us.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

The following extracts from trans-frontier news-letters will be read with interest. Some of the statements made are evidently based on mere rumour; but even the fact that they are

currently believed in Cabul and on the frontier is not without significance. We read:—"The young chief of Bokhara—Eozaffir Eddin's son—has arrived with a force at the banks of the River Oxus, where the chiefs of Khiva are encamped; but their intention is not known. From Afghan Turkestan it is reported that Sardar Mahomed Hashim Khan (the late Sherif Khan's son), accompanied by his brother and General Gholam Haidar Khan Wardak, has marched with a force towards the towns of Akhcha and Shibarghan; while Sardar Mahomed Isa Khan, on the other hand, has advanced with a force to oppose him. Both force are encamped at a distance of ten miles from each other, and a fight is soon expected. Sardar Mahomed Ayub Khan is not permitted to leave Mashad without orders from the King of Persia. It is rumoured in Cabul that the Government of India has asked the Ameer to give them possession of Kandahar as a regular station. This the Ameer has refused, unless he is paid some crores of money for it. The Ameer once every week invites all his officers, both military and civil, to a rich dinner; at which he tells them that the time is coming near when their services will be needed, and that they should treat their subordinates properly, and encourage them in every way to be ready for war. By order of the Ameer, Parwana Khan, whose arrival at Jalalabad was recently reported, has been trying to win over the chiefs of the Shinwaris, who had been ill-treated by the Ameer. It has also been proposed that Sayad Mahmud Jan, late Badshah of Kunar, should be re-instated in his post, and the Ameer's garrison at Kunar be withdrawn. Parwana Khan has gone to Pesh Bolak to distribute pay to the army; and on his return to Jalalabad, he will go back to Cabul. Akbar Khan, of Lalpura, has been altogether removed from the management of the Khyber Pass, and Sardar Yar Mahomed Khan has been placed in charge of the pass. The Mangal Kheyls have collected themselves in large numbers under Sadu Khan, and a fight is expected. Gholam Haidar Khan, one of the attendants of Parwana Khan, has gone to Peshawar to purchase certain articles for him, and will leave that place on Monday next."—*Ibid*.

THE NATIVE PAPERS ON THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF MERV.

THE *Bharat Mihir* (Mymensing) takes a more serious view:—"We will be losers if the Russians set foot on the soil of India. In spite of many shortcomings we are heartily in favour of British rule. We cannot expect so much from the Russian Government as we expect from the British Government. But the present attitude of Russia has created apprehensions in us. We beseech the Government to take note of this fact. Russia is really at our doors, and will avail herself of the first opportunity to enter this country in the event of a complication in Europe. Russia has very recently occupied Merv and advanced beyond Bokhara. It is by no means probable that Russia is making such an advance for the sake of effecting improvement in commerce. It is not easy to determine what England should do at the present moment. England ought to consider the internal condition of India, and if there be any deficit of funds, should supply it. The people are generally suffering from poverty and gradually declining, and if such a state of things continues, thousands of fortresses in Afghanistan will not be able to do anything. Russia at the present moment is doing no harm to England, but is extending her territories. But England has become anxious, as such extension may in future proceed as far as India. We do not see the necessity for such anxieties. If the Government be confident in its own strength, then there is no necessity for entertaining any fear for the extension of dominion by the Russians. If necessary, the Government may improve the internal condition of India. The Government will be weakened if it ever enters Afghanistan. The people of India heartily desire the permanency of the British rule. But if Government think that the people are not well disposed towards it, some allowance ought to be made by a generous treatment of them. When the people are loyally attached to Government, hundreds of Russians will not be able to do any thing, even by being at the Khyber Pass. The goodwill of the people is the best fortress of the British nation."

On the same subject the *Someprokash* (Sonarpore, Calcutta) says:—"The extension of railways by the Russians and their recent victories in Central Asia have created alarms among a class of politicians regarding India. Whatever opinions may be entertained by others on this subject, we think if the Russians approach India there will be a desire on the part of both the Powers to try their mutual strength, and we are now to consider which Power is likely to become victorious. The Russians are inferior to the British in many respects, and will not, we think, be able to achieve a victory over them. But this supposition will not always hold good. If the liberal measures initiated by Lord Ripon be continued, then the people will be attached more to the British Government, and if the Government succeeds in securing the popular affection and regard, foreign invasion will not be successful."

The *Burdwan Sanjibani* (Burdwan) remarks:—"The rap d

movements of Russia in Central Asia may create apprehension in us; but why should a nation which overthrew the power of Napoleon and made him an exile, and which defeated the armaments of Spain and Holland, and became the mistress of the sea, and also lowered the pride of Russia at Sebastopol, now fear the said Russians? We have so much confidence in the power and prestige of our rulers, that even if Russia, France, and Germany combine, still they will not be able to take possession of India. England is the land of wealth and the home of heroes. Out of the 250 millions of the Indian population 250,000 are capable of using arms, and if these 250,000 be led by a veteran European commander, and reinforced with an additional 100,000 British soldier, Russia will never be able to enter into this country."

The *Nababihbaker* (Calcutta) says:—"Russia has occupied Merv. Now the question is what the British Government will do at the present moment. Had the Conservatives been in power the army would have been sent to Herat. The Liberals do not enter into a war unless compelled by necessity. It will be dangerous in the interests of India if an army be sent to Herat, for the people of the country will suffer both in money and men. Will the British Lion depend on the integrity and friendship of the Ameer Abdul Rahman? As far as we see, Her Majesty's Ministers will send an army to Afghanistan in the ensuing cold season. We think it would be better for the British Government if it succeeds in securing the friendship of the Ameer and the Cabulis to give up Russophobia. If the Government can secure the Cabulis on its side the Russians will not be able to move beyond Merv. Let the oft-repeated word 'prestige' and the fear that Russia will occupy Afghanistan, and then India, be abandoned. The best course for the Government will be to consolidate its internal strength by securing the goodwill and affection of the people. England has conquered several parts of the world with her three millions of subjects. It will be a shameful thing if it cannot keep the Russians out of India after securing the affection and regard of 250 millions of the Indian population."

On the same subject the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) writes:—"The Russians have occupied Central Asia and succeeded in securing the good will and affection of the people of those places by their generous treatment. On the other hand, the British Government in this country is losing the popular affection through adopting a narrow and selfish policy which has not been, we may say, based upon equity. Under such circumstances, if the Asiatics do not entertain any good feeling towards Englishmen the fault is not theirs."

And again:—"We believe the Russians have really occupied Merv, as the Government is anxious for the extension of railways to Quetta. If the Russians have really occupied Merv, there may be cause for anxiety to the people of India, as millions of money will be spent for which they will have to suffer. But there may also be a cause for satisfaction to the people if the Government will show some consideration to them. The Government was not so strict so long as the Punjab was independent, but since the downfall of that province the Government has assumed a different attitude towards the people. If the Russians enter Afghanistan after the occupation of Merv, then the Government will see the people in a different light. It will not be able to hold India unless it secures the goodwill of the people, and confers on them their just rights and privileges. The people of this country are loyally attached to the Government, and do not wish its extinction. This is attributable to no other cause but that the people are of a peace-loving and quiet disposition. Besides, they have high regard for the Queen-Empress. But if the people express joy on the intended approach of the Russians to this country, the authorities cannot blame them. The people very well know that the British Government is a blessing to them in many respects, and that most of the Liberals and Conservatives are favourably disposed towards them, and have their welfare at heart. But neither Her Majesty, nor Her Ministers, nor even the Viceroy, is the ruler of India. The district magistrate, and the sessions judge, and the police are the real governors, and their high-handedness and oppressive conduct have become unbearable to the people."

Bengal Public Opinion says:—"Not only should the rapid but steady advance of Russia towards the borders of India be viewed with the profoundest unconcern, but with positive pleasure. The gain that will accrue to humanity by the civilising influences that Russia will necessarily bring to bear on the life custom and character of the nomad hordes of Central Asia have already been briefly dwelt upon in a previous article, and this in itself is a sufficient reason why we should hail with joy the progress of Russia among the hills, and deserts, and oases of Turkestan. But there is another and a more material phase of the question which should also be viewed with equal delight. It is the bright prospects of the opening up of an enormous trade between India and China and the continental countries of Europe. . . . The presence of a powerful European power on the borders of India will not, again, be without its healthy influence on the Government of India, who, according to the

dictates of that most powerful instinct, the instinct of self-preservation, will scrupulously try to make the dominion of England pleasant and beneficial to the people of India. This will bar the introduction of retrograde measures—high export duties, &c.—that might effectually put a check to all direct commercial relations between India and the European countries. The Government, with the dread of Russia at the very gates of India, will be almost powerless to impose unjust restrictions on the trade of India with the continent of Europe. And Russian advance in Central Asia, therefore, will exert a mighty influence in the development of Indian trade. It is for this reason also that we hail with sincere joy the advance of Russia towards the borders of Afghanistan."

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* says:—"There is no denying the fact that the actual meeting of Russia and England in Central Asia is not very far distant indeed, and by no conceivable policy can it be, we fear, much longer avoided. All is ready for the advance, and the specious pretence of the extension of legitimate commerce is not wanted to palliate or justify a forward policy. Can it be so arranged between the Governments of the two countries that the meeting should take place on the peaceful ground of commerce and international intercourse? We have always maintained that a Russian neighbourhood would be productive of incalculable good to the people of this country. But we hold, at the same time, that a war between England and Russia somewhere in Central Asia will prove more disastrous to India than even the famous invasion of that country by Nadir Shah."

MAIL NEWS.

The Governor of Madras left Madras on the 7th inst. for Ootacamund.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal arrived at Darjeeling on the 5th inst.

The Hon. T. C. Hope returned to Simla on Monday, the 7th inst., after his visit to Quetta and the Hurnai-road.

The Hon. Max Melvill arrived in Bombay by the last mail, and has taken his seat as a member of the Bombay Government.

Meetings have been held at Bombay, Calcutta, and other places during the week, to pass addresses of condolence sympathising with Her Majesty on the death of the Duke of Albany.

Mr. Justice Norris, of the Calcutta High Court, was seized with cholera on Sunday, the 6th inst. The attack, although well developed, was not very severe, and Mr. Norris is now on a fair way to recovery.

Traders arriving at Peshawur from Cabul state that the Russian occupation of Merv is the engrossing topic of the day in Afghanistan, and is causing much excitement.

It is believed that overtures are being made to the Ameer by the Indian Government, for the friendly occupation of Kandahar by the British garrison. Active preparations are in progress in Beloochistan for pushing forward a railway, and arranging reserved supplies to meet the requirements of troops moving towards Kandahar.

It is reported from Mandalay that nearly half that city has been burnt down.

The heavy sentence passed on Dr. Banks has evoked general sympathy at Ahmedabad in his favour. A movement is being made by influential natives to forward a memorial to Government, requesting a re-consideration of his case and a mitigation of the sentence.

Some correspondence has been published with reference to an occurrence in which Captain Fergusson, nephew of the Governor of Bombay, and a member of his Excellency's staff, assaulted some railway sepoys with whom he had an altercation. The affair has excited much attention in Bombay.

Owing to the failure of the water supply at Simla, the work on the new public buildings at that station has been stopped.

The *Imperial Gazetteer* is now in course of active revision at the hands of the Director General of Statistics. If all goes well, the first five volumes of the new edition, bringing information down to the latest date, including the results of the last census, may be expected at the end of this year.

The question of the revision of the Patent Law is under consideration. The object of the Government of India is to assimilate the Indian law as much as possible to the law in force in England. The assimilation will tend to give greater facilities to inventors.

An appeal is being made for funds to establish a memorial to the late Dayanand Saraswati, the great Hindoo reformer, who died some months since.

Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta has been elected chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the ensuing year.

On the 29th ultimo the barque *Asie Mineur* was run into off Cochin by the British India Company's steamer *Nerbudda*, and sunk, four of the crew being drowned.

The Lahore waterworks were opened on the 7th inst. by the

Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

It is now definitely stated that the Duke of Connaught will not succeed General Hardinge as Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army.

The rumour is current that General Hardinge's term as Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army will be prolonged for one year.

At Goa there have been signs of the approach of the monsoon in the shape of thunder and copious showers of rain.

Small-pox is also said to be prevalent in Theebaw's capital. The King's three daughters have been attacked, and two have died.

Colonel J. C. Berkely, Officiating Resident at Gwalior, acts for Sir Oliver St. John in Kashmere, during the latter's absence at Hyderabad.

During the absence of Lady Downe in England, Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Major Stevenson, 13th Hussars, will officiate as lady in waiting to H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab is expected to reach Simla about the 17th inst., by which date also the Commander in Chief will probably have returned from Kashmere.

Colonel W. Lockhart, C.B., head of the Intelligence Department, is about to make a tour along the North Western Frontier on business connected with the *Frontier Gazetteer*.

Sir Oliver St. John will officiate as Resident of Hyderabad during Mr. Cordery's absence.

The Government of India has deferred the demolition of the Bangalore Fort, pending further orders.

The Australian Commissioners at the Calcutta International Exhibition have left India.

The name of Lord Kimberley is mentioned as a probable successor of Lord Ripon.

The Bank of Bombay on the 7th inst., raised its minimum rate to eleven per cent. per annum.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—ACWORTH—April 24, at St. Margaret's Church, Rochester, Walter Way Baker, R.E., eldest son of Major General Baker (Retired), Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to Florence Emily Catharine, only daughter of the late G. H. Acworth, Esq., F.S.A., of Star-hill, Rochester.

GRAY—GORDON—April 22, at the Parish Church, Kirkby Laythorpe, Lincolnshire, Rev. Arthur W. Gray, Curate of Morecambe, son of the Rev. E. Gray, Rector of Alwalton, Peterborough, to Helen Eliza, fourth daughter of the Ven. John Gorton, Rector of Kirkby Laythorpe, and late Archdeacon of Madras.

MILLER—DANIELL—April 22, at St. Saviour's, Torquay, George, elder son of the Rev. Charles Miller, of Carlingford, county Louth, to Emily Marie, daughter of the late Lindsay Donnelly Daniell, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

SASSE—GRANT—April 22, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Frederick Charles, eldest son of the late F. R. Sasse, Esq., to Anna, only daughter of the late Colonel Hugh Grant (Glenmoiston), Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

CHAMTNEYS—April 22, at The Hawes, Hendon, Colonel Edward G. F. Chamtnays, of the Indian Army, aged 72.

COVEY—March 22, at Mejah, near Allahabad, India, from the effects of an accident, which he only survived about twelve hours, Charles Covey, Major 68th Durham Light Infantry.

GILBERTSON—April 23, at 9, Woodland-terrace, Plymouth, Colonel Charles F. Gilbertson, late of Madras Army, aged 59.

HERDMAN—April 20, at St. Mary's, Melrose, Mary Knox, the beloved wife of James C. Herdman, D.D., Minister of the parish of Melrose, and formerly Senior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BURNS—March 28, at Calcutta, the wife of B. H. Burns, Oriental bank Corporation, a son.

CAMPBELL—March 23, at Tezpur, Assam, the wife of Surg. R. Neil Campbell, M.B., I.M.D., a son.

CAMPBELL—April 8, at Bombay, the wife of Captain D. Campbell, a son.

HAMMET—April 9, at Midland, Canada, the wife of Frederic Grenfell Hammet, a son.

JAMES—April 1, at Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. Herbert James, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

KISCH—March 31, at 43, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Hermann M. Kisch, Bengal Civil Service, a son.

MURPHY—March 26, at Mussoorie, the wife of F. Bourne Murphy, a son.

POWELL—March 24, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Douglas Powell, Esq., P.W.D., a daughter.

SAXTON—At Metale, Ceylon, the wife of G. S. Saxton, Esq., C.C.S., a daughter.

SCOTT—April 6, at the Grove, Mahabeshwar, the wife of M. H. Scott, Bombay Civil Service, a son.

TATHAM—April 1, at Tellicherry, the wife of Ralph Tatham, a son.

THYNE—March 28, at Aden, the wife of Captain W. K. Thyne, Port Officer, a son.

TRESHAM—April 3, at Benares, the wife of W. C. Tresham, a son.

WEIR—April 3, at Mowbray-gardens, Adyar, Madras, the wife of T. Weir, M.C.S., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARROW—BIRCH—March 31, at Trinity Church, Sialkote, Punjab, Seymour Duncan Barrow, Lieutenant Colonel 10th Bengal (D. C. O.) Lancers, to Constance Louisa Helen, second daughter of Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps.

BURNS—DEVONSHIRE—April 3, at St. Andrew's Church, Fort, by the Rev. Mr. Watson, Martin Burns, police inspector, to Alice Maud Mary, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Devonshire, Abkari Department, Sholapore.

JOYCE—RYPPE—March 22, at Calcutta, William Henry Joyce, to Eva Charlotte, eldest daughter of H. F. Ryper, Esq., registrar and 2nd judge, Sealdah Small Cause Court.

KIRWAN—SHAW—March 23, at St. Paul's Church, Dibrugarh, Assam, Arthur William Blacker Kirwan, son of the late Very Reverend Anthony la Touche, Kirwan, Dean of Limerick, to Margaret Matilda Mary, youngest daughter of the late Reverend William Shaw, Master of Arts, Alloa, Scotland.

MACARTNEY—CROSSMAN—March 24, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, Captain J. Macartney, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, to Ethel Mary, 2nd daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel F. G. Crossman, Bengal Army.

MANUEL—BIRCH—March 29, at Amritsar, Mr. Solomon Manuel, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Dharamsala, to Katharine, step-daughter of Mr. E. Birch, Pleader, of Amritsar.

WADDELL—JOSLEN—April 1, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Alexander Henry Waddell, Esq., A.V.D., Royal Artillery, only son of James Waddell, Esq., The Woodlands, New Town, Montgomeryshire, to Catharine Maria, eldest daughter of Arthur Joslen, Esq., The Priory, Maidstone, Kent.

YOUNG—PENDREICH—March 22, at Calcutta, John B. Young, of Sylhet, to Kate Pendreich, eldest daughter of the late John Pendreich, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

AMBLER, April 2, at Monghyr, Mary, wife of C. T. Ambler, Esq., of Monghyr.

CARMICHAEL—March 23, at Bareilly, N. W. Provinces, India, after three days' illness, Georgina, wife of Charles Paget Carmichael, of H.M. Indian Civil Service, and eldest daughter of the late Canon Judge.

CHILL—April 1, at Gurgaon, Oscar, child of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Chill, aged 6 months.

DICKENS—On Thursday, Feb. 28, 1884, at Loughborough Villa, Beechworth, Victoria, Australia, Sarah Emmaline, widow of Perceval Debnam Dickens, late of Bengal Civil Service, aged 33 years.

DUPRE—March 6, at Madras, G. S. Dupre, Pothoonda Peak Estate, Nelliampathy Hills, Palghat, aged 42.

FIRTH—March 31, at Mussoorie, Henry William, infant son of Lieut. Col. R. Firth, Commandant, 10th N.I.

GAY—March 26, at the residence of his brother, Mr. W. Gay, Sifeabad, Hyderabad (Deccan), Reginald Ernest Hayes, the beloved son of Mr. W. E. Gay, of Palghat, aged 19 years and 1 month.

GRANT, April 4, at Bhagulpore, Minnie, the beloved wife of William St. Clair Grant, aged 27.

HAMILTON—April 1, at Nagpore, Claud Aubrey, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hamilton.

LEMAISTRE—April 4, at Bijnoor, Edward Richard LeMaistre, aged 66.

MCKENZIE—April 1, at Sukkur, Jane Ann, the beloved wife of Scott. McKenzie, Municipal Secretary, aged 25.

MEYERS—April 13, at Ifield, Kent, Henry J. M. Meyers, eldest son of the late M. J. Meyers, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, aged 63.

PATERSON—March 9, off Singapore, on board the P. and O. steamer Thames, Bertrand Alexander, only child of Major A. Martin Paterson, Brigade Major Straits Settlements, aged 2 years and 1 month.

THOMPSON—March 16, at Bhagulpore, Baril Landale Thompson, the beloved son of H. Arthur Thompson.

WARBURTON—April 4, at Ranigunta, Tripatty, Alfred Ernest, son of James Warburton, aged 4.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—At the Indian sales to-day 4,265 packages passed at firm but unaltered rates. The China market privately is very depressed. At auction to-day only 2,386 boxes green teas were offered, and sold at 1 1/2 quotations.

SUGAR.—The market continues flat, and the business has been only 78 casks Barbados, part ex yesterday's sales and some parcels of low brown Eastern, including jagged and native Penang at 9s. to 10s. No further change has transpired in beet. In the Clyde market a fair extent of business done. Pieces selling at about 3d. per cwt. decline.

COFFEE.—At the public sales to-day Plantation Ceylon went off without material alteration in prices, and East India was not pressed for

sale at any further decline. Of the former 345 casks 363 barrels and bags sold—small to low middling, 57s. to 62s.; middling to good middling, 63s. to 69s. 6d.; fine to rather bold, 71s. to 77s.; fine bold, 86s. to 91s. 152 cases 980 bags East India mostly bought in; few lots small and medium selling at 57s. to 61s. 1,444 Costa Rica, small part sold again rather easier; fine ordinary, 46s. 6d. to 48s.; low middling to middling, 53s. to 60s.; fine, 70s. to 70s. 6d. 2,124 bags Guatemala went steadily at previous rates; 930 bags other foreign, 100 half frezils. Mocha bought in or withdrawn.

SPICES.—A dull tone prevailed at the weekly sales. 2,900 bags black pepper met few bids, and all bought in. White rather lower. Of 840 bags Singapore, few lots selling at 9½d., and 70 bags Penang at 9½d. to 9¾d.; Pimento steady, 1,166 bags, about three-fourths sold at 2½d. to 2¾d., a lot or two at 2¾d. Zanzibar cloves one-eighth dearer; 727 bags chiefly placed, ordinary, 4¾d.; fair, 4¾d.; good, 5d. to 5½d. 13 cases Penang realized 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 6½d.; 48 bags Amboyna bought at 8d. to 9d. per lb. 500 boxes Cassia Lignea sold at 27s. 6d. to 28s.; 249 boxes broken ditto withdrawn at 26s.; 20 boxes buds sold at 22s. 6d.; and 20 bales Padang Vera, at 22s. per cwt. Nutmegs rather lower and about ½d. 273 packages Penang found buyers, 63s. to 64s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.; 66s. to 78s. 2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d.; smaller, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d. 27 cases mace, chiefly bought in 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; a lot or two ordinary selling, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. Cochin ginger, small to good rough sorts, 2s. lower; 1,362 packages about half sold irregular and rough, 37s. to 40s.; fine bright, 45s.; part cut, 47s. to 50s. 6d.; and rather bold cut, 60s. to 62s. 6d.; 16 barrels Jamaica, 57s. to 61s.; and 64 boxes Japan, bought in, 33s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt.

SAGO.—Large gain rather dearer, other kinds steady. 1,780 bags chiefly sold, small, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; medium 13s. 6d. to 14s.; good large, 15s. to 15s. 8d.; 600 bags flour bought in 11s. 6d. per cwt. 2,210 bags pearl tapioca, rather more than half sold, seed, at 10s. 9d. to 12s.; medium, 12s. 6d.; bullet bought in 13s. to 14s. per cwt. 1,840 bags flake, two-thirds sold 1¾d. to 1½d. per lb.

RICE.—Business has been done in fine white Bengal on the spot, at 11s. to 11s. 3d.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson say there has been continued pressure on the part of importers to realise since the Easter Holidays, and prices have further given way under the influence of large supplies. The fall upon coffee, with some few exceptions, is 2s. to 4s. per cwt., East India descriptions and Costa Rica showing the greatest depression. Quotations of the former have not been so low for many years past, current qualities selling at 55s. to 60s. per cwt. The steamer Sherborne has arrived with about 1,600 tons, part of which was sold to-day, and the market closes with a steadier demand. Rio has sold to a moderate extent at some reduction, and business on the Continent is inactive. The decline upon beet sugar has made further progress, without leading to any speculative feeling. Low brown sorts of cane-grown sugar have again given way, these selling at 9s. to 10s. per cwt., being prices hitherto unheard of. Yellow crystallised West India is dearer than fine leaves or other descriptions of dry refined sugar, the latter having receded 6d. to 1s. per cwt. since the 9th inst. In the China tea market prices show no change, with rather more business doing. Common grades of Congou are firm. Indian teas by auction met a brisk demand at hardening rates. Black and white pepper may be quoted 1½d. per lb. lower, and to sell common qualities of the former a greater fall would have to be taken. Rough Cochin ginger of the new crop offers freely, and is 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower. Nutmegs have declined 1d. to 2d. per lb. Zanzibar cloves are rather dearer. The monthly sales of cinnamon on Monday next will comprise about 200 bales Ceylon, and 275 bales, 32 cases Tellicherry.

TEA.—The China market for private contract business remains very dull. At auction to-day, 2,701 packages Congou of the lower grades, from 6½d. to 7½d. per lb. and 1,100 greens passed "without reserve" at current rates. At the Indian sales, 2,591 packages Indian, and 417 packages Ceylon tea realised firm prices all round, specially so the finer grades. Ceylon Orange Pekoe brought 2s. 3½d. per lb.; broken Pekoe, 2s. 7d., and Pekoe, 1s. 11¾d. per lb. in bond. No further auctions will be held this week.

SUGAR.—Quiet market, and nothing reported in West India, but some further business done in cane Jhaggery, at 10s. per cwt. Beet rather easier. The Clyde market for pieces quiet. Writing from Paris on the 23rd inst., M. Bertrand Silz stated that the week which then closed could be divided into two distinct parts; in the first part the fall was increased to 46f. 50c. for this month's delivery, and in the second a certain reaction brought them back very close to last Wednesday's quotations, which now seem more likely to be maintained. The low prices of sugar will consequently make a number of manufacturers stand still next season, and will also sensibly reduce the production of those who will work. In fact, with the exception of old contracts to which they are obliged to submit, manufacturers will either now have to give up purchasing the roots, preferring to wait for the gathering in of the crop so as to be able to fix the value with a small amount of risk, or they will be obliged to be so exacting as to the saccharine richness that it will then be the growers who will have to give up selling. Evidently the cultivation with such a dark outlook reduces the sowings as much as possible. It is worth while mentioning that the fall this month has been 4f. (1s. 6d.), while 88 per cent. in U.K. have only fallen by 75c. (3d.). The present dry and cold weather with frost at night is unfavourable to the raising of the roots.

COFFEE.—East Indian meets a good demand at easier rates, and the large supply of 263 cases, 3,281 bags by auction, chiefly sold; medium, 59s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.; few lots Mysore, 68s. 6d.; and bold, 77s. to 80s. 6d.; Plantation went at previous rates, to 1s. and 1s. 1d. for

common to middling qualities and full to higher rates for bold; 479 casks, 123 barrels and bags sold; smalls, 50s. to 56s.; low, middling, 59s. to 61s.; middling, 63s. to 64s. 6d.; good to fine middling, 66s. to 70s.; rather bold 74s. to 76s.; good and fine, 70s. to 88s.; one lot, 102s.; 111 packages Jamaica good and fine ordinary, 45s. 6d. to 49s. 6d.; middling, 62s.; 4,292 bags Guatemala chiefly bought, a small lot selling, 47s. 6d. to 51s. fine ordinary; and 54s. 6d. to 57s. for middling; 2,543 bags Costa Rica, one third sold chiefly at 51s. to 56s.; 13 half barrels Mocha, withdrawn.

RICE.—Two Rangoon cargoes, the one 8s. 6d. open charter, the other 8s. 1d. steamer Continent; also one Bassin, at 8s. 6d. per cwt. open charter.

THE SILVER MARKETS AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

TUESDAY.—The position of the Silver Market is unchanged. Bars are still quoted at 50 13-16d. per ounce, but business has been restricted. Mexican dollars are wanted, but there being none here, no actual price can be given for them. Indian exchange rates are firm at 1s. 7 27-32d. to 1s. 7¾d., and the directors of the Bank of Bengal, owing to the scarcity of money in Calcutta, have found it necessary to raise their discount rate to 11 per cent., which is the current quotation at the Bank of Bombay. China exchange rates are unaltered. Less business has been done in Rupee Paper, and prices are not quite so firm, the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. closing at 81¼ to 82½, and 79¼ to 79½ respectively.

WEDNESDAY.—Bar silver keeps steady at 50 13-16d. per ounce, and business is still to a great extent checked by the absence of supplies. Mexican dollars, although wanted, are not obtainable, and no reliable quotation can yet be given for them. The Calcutta rate for telegraphic transfers remains at 1s. 7¾d., and Bombay at 1s. 7 27-32d., but China rates for four months' bills are firmer at 5s. 1d. in Shanghai, and 3s. 8¾d. in Hongkong. A greater amount of business has been done in Rupee Paper, the prices of which are ¼ to ½ higher. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closed at 82½ 82¾, and the Four per Cents. at 79½ 79¾.

THURSDAY.—There has been a good demand for bar silver to-day, transactions having been entered into at 51d. per ounce, which compares with 50 13-16d., the price paid previously. Mexican dollars are wanted at 49¾d. but no supplies are expected before the arrival of the West India steamer Para, which is due on the 27th inst. Indian telegraphic transfer rates are quoted at 1s. 7¾d., and the Hongkong four months' rate of exchange is firmer at 3s. 8¾d., Shanghai being unaltered at 5s. 1d. Rupee Paper is still in pretty good demand, owing to the cheapness of money here. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closed at 82¼ 82¾, and the Four per Cents. at 79½ 79¾.

FRIDAY.—The Silver Market is firm at Thursday's prices, but business in both bars and dollars has been quiet. Eastern Exchange rates are strong at 1s. 7¾d. in India, 3s. 8¾d. in Hongkong, and 5s. 1¾d. in Shanghai. The cheapness of money continues to bring in buyers of Rupee Paper, the prices of which are very firm. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. left off at 82¾ 82¾, and the Four per Cents. at 79¾ 80.

Owing to the scarcity of water, the work on the public offices in course of erection at Simla is to be temporarily stopped. This measure will relieve the station of the pressure of some five thousand workmen engaged on them, who have had great difficulties in obtaining water, and have been compelled to supply their wants from wells and streams about the hills that are not of the purest. It is feared that if this condition of things were allowed to continue an epidemic might break out as the hot weather advances. In connection with this subject, it may be here mentioned that shortly after his arrival the Viceroy, on learning of the threatened scarcity, gave orders that the watering of the garden at Peterhoff should be stopped.

Speaking of the state of the Simla water supply, a correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"Some idea of the present state of affairs can be gathered from the fact that the amount of water received in Simla during the week ending April 1st of this year was precisely half the amount received in the corresponding period in 1881, although the requirements have increased enormously within the last few years. A suggestion is on foot to augment the present supply by utilising the springs situated on the north side of the Mahasu range, which would entail an additional twelve mile length of pipe, and a probable expenditure of one and a half to two lakhs of rupees. By this means all chance of the present difficulties would be averted after the lapse of the year or two necessary for the completion of so extensive a project. One rumour has it that there is a leak in the Church Reservoir, but no proof is as yet forthcoming of the existence of anything of the kind."

Twelve months furlough to Europe on medical certificate has been granted to Major C. A. Cunningham (S. C.), Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow Division. Furlough to Europe for a similar period has also been granted to Lieutenant T. R. A. G. Montgomery (S. C.), Wing Officer, 21st N. I., on private affairs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1884

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON THE INDIAN LAND QUESTION.

At the present moment, when the whole of Bengal is panic-stricken at the prospect of having Lord Ripon's revolutionary Bengal Tenancy Bill forced upon the unhappy country, it is exceedingly satisfactory to find one of the greatest of living authorities on this and similar questions coming forward to denounce the mischievous policy that is just now fashionable in India. The Duke of Argyll's position as a former Secretary of State for India is one of the least of the many qualifications which give unrivalled weight and force to his opinion on the questions now at issue between the Government of India on the one side, and the whole of the agricultural interest of Bengal on the other. His Grace is acknowledged to be one of the very ablest, clearest, and most trenchant writers on economical questions of this kind; while his experience as an improving landlord, and as a Whig magnate of the first rank, gives him excellent material for the exercise, in this direction, of an intellect of rare power. In his article on Mr. Henry George, "The Prophet of San Francisco," contributed to this month's *Nineteenth Century*, the Duke has, perhaps, excelled all his former writings. We are not concerned here with the bulk of the article, in which Mr. George's heresies are literally pulverised. But we have much pleasure in quoting at length his Grace's admirable defence of the Permanent Settlement, which Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert are now seeking to undermine in Bengal. The Duke says :—

"And if personal experience enables me to contradict absolutely one of Mr. George's assumptions, official experience enables me not less certainly to contradict another. Personally I know what private ownership has done for one country. Officially I have had only too good cause to know what state ownership has not done for another country. India is a country in which, theoretically at least, the State is the only and the universal landowner, and over a large part of it the State does actually take to itself a share of the gross produce which fully

represents ordinary rent. Yet this is the very country in which the poverty of the masses is so abject that millions live only from hand to mouth, and when there is any—even a partial failure of the crops, thousands and hundreds of thousands are in danger of actual starvation. The Indian Government is not corrupt—whatever other failings it may have—and the rents of a vast territory can be far more safe if left to its disposal than they could be left at the disposal of such popular governments as those which Mr. George has denounced on the American Continent. Yet somehow the functions and duties which in more civilised countries are discharged by the institution of private ownership in land are not as adequately discharged by the Indian Administration. Moreover, I could not fail to observe, when I was connected with the Government of India, that the portion of that country which has most grown in wealth is precisely that part of it in which the Government has parted with its power of absorbing rent by having agreed to a Permanent Settlement. Many Anglo-Indian statesmen have looked with envious eyes at the wealth which has been developed in Lower Bengal, and have mourned over the policy by which the State has been withheld from taking it into the hands of Government. There are two questions, however, which have always occurred to me when this mourning has been expressed—the first is, whether we are quite sure that the wealth of Lower Bengal would ever have arisen if its sources had not been thus protected; and the second is, whether even now it is quite certain that any Governments, even the best, spend wealth better for the public interests than those to whom it belongs by the natural process of acquisition. These questions have never, I think, been adequately considered. But, whatever may be the true answer to either of them, there is at least one question on which all English statesmen have been unanimous—and that is, that promises once given by the Government, however long ago, must be absolutely kept. When landed property has been bought and sold and inherited in Bengal for some three generations—since 1793—under the guarantee of the Government that the Rent Tax upon it is to remain at a fixed amount no public man, so far as I know, has ever suggested that the public faith should be violated. And not only so, but there has been a disposition even to put up, on the engagement of the Government an overstrained interpretation, and to claim for the landowners who are protected under it an immunity from all other taxes affecting the same sources of income. As Secretary of State for India I had to deal with this question along with my colleagues in the Indian Council, and the result we arrived at was embodied in a despatch which laid down the principles applicable to the case so clearly, that in India it appears to have been accepted as conclusive. The Land Tax was a special impost upon rent. The promise was that this special impost should never be increased; or, in its own words, that there should be no 'augmentation of the public assessment in consequence of the improvement of their estates.' It was not a promise that no other taxes should ever be raised affecting the same sources of income, provided such taxes were not special, but affected all other sources of income equally. On this interpretation the growing wealth of Bengal accruing under the Permanent Settlement would remain accessible to taxation, along with the growing wealth derived from all other kinds of property, on the pretext that this increase was unearned. On the other hand, the State did not exempt that increased value from any taxation which might be levied also and equally from all rest of the community. In this way we reconciled and established two great principles which to short-sighted theorists may seem antagonistic. One of these principles is that it is the interest of every community to give equal and absolute security to every one of its members in his pursuit of wealth; the other is that when the public interests demand a public revenue, all forms of wealth should be equally accessible to taxation. It would have saved us all, both in London and in Calcutta, much anxious and careful reasoning if we could only have persuaded ourselves that the Government of 1793 could not possibly bind the Government of 1870. It would have given us a still wider margin if we had been able to believe that no faith can be pledged to landowners, and that we had a divine right to seize not only all the wealth of the zemindars of Bengal, but also all the property derived from the same source which had grown up since 1793, and has now become distributed and absorbed among a great number of intermediate sharers, standing between the actual cultivator and the representatives of those to whom the promise was originally given. But one doctrine has been tenaciously held by the 'stupid English people' in the government of their Eastern Empire, and that is, that our honour is the greatest of our possessions, and the absolute trust in that honour is one of the strongest foundations of our power."

Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, leaves Simla for Umballa some time this week to go through a professional examination. Major the Honourable H. Legge will act for him during his absence.

LORD RIPON'S ATTACK ON THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN INDIA.

THE whole truth—or, at least, the whole of the official truth—about Lord Ripon's recent attack on the English Church in India, has at last come out. A Parliamentary blue-book on the subject has appeared, and we reprint in another column Lord Kimberley's letter of February 28 last, which very properly checks the Viceroy's unseemly zeal, and from which our readers will be able to understand the present position of the controversy.

It will be remembered that the *Times of India* a short time ago announced that Lord Ripon had sent home a despatch, recommending some measure in the nature of a "disestablishment" of the English Church in India. The announcement evoked a great deal of comment in India, and was telegraphed home by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. As there is no "establishment" of the Church in India—and never could be any in a country in which the members of that Church form such an exceedingly small body—it was at once evident that the rumours mentioned by the *Times of India* must refer, if true, to some contemplated attack on the provision hitherto made by the Government of India for the spiritual wants of its Christian servants, who are necessarily cut off, by the nature of their employment, from the ordinary means of grace. The very day that the telegram of the *Times* correspondent was published in London, an official *communiqué* was sent round to the Indian papers, virtually denying the impeachment of the *Times of India*; and in common with most of our contemporaries, we loyally accepted the disclaimer. We have always earnestly deprecated any hostile allusion to Lord Ripon's peculiar position in relation to the Indian Ecclesiastical Department; for we are entirely of opinion that the religious views of our public men, honestly held, and neither aggressively obtruded nor intolerantly forced on others, should be regarded as sacred from public criticism. On the occasion in question, we pointed out that that peculiar position rendered it in the least degree improbable that Lord Ripon, of all Viceroys, would for a moment permit any opening of the delicate questions regarding the employment of Government chaplains in India. And we also pointed out that all the best and most liberal-minded of the Native community of all religions would look with little favour on any project that might threaten seriously and permanently to lower the morale of the Christian *employés* of the Government.

It is, therefore, with deep regret that we find, that Lord Ripon has shown less delicacy in this matter than we should have thought possible in any English public man in the nineteenth century. The charges of the *Times of India* were substantially correct. In opposition to the recorded wishes of the whole of the Supreme Council—with the exception of that Abdiel, Mr. Ilbert, whose touching fidelity on all points begins to look almost like sycophancy when it extends to such a point as this—Lord Ripon has sent home a despatch in which he recommends a course which would, as Lord Kimberley aptly observes, "No doubt eventually lead to a considerable diminution of the existing establishment" of chaplains. The despatch of the Secretary of State in reply, which we publish to-day

virtually informs the Viceroy, with much politeness, that his Lordship and Mr. Ilbert do not constitute the Government of India.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL.

A TELEGRAPHIC account of an experimental election held in Bengal appears in the *Times* of April 7. Pending the arrival of the full report, it may be useful to prepare our minds for examining the experiment by considering what are the most important questions arising out of it.

The experiment was made to try the working of the Local Self-Government Bill, now before the Bengal Council. It has to do with rural areas only, which are distinguished from urban by being less densely peopled and more purely agricultural. The first remarkable point is that brought out by the figures. The selected areas are 3,600 square miles in extent, and peopled by 2,360,000 inhabitants. The point for notice is that this great extent of country picked out as a specimen of rural Bengal contains an average population of about 660 to the square mile. As the town in Bengal has about it much of the country, so the country has much of the town. Next we take the size of the union. The average area of each union in this semi-urban rural district is twenty square miles, and its population over 13,000. That means a population larger than that of all but the largest municipalities, and an area five times as large.

Then this union is an artificial union. The natural unit in Bengal is the village, and that, when large, is split up into wards; allowing three villages to every two square miles, we have thirty villages with an average population of about 435 to each union. While it is very unusual for the people of one village to take an interest in what goes on in the next, we have each village joined to twenty-nine others. It will be seen from the full report whether this junction is at all founded on practical convenience or only on theory.

The Union Board seems to consist of five unpaid members, that is, one to every six villages, or four square miles, or 2,600 inhabitants. The question arises how far such unpaid members are likely to do their work. Municipal Boards have generally to manage a less area and a less population, they have paid establishments and more members.

The income of the union is estimated at 740 rupees—i.e., 37 rupees per square mile, 25 rupees for each village, or 5 rupees for every 88 persons. Out of this all village roads, and schools, and sanitation are to be managed; and the question arises how the Board is to avoid a scramble between the villages for the funds. The union will be in a less advantageous position than municipalities, for these latter are exempt from road and public works cesses, which, near Calcutta, amount to about 3,000 rupees for the area of each union.

The question as to schools arises—what authority will the Union Board have between the Government inspectors on the one side and the local subscribers on the other? If the local subscribers are suppressed, who will guarantee the subscriptions, and if the Government inspectors are ousted, who will see that the school grants, which are Government funds, are properly spent?

Will the pound, whose income the Union will get,

be managed by the union, or, as all pounds have hitherto been, by the magistrate?

As to sanitation, will the Board have power to issue sanitary orders? Will there be a penalty for disobedience? Where will cases be tried, and by whom?

Again, what will be the relations between the Union Board and the village police? Within the areas of the unions there are probably 9,000 village police, of whom 6,000 are probably paid out of rates on the village householders. For assessing and levying these rates, which will amount in all to about 3,00,000 rupees yearly, there are probably not less than 1,500 village panchayats or boards with about 6,000 members. Will the 180 Union Boards take over their work? If not, will the Union Boards have any control? Or is there to be some new way of paying the village police?

Then comes the last question: Whom do the members of the Union Board to represent? They are appointed by the villagers, but for all that they may represent some one else.

Had the villagers a chance of refusing to belong to any Union, of choosing what Union they would belong to, or of regulating its composition or size? Were they allowed to fix the number and condition of representatives, and the work they were to do?

If yes, the Union Boards are popular chiefs; if no, they are Government deputies. In the latter case, if they are treated as independent of the Government, they are simply Government deputies not under discipline.

Much interest will attach to the full report when it comes, for it will show whether the new system it illustrates is to be one of greater freedom, or one of licensed tyranny; whether the harmony with which the system has begun is likely to continue, or to develop into the old jealousies and graspings which have made local self-government in Bengal so difficult a problem in the past.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 5.)

PEARSON—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. T. A. Pearson, reporter, Indian Law Reports, High Court, Calcutta, to officiate as chief reporter, vice Mr. J. V. Woodman.

MAGRATH—The services of Major H. M. S. Magrath, Madras Staff Corps, 1st assistant commissioner and district magistrate of Coorg, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

SPARKS, Mr. H. J., is permitted to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service, with effect from March 28.

WARD, Mr. W. B., M.A., C.S., judge and commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, to officiate as judicial commissioner, British Burma, during the absence on furlough of Mr. John Jardine, or until further orders.

BEVERLY—**MACPHERSON**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Macpherson, officiating additional district and sessions judge, 24-Pergunnah, and Mr. H. Beverly, officiating superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, Bengal, to officiate as judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal—the former during the absence on furlough of the Hon. Mr. Justice Maclean, or until further orders, and the latter from April 9 to Sept. 15, both dates inclusive, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Justice O'Keefe.

HAMMOND—The services of the Rev. B. Hammond, M.A., chaplain of Nowgong, Bundelcund, are placed at the disposal of the Govern-

ment of the North West Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 26th ult.

BUCK, Mr. E. C., C.S., returned from the privilege leave granted to him and a sumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department on March 31, on which date Mr. T. W. Holderless reverted to his appointment as Under Secretary to the Government of India in that Department.

GRANT, Mr. C., C.S.I., C.S., resumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, on return from privilege leave, on March 25.

DURAND, Mr. H. M., C.S.I., C.S., resumed charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department on March 25.

MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., C.S., is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

VINCENT, Capt. H. A., officiating second in command of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as political agent, Western Malwa, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Colonel H. M. Buller, or until further orders.

PEARS, Lieut. T. C., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as assistant to the agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, and assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thaggi and Dacoitai in Lower Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

PEARS—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. T. C. Pears to be the magistrate of Abu, vice Cap. J. H. Newell.

CORNISH, Lieut. W. H., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as assistant commissioner, Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

BIDDULPH, Mr. T. H. S., having been appointed to officiate as deputy accountant general, North West Provinces and Oudh, received charge of the said office on March 14.

LOGAN, Mr. R. B.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as accountant general, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, B.C.S., on deputation to officiate as comptroller general. Mr. Logan made over charge of his duties as officiating deputy accountant general, North West Provinces and Oudh, on March 13 and received charge of the office of accountant general, Bengal, from Mr. Atkinson on March 9.

ATKINSON, Mr. E. F. T., B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as comptroller general, and chief commissioner of paper currency during the absence of Mr. J. W. S. S. S., on special duty, Mr. Atkinson received charge of the said office from Mr. Westland, on March 20.

BRERETON, Mr. H. J., having been appointed to officiate as assistant accountant general, North West Provinces and Oudh, made over charge of his duties as assistant accountant general, Punjab, on March 22.

ATKINSON, Mr. F. J., having been appointed to officiate as comptroller, Hyderabad, during the absence on furlough of Mr. E. W. Palmer, Mr. Atkinson received charge of the said office from Mr. Palmer on March 14.

NEWMAN, Surgeon Major J. H., officiating agency surgeon and superintendent general of dispensaries and vaccination in Rajputana, will hold charge of the current duties of the office of civil surgeon, Ajmere, and medical officer of the Merwara battalion, in addition to his other duties, until relieved by Surgeon J. Crofts.

BALFOUR—The services of Mr. W. Balfour, assistant engineer, I.G.S. Enterprise, are dispensed with.

STREET, Captain H. A., commander, I. M., assistant secretary to the Government of India, to be assistant director of the Indian Marine, with effect from April 1.

OERTEL—The services of Mr. O. Oertel, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, temporarily attached to the Simla Imperial Circle, replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh.

SMITH—The services of Mr. F. St. M. Smith, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the agent, Governor General, Rajputana.

FURLOUGHS.

HEWSON, Mr. F. T., C.S., assistant to the resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is granted furlough for eighteen months on private affairs, with effect from April 20, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

TEMPLE, Lieut. H. M., 2nd assistant to the agent to the Governor General at Borda, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from April 15.

WOODMAN—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. J. V. Woodman, chief reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, one year's furlough, with effect from April 1, or subsequent date.

WALTER, Col. C. K. M., resident, Meywar, is granted three months' privilege leave, from May 7.

ROBERTS, Lieut. Col. A. W., assistant political agent, Banswara and Pertabgurbh, is granted three months' privilege leave from April 16.

MILITARY.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon. the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab:—

DENNYS, Lieut. W. A. B., officiating wing officer, 26th N.I., to be aide de camp, vice Lieut. W. Lambart, who resigns the appointment, dated April 1.

SMITH, Lieut. J. G., sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from March 6.

PURDON, Lieut. D. W., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, vice

Capt. F. D. Welchman, appointed wing commander and second in command.

ADAMSON, Capt. C. H. E., Madras S.C., to be major commandant, vice Major M. C. Poole, who resigns the appointment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bangal Staff Corps—To be lieutenant colonels:—

BUNBURY, Major W. R., March 31.

CAMPBELL, Major A. D., April 4.

MICHELL, Major J. W. A., April 4.

Brevet—To be colonels:—

BIRCH, Lieut. Col. F. M., Bengal S.C., April 4.

FLOWDEN, Lieut. Col. G. W. C., Bengal S.C., April 4.

MATHEW, Brigade Surgeon T., M.B., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from April 24, subject to H.M.'s approval.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified—

From November 9, 1883, in room of Lieut. Gen. A. Benny, C.B., Retired List, deceased.

WALTON, Col. B., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave—

PHILLIPS, Lieut. Col. A. N., Infantry, cantonment magistrate, 2nd grade, North West Provinces, medical certificate, for one year.

GOODWYN, Major J. E., East Lancashire Regiment, deputy assistant adjutant general on the establishment, private affairs, for 121 days.

MAINWARING, Major E. P., General List, Infantry, wing commander and second in command, 4th Goorkha Regt., private affairs, for one year.

OTTLEY, Major J. W., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, temporary superintending engineer, 3rd class, Punjab, P.W.D., private affairs, for 182 days.

WALTER, Major C. J., Bengal S.C., wing commander and second in command, 8th N.I., private affairs, for 326 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

MAISEY, Capt. F. C., Bengal S.C., private affairs, for 123 days.

ROBERTS, Lieut. C. A., Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate, for six months.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. A. D., Bengal S.C., is permitted to reside out of India under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 797 of 1872.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 1.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HOME, Major S. B., Station Staff, Feroz-pore, General List Infantry, to be station staff officer, vice Lieut. Col. Marsh.

NICOLAY, Major F. W., 4th N.I., Staff Corps, to officiate as second in command, vice Eliot, on furlough.

MASSY, Brigadier General W. G. D., half pay, on completing his tenure of appointment on the Brigade Staff, is directed to proceed to England.

The following officers are detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department, and are directed to join at Simla by April 15.

Major J. A. Barlow, Manchester Regiment; Capt. A. G. Tidy, Dorsetshire Regiment; Capt. E. Lloyd, 1st Punjab Cavalry; and Lieut. H. B. Urmston, 6th Punjab Infantry.

FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Major A., Royal Engineers, whose term of appointment as inspector of Submarine Defences expires on March 31, will, after that date, proceed to England, and report himself on arrival to the deputy adjutant general, Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination on completion of a course of instruction in Army signalling, held at Roorkee, and have received certificates as instructors and assistant instructors, respectively:—

Instructors.—Capt. A. Montanaro, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. H. R. Blyth, 2nd R. Warwickshire Regiment; F. H. T. Alexander, 2nd Leicestershire Regiment; H. M. Browne, 1st E. Lancashire Regiment; C. J. Markham, 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps; and P. R. Bairnsfather and T. H. Bairnsfather, Bengal Staff Corps, Certificate dated Feb. 27.

BURT, Lieut. J. M., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Rawal Pindi, and join B. Battery, 4th Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

NEWBURY—H.E. The Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, consequent on Paymaster (Honorary Captain) J. B. T. Newbury, being about to proceed to England on six months' sick leave:—

Major G. H. Trotman, President; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. A. Kinlock and Capt. G. G. Grimwood, members.

The undermentioned hospital apprentices are reported to have passed the examination qualifying them for promotion to the warrant grade at the Medical College, Calcutta, on Jan. 31:—

T. J. E. Murphy; J. Morton; P. McMurray; C. H. Orman; R. J. Owen; L. A. H. Clarke; A. Robertson; W. A. Jennings; W. Clarke; V. V. Chiodetti; R. Brown; V. Collins; J. W. Birch; R. Sharpl's; and H. W. Foscholo.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 2.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GREEN, Major and Brevet Lieut. Colon I J. H., 12th Bengal Cavalry, 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Gough, vacated, dated April 1.

JACKSON, Major G. C., Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to be 2nd in command, vice Green, dated April 1.

BUTTER, Lieut. Colonel A. D., 42nd N.I., 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Sherriff, vacated, dated April 1.

BYRDON, Major W., wing commander, to be 2nd in command; vice Butter, dated April 1.

ABBOTT, Captain A. K., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Byrdon, dated April 1.

MATTHEWS, Lieut. Col. C. R., deputy judge advocate, Allahabad Circle, is transferred in the same capacity to the Presidency circle, vice Lieut. Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, on furlough.

MACMULLEN, Captain W. H. F., 18th Bengal Cavalry, will continue to officiate as deputy judge advocate of the Allahabad Circle, during Lieut. Col. Tytler's absence on furlough.

DAVISON, Captain T., Essex Regiment, recently promoted from the Royal Irish Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

FRODSHAM, Captain W. J. H., 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season, for duty at the depot.

MASON—The leave to England on private affairs, granted to Lieut. A. H. Mason, Royal Engineers, will have effect from April 17, instead of March 17.

ROBINSON—The G.O.C.C. granting Surg. Major R. H. Robinson, Army Medical Department, six months' leave to England, on private affairs, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

DYSON-LAURIE, Lieut. Col. J. D., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for eight months, on medical certificate.

TOWER, Major A., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for six months on private affairs.

EVANS, Major W. H., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

WALTER, Lieut. J. Mac N., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

RAWLINSON, Lieut. W. C. W., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

PALLIN, Veterinary Surg. D. C., Army Veterinary Department, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

KEEN, Col. F. J., Staff Corps, C.B., to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

RICHARDSON, Capt. and Brevet Major G. L. R., 13th Bengal Cavalry to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to August 10.

HILL, Capt. E. S., Sappers and Miners, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

WEDDERBURN, Capt. J. A., 2nd N.I., to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

BAIRNSFATHER, Lieut. T. H., 29th N.I., to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

AMESBURY, Brigade Surg. S. C., Indian Medical Service, to Hills north of Dehra and Kashmir, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

CHARLES, Surg. H. R., to Muirree and adjacent hills, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

DAWSON, Surg. L. R., to Australia, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

JUSTICE, Lieut. C. Le G., 13th N.I. (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15th to Oct. 15. The first two months will be on full staff pay.

BROOKE, Capt. A. W., 17th N.I. (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15. The first three months will be on full staff pay.

HOGGE, Capt. C., 32nd Pioneers (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

DUN, Lieut. E. W., 38th N.I. (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15. The first two months will be on full staff pay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

COOK, Capt. L. A. C., 10th Bengal Lancers (Staff Corps), to Sialkote and Calcutta, on private affairs, from May 1 to October 31; the first two months will be on full staff pay.

GWATKIN, Lieut. F. S., 13th Bengal Lancers (Staff Corps), to the Terai and the Pir of Punjab on private affairs, from April 1 to October 1; the first two months will be on full staff pay.

PEYTON, Lieut. L. S., 14th Bengal Lancers (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to October 15; the first three months will be on full staff pay.

INGLIS—YOUNG—Col. R. H. Inglis, 6th N.I. (Bengal Infantry), to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from April 16 to October 10; Lieut. C. F. G. Young (Staff Corps), to hills north of Dhurmsala, on private affairs, from April 15 to October 15. The first two months will be on full staff pay.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 2.)

PAGE, Mr. W. H., joint magistrate and joint collector, who reported his return from furlough on 22nd inst., to officiate as district and sessions judge of Bhagulpore, during absence of Mr. W. H. Vernor.

MOSLEY, Mr. H., magistrate and collector, Moorsheadabad, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 9th inst.

REES, Mr. F. W. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Tipperah, to act in first grade of district and sessions judges, from 9th inst.

PETERSON, Mr. F. W., district and sessions judge, Jessore, to act in first grade of district and sessions judges, from 11th inst.

RUDDOCK, Mr. E. H., magistrate and collector, Rajshahye, to act in the second grade of magistrates and collectors, from 2nd inst.

RITCHIE, Mr. J. G., C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 25th ult.

DALTON, Mr. G. J. P. T., officiating magistrate and collector, Dinapore, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Julpigoree, during absence of Colonel B. W. D. Morton.

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., district and sessions judge, Furreedpore, on leave, to act as district and sessions judge, Rajshahye, during absence on deputation of Mr. J. B. Wogan.

CHARLES, Mr. J. G., officiating and district sessions judge, Rajshahye, to act as additional district and sessions judge, 24-Perghs and Hooghly, during absence on deputation of Mr. H. Beverley.

TUTE, Mr. A. C., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dinapore, to officiate as magistrate and collector of that district, during absence on deputation of Mr. T. E. Coxhead.

GLAZIER, Mr. E. G., magistrate and collector, Pubna, to act as magistrate and collector, Mymensingh, during absence on deputation of Mr. S. N. Alexander.

CORNISH, Mr. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, to act as magistrate and collector, Pubna, during absence on deputation of Mr. E. G. Glazier.

HAMILTON—The services of the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, chaplain of Dinapore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department from April 1.

STEEL, Mr., is confirmed in his appointment, under sec. 4, Act V. (B. C.) of 1870, as a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, vice Mr. W. P. Alexander.

IRVING, Mr. G., is reappointed, under sec. 3, Act V. (B. C.) of 1870, to be a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

WADDELL, Surgeon L. A., resident physician, Medical College Hospital, to act as professor of chemistry and chemical examiner in that institution, during absence of Surgeon C. J. H. Warden.

RENDEL, Mr. A. W., locomotive superintendent, and Mr. W. H. Chase, assistant locomotive superintendent, of the Northern Bengal State Railway, to be surveyors of steam vessels under sec. 2 of Act V. (B. C.) of 1882.

PARGITER, Mr. F. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 24-Perghs, and commissioners of Sunderbuns, is vested with the powers of a collector.

LAW, Lieut. Col. V. E., agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and superintendent of political pensions, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class, and with powers under sections 33 and 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, within the territories of the King of Oudh.

BOSWELL—The Lieut. Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Lieut. W. L. Boswell, of his appointment as a sistant cantonment magistrate of Dorunda.

ELLIOTT, Mr. E. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Dacca and Mymensingh to the Tirhoot State Railway.

CHRISTIE, Mr. W. B., to be executive engineer of the H-zareebagh division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. D. Hogarth.

CROSSFIELD, the Rev. T. T., B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, minister, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta a surrogate in the diocese of Calcutta for granting episcopal license of marriage.

FURLOUGHS.

HOLMWOOD, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Kocstea, Nuddes, special leave for six months, from 4th prox.

ELLIOT, Mr. A., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Burhi, is allowed furlough for six months, from 1st May or subsequent date.

MARRIOT, Mr. C. R., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, furlough for fifteen months from July 19, or subsequent date.

WACE—The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. A. Wace of his command as a captain in the A Company of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DEARE, Mr. W. G., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Jhenida, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

FARRER, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serajunga, Pubna, leave for one month, in extension of leave granted March 14.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 3.)

FAIRWEATHER, Brigade Surgeon J., civil surgeon, is, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, appointed medical officer to H. H. the Raja of Kapurthala, and assumed charge of his duties at Kapurthala on March 11, relieving Surg. Major W. P. Warburton, proceeded on furlough.

WALKER, Mr. T. G., officiating senior secretary to the Financial Commissioner, reverted to his appointment as settlement officer, 2nd grade, and Mr. J. Wilson, officiating settlement officer, 2nd grade, to be settlement officer, 3rd grade.

MOIR, Mr. E. McCa., deputy conservator of forests in the N. W. Provinces, is appointed to be assistant superintendent of the Simla Hill State in the Punjab.

REUTHER, Mr. A. M., assistant conservator of forests, returned to duty on March 17, from the privilege leave of absence of three months granted to him, and took over charge of the Jheum division on the same day from Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, deputy conservator of forests.

KENNEDY, Mr. T. J., assistant commissioner, is, on the termination of his settlement duty, transferred to Lahore and placed on special duty from March 5.

RETALLICK, Lieut. J. M. A., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Jullundur; Lieut. Retallick assumed charge of his duties on March 26, relieving Lieut. R. C. S. Macauland, transferred.

MACAUSLAND, Lieut. R. C. S., cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, 1st class, from Dec. 1, vice Captain A. de C. Rennick, proceeded on furlough.

NELIS, Surgeon J. A., 2nd Sikh Infantry, assumed charge of the civil

medical duties of Abbottabad on March 15, relieving Surgeon G. Duncan.

SANDERSON, Lieut. R. W., 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

BEGBIE, Captain F. R., adjutant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted privilege leave from April 20 to June 19 to visit Kashmir.

DUKE—The services of Surgeon J. Duke, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Civil Department for duty in Kashmir during the season of 1884.

COOKE-COLLIS, Captain M. C. (Queen's Own), Corps of Guides, is granted general leave to Australia, from April 14 to Aug. 11.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 5.)

YOUNG, Mr. W., judge of Allahabad, to officiate as judicial commissioner of Oudh, with effect from the date from which he may receive charge of that office and until further orders.

MACMILLAN, Mr. A., joint magistrate, Allahabad, to officiate as district and session judge, Meerut, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. Harrison, or until further orders.

HARINGTON, Mr. H., deputy commissioner, Sultanpur, to officiate as commissioner of the Rae Bareilly Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. A. McConaghey, or until further orders.

BARROW, Major F., assistant commissioner, Fyzibad, on privilege leave, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Sultanpur, during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. B. Harington, or until further orders.

FOOTE, Mr. F. W., to be Lieut. in the Cadet Company of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice the Rev. F. L. Neeld, resigned.

PEARSE, Mr. H. G., joint magistrate, Bulandshahr, to officiate as district and session judge of Mainpuri.

DEANE—Consequent on the breaking up of the camp of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner, Surgeon Major A. Deane to revert to his appointment at Naini Tal.

CAMERON, Surgeon Major A., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Sitapur to Naini Tal.

WILLCOCKS—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Surgeon Major E. A. Fitzgerald, civil surgeon, 2nd class, Surgeon A. J. Willcocks, M.D., from Bulandshahr to Aligarh, from March 22.

DEANE—Consequent on the expiry of his two years' tour of duty, Surgeon Major A. Deane, civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Naini Tal to Bareilly, from March 26.

LLOYD, Surgeon Major J., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Mainpuri to Sitapur, from March 28.

ELLIOT, Mr. F. E., district and sessions judge, from Mainpuri to Allahabad.

DALMAHOY—The undermentioned officer has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India permission to return to duty:—Colonel P. C. Dalmahey, deputy inspector general of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

NEELD—The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation by the Rev. F. L. Neeld of his commission as lieutenant in the Cadet Company of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

NICHOLSON, Mr. K. M., deputy collector and extra assistant commissary, has been allowed privilege leave for two months, with effect from May 3, or subsequent date.

ROBERTSON, Surg. G. S., officiating civil surgeon of Bahraich, privilege leave for twenty days, with effect from April 8, or subsequent date.

MARKHAM—The special leave on urgent private affairs for six months granted to Mr. A. M. Markham, C.S., is hereby commuted to ordinary furlough.

M'CONAGHEY, Mr. M. A., C.S., commissioner, Rae Bareilly Division, privilege leave for two months, with effect from May 3, or subsequent date.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 5.)

FRASER, Mr. A. H. L., C.S., junior secretary and director of agriculture, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Wardha.

WARD, Lieut. Colonel H. C. E., deputy commissioner, Raipur, is appointed to officiate as commissioner, Chattisgarh division, during the absence on leave of Mr. Chisholm.

ARMSTRONG, Surgeon H., civil surgeon, Chanda, is posted on return from the furlough granted him to the Hoshangabad District.

GARLAH, Mr. T., inspector of police, appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Balaghat, assumed charge of the Balaghat District Police from Mr. G. S. Chatterton, district superintendent of police, on the 27th ult.

WHITTALL, Mr. R. H. C., deputy conservator of forests, on special duty in the Chanda Division, is appointed to the charge of the Chanda forest division; Mr. Whittall received charge of the same on March 10, from Mr. J. Macpherson, deputy conservator of forests, retired.

McMINN, Mr. C. W., C.S., deputy commissioner of Wardha, transferred to Jubbulpore, made over charge of the Wardha District on the 1st current to Mr. L. Fraser, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner.

DRAKEFORD—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to permit Lieut. A. Drakeford, of the C Company of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, to resign his appointment in the Corps.

LEEF, Mr. C. O., assistant engineer, first grade, attached to the P.W. Department, Central Provinces, passed the Departmental Standard Examination.

FURLOUGHS.

CHISHOLM—Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. J. W. Chisholm, commissioner, Chattergarh Division, from the 7th inst.

BROWN—Furlough for one year is granted to Surg. S. H. Brown, Civil Surgeon Hoshangabad, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 7.)

DANCE, Mr. G. W., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Tate, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

BENSON, Mr. R. S., will be considered to have acted as collector and magistrate, Nilgiris, from Jan. 30 to Feb. 8.

LANCASTER, Surg. J., M.R., Zillah surgeon and superintendent at Gaol, Tranquebar, and officiating civil surgeon, Vellore, to officiate as Zillah surgeon and superintendent of the Gaol, Chittoor, during the employment of Surg. Major Ratton on other duty.

ADAMS, Surg. A. P., to officiate as civil surgeon, Vellore, during the employment of Surgeon Major Fox on other duty.

THOMPSON, Surg. C. M., M.B., to officiate as civil surgeon, Masulipatam, during the employment of Surg. Major Ritchie on other duty.

HUDLESTON, Mr. R. H., to act as assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot District, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. E. Sullivan, or until further orders.

PORTER, Surg. Major A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., surgeon, 4th district, is appointed to be professor of medical jurisprudence in the Medical College, vice Hon. Surg. Harvey, deceased, without prejudice to his own duties as surgeon of the 4th district.

METCALFE, Mr. E. P., M.A., principal of the Rajahmundry College, 4th class, to act in the 3rd class during the absence of Dr. Wilson on leave, or until further orders.

STAGGS, Assistant Apothecary V. J., to be assistant to the professors of chemistry and physiology, Medical College.

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—

MOORE, Captain G. M. J., Royal Artillery, to officiate as military secretary, vice Lieut. Colonel Kenny-Herbert, who resigns the appointment, dated April 1.

KELLY, Major H. H., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class.

WYLLY, Captain E. A. E., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

MACMAHON, Lieut. E. E., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as sub assistant commissary general, 1st class.

TUFNELL, Lieut. R. H. C., Staff Corps, adjutant, 30th Regiment N.I., to act as assistant commissary general, 2nd class, vice Major R. H. T. Hill, General List, Infantry, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, proceeded on furlough.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Surgeons Major—Dated March 30—Surgeons A. M. Branfoot, M.B.; C. J. McNally, M.D.; W. E. Johnson, M.D.; S. L. Doble; G. F. Bevan; A. F. Bobson, M.B.; C. Little, M.D.; T. Mayne; and J. C. Lawrenson.

ADAMS—THOMPSON—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department:—

Surgeons A. P. Adams and C. M. Thompson, M.A.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, April 3.)

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

CHRIEBER, Lieut. J. M., Bedfordshire Regiment, 1st Battalion, and L. Croadsdaile, 2nd Battalion.

WHITTON—HEWAT—Majors J. Whitton, Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st Battalion, and H. R. C. Hewat, 2nd Battalion.

BAKER—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Captain R. H. S. Baker, E Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed to the Adjutancy of the Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, vice C. B. Wickham, promoted.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

DAWSON, Lieut., 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, wing officer and officiating adjutant, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

FRASER, Surgeon Major J., M.D., Army Medical Department, will, on arrival from England, do duty Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

SHERWOOD—Army Schoolmaster A. C., is transferred from the Royal Artillery, St. Thomas' Mount, to the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, at Bellary, vice Army Schoolmaster A. Barton, invalided to England. The following order is confirmed:—

L'ESTRANGE—March 12. By the Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, W. L'Estrange, R.A., to assume command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Major General Sir C. P. Keys, K.C.B., proceeded on leave to England.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

BUCK, Brigadier General L. W., Division Station, Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, privilege leave for sixty days from April 1, or date of departure, Ootacamund.

GIB, Brigade Staff Brig. Gen. W. A., C.B., commanding Ceded District, privileged leave for sixty days from April 10, or date of departure, Ootacamund.

WING—R. H. A.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence in extension Major V. Wing, E Battery B Brigade, from March 3 to September 3, on account of ill health.

LEACH—R. A.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Capt. R. P. Leach, No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade Welsh Division, until June 5, on private affairs.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Metropolitan, has been pleased to grant the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras furlough to Europe for six months.

JOYCE, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for eighteen months from May 1, or date of relief.

VIBART, Lieut. Col. H. M., Royal Engineers, is granted an extension of his furlough out of India for three days to enable him to rejoin.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HALLETT, Major W., Staff Corps, deputy judge advocate, No. 3 Circle, medical certificate for 215 days.

GUNTHER, Major E. J., Staff Corps, district superintendent of police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, private affairs, for two years.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 10.)

KIERNANDER, Surg. Major W., of the Indian Medical Department, assumed charge of the duties of residency surgeon, Baroda, from Surgeon Major J. Williamson, Army Medical Department, on the 21st ult.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WISE, Lieut. Colonel F. J., to act as inspector general of prisons during the absence of Surgeon Major Turnbull, or till further orders.

PORTMAN, Major A. B., on his return to duty, to act as superintendent of police, G.I.P. Railway, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Wise.

ADAMS, Mr. J. B. D., on his return to duty, to act as district superintendent of police in the Kolaba District, during the absence of Mr. H. Kennedy, or till further orders.

CLEVELAND—H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. H. E. Cleveland of his appointments as Government solicitor and public prosecutor of Bombay.

LITTLE, Mr. F. A., is appointed to be Government solicitor and public prosecutor at Bombay, vice Mr. Henry Cleveland.

FARRAN—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Farran, barrister at law, to act as advocate general during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Latham, or until further orders.

COURTABLE, Mr. F. C., district Government pleader, Karachi, Government pleader in the Sadar Court, and public prosecutor for the Province of Sind, is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 25th inst., or from such subsequent date within one month from that time as he may avail himself of it.

PINHEY, Mr. R. W. S., barrister at law, is appointed to act as district Government pleader, Karachi, Government pleader in the Sadar Court, and public prosecutor for the Province of Sind.

PEYTON—MCRAE—HEXTON—Lieut. Colonel W. Peyton, conservator of forests, S.D., is appointed to act as 1st grade conservator of forests; Lieut. Colonel J. G. McRae, conservator of forests in Sind, to act as 2nd grade conservator, and conservator of forests, N.D.; and Mr. W. S. Hexton, 2nd grade deputy conservator of forests in Sind, to act as 3rd grade conservator, and conservator of forests in Sind during the absence of Mr. Shuttleworth, or till further orders.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Department:—

RYAN—Messrs. R. P. Ryan and G. M. Ryan to be 3rd grade sub assistant conservators of forests.

CLABBY—BLACKWELL—Messrs. G. W. Clabby and G. F. Blackwell to act as 3rd grade sub-assistant conservators of forests, N.D.

LUCAS—FITZMAURICE—Messrs. A. Lucas, C.S., and J. D. S. Fitzmaurice, C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 1st inst. and are to be assistants to the collector of Dharwar.

BANKS—The services of Surgeon Major S. O'B. Banks, L.R.C.S., M.K., and Q.C.P. (Ireland), F.R.C.S., L.M. (London), are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

ROUSTEAD—The services of Surgeon Major R. Bousie, F.R.C.S., and L.M. (Edinburgh), M.R.C.S. (England), L.D. (Glasgow), L.S.A. (London), are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

ROBB, Surgeon Major J., M.D., C.M., Aberdeen, to be civil surgeon, Ahmedabad, vice Surgeon Major S. O'B. Banks, L.R.C.S., M.K., and Q.C.P. (Ireland), F.R.C.S., L.M. (Dublin), to be civil surgeon, Ahmedabad.

FFENNEL—The following appointment is made:—The Rev. W. J.

Ffennel, M.A., chaplain of Ahmedabad, to officiate as chaplain of Colaba.

FROST—**CRUICKSHANK**—Mr. C. E. Frost and Major J. H. R. Cruickshank, R.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate Malegaon, on the 19th ult.

DODERET, Mr. W., assistant collector, Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for eighteen days from 12 to 29 May inclusive.

WINCHESTER—**SINCLAIR**—Messrs. C. B. Winchester and W. F. Sinclair respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant collector, Kolaba, on the 25th ult.

KEYS, Mr. H. W., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, reported himself for duty in the Thana District, on March 16, and was placed in charge of the Bhiwadi, Shahapur, Kinowli, Mokhana, and Vada Ranges of the Thana District, as assistant to the divisional forest officer.

FURLONGS.

HAMARICK, Mr. S., judicial assistant, Kathiawar, is granted furlough to Europe for eight months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

HATCH, Mr. H. F., special assistant collector and settlement officer, Ratnagiri, is allowed furlough for one year.

COTGRAVE, Mr. G. W., acting first assistant district superintendent of police, Khandesh, is allowed leave without pay for one year from the 18th inst.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. A. T., conservator of forests, N.D., is allowed furlough for six months from the 18th inst., or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

JOHNSTON, the Rev. C. F. H., M.A., chaplain of Colaba, is granted furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with effect from April 16.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 10.)

GIRAUD—The undermentioned medical officer of the Army Medical Department is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this Presidency from April 3, being the date of his arrival at Bombay: Surg. Major C. H. Giraud.

BANKS—The services of Surg. Major S. O'B. Banks, Indian Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

The following notification issued by Government in the General Department, dated April 7, is republished for general information:—

MELVILL—A vacancy having occurred in the Executive Council of this Presidency, the Hon. Maxwell Melvill, appointed by H.M. the Queen, Empress of India, provisional member of council at Bombay, has this day taken his seat as a member of this Government.

Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 4.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

NORTH, Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) W., Sappers and Miners, R.E., officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Colonel Hill, C.B., who has vacated the appointment under the terms of G.G.O. No. 129, dated April 1.

COWPER, Lieut. H., 16th N.I., officiating wing officer, 14th N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

COKE, Lieut. R. B., 3rd Cavalry, officiating wing officer, 14th N.I., to officiate as squadron officer on probation.

It is notified that the undermentioned officers have been seconded under the provisions of Clause 129, I.A., Circulars, in 1880:—

FORDYCE, Capt. A. L. D., Staff Corps, wing officer, 8th N.I., acting assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha.

STAVELY, Lieut. Col. E., R.A., is appointed to command the R.A., Aden Brigade, temporarily, and will join on the expiration of his present leave.

HARRIS, Lieut. Col. N. H., doing duty with the R.A., Aden Brigade, is appointed to duty with the R.A. at Kirkee, and will proceed to that station forthwith.

ELLIOT—In continuation of G.O.C., dated Jan. 18, the undermentioned medical officer is appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s troopship *Euphrates*, leaving on April 13:—Surg. Major A. F. Elliot, Bengal.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—

WESTROP, Col. G. R. C., S.C., political superintendent Sawant Wadi, March 25.

O'CALLAGHAN—With the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, Army Schoolmaster E. O'Callaghan has been removed to the unemployed list.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BANES, Lieut. C. J., 2nd Battalion, Gloucester Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

PAXTON, Surg. Major J., A.M.D., for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned veterinary surgeons having arrived from England for duty in the Bombay Presidency, are posted to the stations named:—

RAYMOND, Vety. Surg. R. W., to Ahmedabad.

SWISS, Vety. Surg. J. T., to Mhow.

ANNESLEY, Brig. Ger. A. L., adjutant general is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Major H. F. Woodcock, Military Account Department, Circle Paymaster, Allahabad, has returned from ten days' leave, but is likely to have to proceed to England, on medical certificate, in which case the duties of Paymaster will most probably be conducted by Lieutenant G. B. Renny, who is on the spot.

INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. A. W. Montagu, S.C., Surg. Major W. P. Warburton.

Madras Estab.—Surg. Major A. M., Branfoot, Major W. H. Hallett, S.C., Major A. J. Shaw, Inf., Lieut. Col. R. W. Heskeith, S.C.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major F. F. Cotton, R.E., 183 days.

Bombay Estab.—Sarg. E. W. Young, fourteen days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. N. Carr, S.C., Capt. G. S. Eyre, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major K. J. L. Mackenzie, S.C., Major H. C. Davies, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. F. C. Singleton, S.C.

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 35,00,000 in Bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. In telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 20,15,000 were allotted, at an average rate of 1s. 7⁹/₁₆d.; Bombay, Rs. 13,50,000, average rate 1s. 7⁹/₁₆d.; and Madras, Rs. 1,00,000, average rate 1s. 7⁸/₁₆d., or a total of Rs. 34,65,000. Tenders for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 7¹/₁₆d. will receive about 50 per cent., and above in full. Subsequently one lakh of transfers on Calcutta was sold at 1s. 7¹⁵/₁₆d., four lakhs on Bombay at the same price, and a lakh and three-quarters on the same Presidency at 1s. 7³¹/₃₂d. per rupee. From the commencement of the present financial year to last Tuesday night, the total amount sold had reached Rs. 1,39,90,000, and realised £1,151,014.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. Robert O. Campbell presided, and expressed the great disappointment of the directors at not being able to add anything to the reserve fund in respect of the last year's working. This was solely owing to the depreciation in their rupee paper, which they had had to provide for. The business had been satisfactory and profitable, and its volume had greatly increased and was thoroughly sound. While, too, failures and embarrassments not a few had been occurring among those connected with Eastern trade, this bank had escaped any loss of the slightest importance. The earning power of the bank was greater than ever. They had closed their Shanghai branch, where the results of the business had never been as satisfactory as at their other branches, and everything that had since occurred in connection with the trade of that port had confirmed the wisdom of this step. They had opened a branch at Kurrachee, where trade was developing rapidly. Passing to the balance-sheet, he compared it with that of the previous year, and stated that the increase of £146,400 in the item of "current and fixed deposits and other accounts" had been exclusively in the demand deposits—their cheapest money. As to the reduction in the bills payable, from £611,403 to £499,918, this had arisen from the increased use of telegraphic transfers, which to a great extent had taken the place of bill remittances. Their bills of exchange showed an increase of £90,638, amounting on the 31st of December to £2,074,938. They exercised very close supervision over these bills, and a committee which had been appointed since the balance was taken had gone over all their bills and reported them to be satisfactory in every respect. Their loans on "Government securities, merchandise and other accounts," £886,163, showed an increase of £102,869, and these items had also been carefully examined and found well secured. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and the payment of a dividend for the half-year ended December 31, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, making 5 per cent. for the year. Mr. John Borradaile, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the retiring directors and auditors were afterwards re-elected. The Chairman then drew attention to the meeting which had been convened for the 19th of June to consider an alteration in the articles of association of the bank to enable them to take advantage of the Companies' Colonial Registers' Act, 1883, and expressed a hope that the meeting would be well attended.

Colonel Fagan succeeds to the Colonel's allowance on the 27th instant, from which date he has received the permission of the Secretary of State to reside in Europe.

Major A. Harden, 2nd Bengal Native Infantry, has been detailed by the Brigadier General, Presidency District, to pay pensioners in the Presidency Circle, from the 1st April, 1884.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 18. Khandaia (s), Bombay; Sam (s), Calcutta; Paola, Java.—19. Rydell Hall (s), Bombay; Allie (s), Moulmein.—20. Werner, Samarang; Monkseaton (s), Bombay; Victoria (s), Bombay; Pat goria, Java; Endyion, Karachi.—21. Clan Graham (s), Calcutta; Maritzburg, Ceylon; H.M.S. Jumna, Bombay; City of Venice (s), Calcutta; Frev, Birlapatam; Cape of Good Hope, Samarang.—22. Rothsay (s), Moulmein.

BOMBAY.—April 3. Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool.—4. Arabia (s), Bussorah; Thorndale (s), Sunderland; Mount Tabor (s), Cardiff; Khinji O'howl, Liverpool; Bertha (s), Cardiff; Cairo (s), Newcastle; Oakman (s), Jeddah.—5. Guildford, Cardiff; Malwa (s), Shanghai; Nuldea (s), London; Rupeera (s), Port Said; Duchess (s), Sunderland.—6. Satara (s), Calcutta; Scotland (s), East London; Fataisie, Mauritius; Meridian (s), Bangkok.—7. Bouldana (s), Calcutta; Indus (s), London; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—8. Nerbudda (s), Calcutta; Zambezi (s), Hong Kong; Canton (s), Marseilles; Bhowuggur (s), Bhowuggur.—9. Chidwara (s), Calcutta; Avoca (s), Zanzibar; Baghat, Cochín.—10. Perim (s), Jeddah; Actvea, Mauritius; Pehlwan (s), Bhowuggur.

CALCUTTA.—April 2. Maharaja (s), Rangoon.—3. Aratoon Apar (s), Hong Kong; Glenearn (s), Hong Kong; Kaiser-Hind (s), London; Clan Macpherson (s), Liverpool.—4. Justitia (s), Liverpool; Canterbury (s), Liverpool; Mira (s), Liverpool.—5. Eilisa (s), Bombay; City of Canthness, Bombay; Royal Edward, Mauritius.—6. Avauve (s), Rangoon; Sirdhana (s), Bombay.

MADRAS.—April 1. Clan Monroe (s), Colombo.—2. Kerbelia (s), Bombay; Bulimba (s), Calcutta; Tibre (s), Calcutta.—3. Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—4. Wingates (s), Shields; Culna (s), Bombay.—6. Secunda (s), London; Westergate (s), New Port; Riversdale (s), Algoa Bay.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 18. India (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Achenon (s), Capetown; Elizabeth Allen (s), Aden; Dracensfels (s), Aden; Benvenur, Calcutta; Talca, Capetown; Espana (s), Manila; Colmba, Calcutta; Asia (s), Colombo; Helen Penitence, Singapore; Lady Armstrong (s), Bombay.—19. County of Lancashire, Java; Hawar'en (s), Madras.

BOMBAY.—April 3. Trenton (s), China.—4. St. Bernard (s), Antwerp; Pehlwan (s), Bhowuggur; Linhope (s), Havre; Clan Macpherson (s), Liverpool; Marlborough (s), Cochín.—5. Pachumba (s), Persian Gulf; Ancona (s), China.—8. St. Mungo (s), Dunkirk; Simla (s), Persian Gulf; I.G.S. Canning, Aden.—9. Argosy (s), New York; Ta Lee, Mauritius; Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf; Europa (s), Havre; Agra (s), Calcutta; Clan Murray (s), Liverpool; Sumatra (s), China.—10. Hughendon (s), Bussorah; H. nungdon (s), Moulmein.

CALCUTTA.—March 31. Ships Dynamene and Star of Greece.—April 1. County of Kinross.—3. Forest Hall.—4. Steamer Giava.—5. Calcutta, Clive, Baghdad, and Daphne.

MADRAS.—April 1. Huzara (s), Bombay.—2. Tibre (s), Colombo.—3. Kerbelia (s), Calcutta; Bulimba (s), London.—4. Clan Monroe (s), Calcutta.—5. Himalaya (s), Pondicherry.—6. Chupra (s), Negapatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SUEZ, April 23, Per s.s. *Malwa*.

From Bombay: Mr. Nicol, Mr. N. B. Jones, Capt. E. G. Money, Hon. A. Maclean, Mrs. Gardner and infant, Mr. Assmann, Miss Gardner and nurse, Mr. S. Munro, Capt. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Soultar, Mr. Corerooy, Mr. J. F. Fleet, Mr. J. M. Monteith, Mr. Swann, Mrs. Irvine, Mr. S. Hammick, Mr. J. C. Orr, Dr. Nourgie, Mr. H. N. Bliss, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Mr. W. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Adkins, Mr. Hassfeld, Mr. J. Quinn, Mr. H. M. Temple, Hon. C. McCaulay, Mr. Ann Sh kespeare, Mr. Graham, Miss Blake's nurse, H. H. the Nawab Shumr Ud Dulk and two native servants, Dyed Mahommed, Marlin Bergen, Sheik Kodrolale, Mr. Stevens, Mr. C. J. Poulitt, Mr. P. N. Patrick, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. W. G. Gault, Col. C. H. Grace, Mr. J. G. Cooney, Mr. Benson, Mrs. Howick and two children, Capt. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. C. Hovey and infant, Col. and Mrs. Ch lon and child, Mrs. Stewart and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Scott, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Wood and three children, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Squire, infant, and nurse, Col. A. R. Owen, Capt. Vibart, Mr. E. Cooke, Col. Sexton, Mrs. and Miss Sexton, Rev. B. and Mrs. Blake and two children, Miss Glen, Mrs. Grace and two children, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Richardson and three children, Col. and Mrs. Uther, Miss Buller, Mr. P. Dangerfield, Miss Hope and child, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. Brai hwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, M. F. Jarline, Mr. F. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Day, Dr. Holmeshead, Capt. S. P. U qh rt, Mr. A. Drakeford.

AT BOMBAY, April 7, Per s.s. *Indus*.

From Marseilles: Lieut. and Mrs. Lund, S. Warner, Capt. Rogers, S. Cuthbertson, Mr. Pritchard.

From London: Surgeon J. P. Stuart, Capt. Fenton, Capt. Plant, Capt. Hart, Lieut. Conner, Lieut. Douglas, Lieut. Egge, Lieut. Haggard, Lieut. A. Johnson, Lieut. B. Clay, Lieut. Lane, Lieut. Colleson, Lieut. Angelo, Lieut. Alison, Lieut. Ayerst, Lieut. Books, Lieut. Beaton, Lieut. Brookings, Lieut. Cox, Miss Donovan, Lieut. Gray, Lieut. Jackson, Lieut. Grimston, Lieut. Fyers, Lieut. Henderson, Lieut. Hake, Lieut. S. Johnson, Lieut. Mennie, Lieut. Pollard, Lieut. Riche, Lieut. Racliffe, Lieut. Tod, Lieut. Watson, Lieut. Walton, Capt. J. Frith, Lieut. Willoughby, Lieut. Ross, Lieut. Bates, Miss Mortimer.

From Gibraltar: Hon. Mr. Melvil, Mrs. Portman, Misses Portman. From Brindis: Major Portman, Major Firebrace, Surgeon Major

Martin, Dr. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. W. M. Ples, Mr. R. Remfrey, Mr. H. Mobarly. From Aden: Mr. C. T. Ward.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, April 11, Per s.s. *Malwa*.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, Mr. W. Clay, Mr. J. E. Orr, Mr. W. Wilton, Mr. Stephen Hammick, Mr. J. M. Monteath, a gentleman, Mr. J. F. Fleet, Mr. H. M. Temple, Mr. Pratt, Capt. F. Pollard Uquhart.

For Venice: Mr. W. F. Jones, Mr. J. Quin, Mrs. Gardner, child, and friend, Capt. E. W. Clarke, Mr. F. A. Assmann, Dr. B. Wood, Mr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin.

For Suez: Mr. Nicol.

FROM LONDON, April 23, Per s.s. *Calhay*.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. Gillan.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. Robtson Surgeon Thomas.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Temple, Mr. H. P. My.

For Singapore: Miss Thompson, Miss Uittil, Mr. Doyle.

For Shanghai: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw.

For Suez: Mr. R. Robinson, Mr. E. Morgan, Mr. Colb-gn.

For Yokohama: Mrs. J. Springer, Mr. G. Williamson, Mr. H. A. Ahrens.

For Penang: Mr. E. Lymen.

For Madras: Lieut. Pease.

For Port Said: Mr. Watt, Mrs. Watt, and children.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Corkha*, to sail from London, April 6.

For Colombo: Mr. Phillips, Mr. H. H. Bastard.

For Madras: Miss Palmer.

For Negapatam: Mr. C. W. Ross.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. P. Murray, Mr. H. Russell.

Per s.s. *Duke of Westminster*, to sail from London, May 5.

For Brisbane: Mr. Noel Holden, Miss Blackmore, Miss Burton, Mrs. Dorbyshire and three children, Mr. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Pinnock.

For Mackay: Mr. C. W. Rumsden.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, to sail from London, May 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. P. Crawford.

Per s.s. *Manoa*, to sail from London, May 28.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. Chas. Koch, Mrs. Wood, Mr. E. Booth.

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, to sail from London, June 2.

For Brisbane: Miss Nicolas, Miss Warren.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, arrived in London, April 21.

From Calcutta.

Mr. Butler and five children, Mr. Stewart, Masters Newett (2).

From Madras.

General and Mrs. Stewart, a child, and two European servants, Misses Stewart (2), Mrs. Dawson, three children, and servant.

From Colombo.

Mrs. Porter, three children, and nurse, Mr. Keyt, Mrs. Glenly and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, three children, and nurse, Mr. and Miss Edley, Mr. Felix Brown, Mr. Tonblanque, Mr. Rober.

Per s.s. *Clan Stuart*, sailed March 31.

From Madras.

For London: Rev. J. T. Norris, Mrs. Norris, and Miss Norris, Masters Norris (2), and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, Mr. J. R. Hunter, Mr. K. M. Scott.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail April 23.

From Madras.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Lechler and party (4), Mrs. Matheson and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Bevan, two children, and servant, Mr. J. Philip, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and two children, Mrs. Butler and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Kingston and two children, Mrs. Baddeley and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Herklot and family, Col. and Mrs. Hanks.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, arrived in Liverpool, April 12.

From Bombay.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ward, two children, and ayah, Mr. A. Schierenberg, Mr. A. C. Crampton, Mrs. Walters, Mr. Fricker, Mr. J. Fricker.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, sailed March 25.

From Bombay.

For London: Mr. Sydney Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Papple and four children, Dr. Underwood, Mr. Elliot.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailed April 10.

From Liverpool.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Judah, Mrs. Lord's ayah.

From Liverpool.

For Madras: Dr. Hadden, Mrs. Hadden.

From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Mr. D. Macmillan.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail April 26.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mr. I. J. Owers, Mrs. Owers.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail May 6.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mr. John Williams.

Major H. E. Eliot, Wing Commander, 4th Bengal Native Infantry, has been granted furlough to Europe, and will sail shortly. The acting appointment has been given to Major F. W. Nicolay, late Officiating Commandant, Calcutta Volunteers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 96 5-16 to 36 3/4 |
| Four-and-a-half per Cent. .. | 100 1/2 to 100 1/2 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — |
| Ten years .. | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 104 |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up | Cash |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 762 1/2 |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 850 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 610 |
| Agra .. | 100 | 110 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 20 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28 | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12 1/2 | 82 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 772 1/2 |
| Frere .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 3 1/2 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,200 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,700 | 1,150 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,800 | 340 |
| Bellary .. | 1,000 | 560 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 560 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | 40 |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,325 |
| Dollera Ginning .. | 300 | 195 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,600 |
| French .. | 500 | 610 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 560 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 405 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 205 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 640 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,700 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 860 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,500 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 134 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 50 | 520 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 705 |
| Bhowanuggur Mills .. | 100 | 28 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 1010 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 700 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 1,000 | 760 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 430 |
| Hindustan .. | 7,000 | 925 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,185 |
| Khandeish .. | 1,000 | 900 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,375 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 255 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Oriental .. | 625 | 690 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 205 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,510 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 780 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|----------|-------|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New 420 Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 21-11-1 | — |
| Do. New 41 Shares .. | — | — |
| B., B., & Cent. India (New 418 Shares) .. | 106-15-5 | 352 |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 490 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing .. | 100 | 106 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 4,900 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300 | 324 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Teachar and Co. .. | 500 | 1,300 |
| Thacker and Co. .. | 100 | 255 |

CALCUTTA.—April 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 4% Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 96 8 to 95 9 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) .. | 97 6 to 10 |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 99 8 to 99 12 |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 99 8 to 99 12 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 101 0 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 102 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1880) .. | 107 0 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) .. | 107 12 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1898) .. | 101 0 to 102 0 |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Agra .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings .. | 100 | 121 to 122 |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 185 to — |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 120 to — |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 835 to — |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Delhi and London .. | 100 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Mussoorie .. | 100 | 100 1/2 to — |
| National of India .. | 100 | 85 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 93 to — |
| Asiatic Jute .. | 100 | 27 to 28 |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 100 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute .. | 100 | 79 to — |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 2350 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 100 | 27 to 28 |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 100 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute .. | 100 | 79 to — |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 2350 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | 100 | 124 to 1234 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 100 | 100 to 95 |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 | 340 to — |
| Bowrah Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 54 to 55 |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 80 | 50 to 82 |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 | 8 to — |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 | 121 to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 | 118 to 109 |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 | 98 to 99 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 10 | 51 to 52 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| East Indian Railway .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 250 | 20 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 40 to 41 |
| Goswary Cotton Mills .. | 200 | 210 to — |
| Gouripur .. | 100 | 80 to 81 |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 100 | 95 to 96 |
| Howrah Docking .. | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 | 72 to 73 |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1610 to — |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills .. | 50 | 12 to — |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 100 | 105 to 106 |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 500 | 10 to — |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nanmth's Patent Press .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Nanmth's Indigo .. | 30 | 10 to — |
| New Beerboom Coal .. | 100 | 98 to 99 |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | 100 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Ramkistore Press .. | 100 | 83 to — |
| Raneengunge Coal Association .. | 100 | 66 to — |
| Riverside .. | 30 | 57 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | 100 | 260 to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. .. | 100 | 280 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. | 100 | 54 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | 90 to 91 |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 | 116 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 | 116 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphor Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arctutpore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam .. | 100 | 540 to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 94 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | 35 to 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 200 | 200 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Burkholah (Cachar) .. | 100 | 65 to 67 |
| Central Cachar .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 57 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 | 25 to 35 |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 90 | 43 to — |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 | 93 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 | 62 to — |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 | 65 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 48 to 49 |
| Giel'e (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 86 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 | 71 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. | 100 | 77 to — |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellalpor (Cachar) .. | 250 | 10 to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 55 to — |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 | par. to — |
| Kornafull (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 35 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. | 250 | 135 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 | 110 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 222 to — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 81 to 82 |
| Loobah .. | 100 | 131 to — |
| Lower Assam .. | 100 | 25 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 41 to 42 |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 31 to 30 |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 80 | 10 to — |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 73 to — |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 20 to — |
| New Gholah Ghat (Assam) .. | 100 | 20 to — |
| New Mutwan (Cachar) .. | 100 | 120 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) .. | 85 | 63 to — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 85 to — |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 55 to — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Sapakat .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. | 56 | par. to — |
| Seemah .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Singbull and Murmah .. | 100 | 58 to — |
| Singl (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 91 to 92 |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 97 to — |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 10 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 76 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 121 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. | 95 | 214 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 278 to 180 |
| Upper Assam .. | 100 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—March 31.

| | | |
|--|-------|--------------|
| Four per cents .. | 1 1/2 | dis to 1 |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. | 3 | pre to 3 1/2 |
| Four and half per cents 1879 (1893) .. | 3 1/2 | to 3 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 (1885) .. | 3 1/2 | to 3 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 (1881) .. | — | to do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — | to do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. | 25 | to 29 do. |

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|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand .. | 1s. 7 1/2-16d. | 1s. 7 1/2-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. .. | 1s. 7 1/2-16d. | — | — |
| Do. 3 mo. sight .. | 1s. 7 13-16d. | 1s. 7 25-32d. | 1s. 7 7-16d. |
| Do. do. .. | — | 1s. 7 27-32d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 mo. .. | 1s. 7 15-16d. | — | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Cred 6 m. sight .. | — | 1s. 8 1/2d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | — | 1s. 7 1/2d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 8 3-16d. | 1s. 8 1/2d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | — | 1s. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—April 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|--------------------|
| 3 1/4 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. | 101 1/2 to 102 1/2 |
| Do. October 10, 1888 .. | 102 1/2 to 103 1/2 |
| 4 India Enfranch Paper .. | 79 1/2 to 79 3/4 |
| 4 1/2 Do. do. 1885 .. | 82 1/2 to 82 1/2 |
| 4 1/2 Do. do. 1893 .. | 82 1/2 to 82 1/2 |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. | 100 to 100 1/2 |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12) .. | 100 to 100 1/2 |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) .. | 100 to 100 1/2 |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 1/2 to 100 3/4 |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. | 100 to 100 1/2 |
| 4 1/2 Do. .. | 102 to 104 |
| 4 1/2 Mauritius, 1881 .. | 103 to 105 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. .. | 101 to 103 |
| 4 1/2 Straits Settlements Government .. | 101 to 103 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 100 | 108 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. | 100 | 103 to 105 |
| South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. .. | 100 | 115 to 117 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|--|-----|------------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 146 to 148 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 151 to 153 |
| E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A, 1953 .. | — | 24 1/2 to 25 1/2 |
| Do. Ann. B, 1 p. c. ann. (less 1/2) .. | — | 23 1/2 to 24 1/2 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% .. | — | 132 to 134 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 5 do. .. | all | 100 to — |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. .. | 300 | 118 to 120 |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. .. | 100 | 112 to 114 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. | 5 | 100 to — |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 125 to 126 |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. .. | — | 100 to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. .. | 20 | 18 to 18 1/2 |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| Eastern .. | 10% | 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. | 100 | 101 to 104</ |

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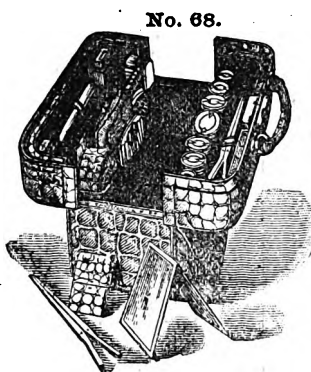
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DISSENTS.

I dissent from the report of the majority of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

The Committee commenced their sittings from November 21, 1883, and concluded their labours on March 13, 1884. They first met twice a week, and the members were required to give forty-eight hours' notice of amendments to be moved by them. From January 26, the Committee resolved to sit thrice a week from 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.; and notices of amendments were required to be sent in to the Secretary the day before the meeting; and the amendments were circulated on the morning of the meeting. The new arrangement was proposed owing to the amount of work which remained undone, and also owing to the near approach of the Simla season; but I cannot refrain from remarking that, apart from personal inconvenience which it necessarily involved, it left the members scant time, scarcely ten hours, for the preparation of amendments, and six hours for their study, even if one gave his whole time to this work. I considered it my duty to protest against the arrangement, as it was neither fair to the individual members of the Committee, particularly to one in my position, being deprived of the opportunity of consulting those whose views I was understood to represent, nor to the momentous interests involved, but my protest was of no avail. The Committee certainly gave their best attention under the circumstances mentioned to the matters before them, and, as far as I was concerned, showed me the utmost courtesy and consideration, but there was an unavoidable haste in disposing of momentous questions at the last moment, which could not but be regretted.

I wish the Rules of the Council had permitted the Committee to examine witnesses on practical questions connected with the Bill. The Committee, I doubt not, felt the necessity of this power. At the suggestion of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor the Committee in an informal way examined some experienced zemindars on the subject of sub-letting.

The Bill has undergone material alterations at the hands of the Committee, but its cardinal principles remain unchanged. In some respects the position of the zemindars has been made worse than what it was in the original Bill. On some minor points even-handed justice has been done to both the zemindar and the raiyat. The middle-man of course gains much more than what he has under the existing law, but the *bona fide* cultivator, in whose behalf the greatest anxiety was evinced in the Committee, will, I fear, be practically worse off than he

is at present. I do not now wish to discuss the whole Bill, and will not therefore enter into details on these points.

My objections to the Bill have been principally based on these grounds, firstly, because it goes against the ancient and existing land-law of the country, taking away on the one hand and conferring on the other rights which are inconsistent with that law; secondly, because it assumes a construction of the Regulations, which is opposed to judicial decisions, and takes for granted statements and facts not supported by evidence; thirdly, because it does not fulfil the primary object for which it was originally sought, namely, the simplification of the procedure for the settlement and realisation of rent; fourthly, because it is calculated to sow dispute and dissension between the landlord and the tenant and flood the land with litigation to the detriment of the peace and welfare of the agricultural community; fifthly, because it will tend to reduce a large proportion of cultivating raiyats into agricultural day-labourers; and sixthly, because, by abolishing the freedom of contract between the landlord and the tenant, and by making the Court and the Revenue officer the referee and arbiter in all matters of zemindari management and raiyati action, it will neutralise the vital principle of self-reliance in the agricultural population and destroy its backbone, hamper the free operation of economic laws, and stereotyped the patriarchal phase of Government with the aggravating evil of litigation at almost every step. These objections, which I took when the Bill was introduced last year, have not, I am sorry to say, been removed by the alterations made by the Select Committee.

In specifying my objections to the Bill I do not propose to discuss it chapter by chapter or to traverse all its details. I propose to confine myself to the leading principles of the Bill and a few principal details.

TENURE-HOLDERS.

In addition to the present class of persons who are recognised as tenure-holders, two other classes have been introduced, namely, (1) occupancy-raiyats who may sub-let more than half their holdings (section 37), and (2) raiyats, the area of whose holdings may exceed 100 standard bighas, the whole or part of which is sub-let; in this case the tenant will be presumed to be a tenure-holder unless the contrary is shown (section 5, sub-section 5). In the case of the first-mentioned person, who is called a converted tenure-holder, all the incidents of the status of a tenure-holder will hold good except his liability to enhancement of rent. A tenant of the last-mentioned class will be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a tenure-holder. With regard to the first, I cannot understand with what justice is an occupancy-raiyat exempted from his obligations under the Bill as to pre-emption and distraint, and the zemindar in so far placed in a worse position, because the occupancy-raiyat chooses to sub-let more than half his holding. The conversion of an occupancy-raiyat of a holding, the area of which exceeds 100 bighas, into a tenure-holder, is, in my opinion, still more arbitrary. The status of a tenure-holder carries certain privileges, which the occupancy-raiyat does not possess, and for which, generally, a valuable consideration is paid to the zemindar. For instance, a tenure is not,

unfrequently, a permanent holding, heritable and transferable according to conditions of contract, and, under the present Bill, will enjoy favoured rates of rent and will be exempt from the rules of pre-emption and distraint. Surely, it cannot be contended that the conversion of the hundred-bigha *jotedar* into a tenure-holder under an effect of the Legislature is consistent with the ancient or existing land-law of the country. In so far, it is a direct encroachment upon the rights of the proprietary class.

Then as to enhancement of rent of tenure-holders, Section 8 of Regulation 5 of 1812 contained the following rule as to the rate at which auction-purchasers might collect:—"In the case of a dependent taluqdar, if the rent of the lands be computed according to the rates payable by raiyats or cultivators for land of a similar quality and description, a deduction shall be allowed from the gross rent in the adjustment of the *jama* of such dependent taluq at the rate of 10 per cent., for the taluqdar's profit or income, over and above a reasonable allowance for charges of collection according to the extent of the taluq." This section was repealed by Act 10 of 1859, which, however, contains no rule as to the grounds or limits of enhancement of the rent of tenure-holders and under-tenure-holders. But under case-law the rent may be enhanced up to the limit of the prevailing rate payable by the holders of similar tenures in the neighbourhood, or where no such prevailing rate is easily ascertainable, up to such a limit as shall not exceed 10 per centum of the collections after deducting the expenses of collection (*vide* Field's "Digest"). This case-law has been embodied in the present Bill, but with wide variations. For instance "customary rate" has been substituted for "prevailing rate," though the former is less easily ascertainable than the latter. Under the case-law the margin left to the tenure-holder as profit was not to exceed 10 per cent. of the collections, but under the Bill it is to be not less than 10 per cent. of the balance which may remain after deducting, not from the collections, which I take to be actual collections, but from the gross rents, not only the expenses but also "risks of collection." I may observe, I am not aware of any revenue-law under which an allowance is made for "risks of collection." Even the zemindars are not allowed any percentage for sums irrecoverable from raiyats on account of the Public Works and Road Cesses, though the liability is not their own, and though they collect the money for Government without any remuneration. It will be thus seen in what advantageous position is the tenure-holder placed under the present Bill, compared with his position under the existing law. But this is not all. Under the existing law the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to be enhanced to any reasonable amount, but under the Bill the enhanced rent is not to be more than double the previous rent; under the existing law the enhanced rent is to be paid at once, but under the Bill the Court may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual and payable in five years; under the existing law there is no limit of period as to enhancement of rent, but under the Bill the period is limited to ten years. I allude to the last three provisions to show that while so little consideration has been shown to the zemindar, who is the proprietor of the land, and who is responsible for Government revenue under the stern sun-set law, so much tenderness has been shown to the tenure-holder who is generally looked upon as an idle factor. Surely this is not the way to discourage sub-letting.

RAIYATS AT FIXED RATES.

For the first time a legal presumption was introduced by Act 10 of 1859 to the effect that if the rent of a raiyat had not been changed for a period of twenty years before the commencement of a suit, it shall be presumed that the land has been held at that rent from the date of the Permanent Settlement. Whatever the necessity of such a provision at the time of passing Act 10 of 1859, that necessity, it cannot be denied, no longer exists. The raiyats have advanced in intelligence and independence, and the practice of granting printed rent-receipts has become common in many parts of the country. They do not, therefore, now stand in need of the same measure of protection against enhancement which was considered necessary in 1859. On the contrary, the effect of this provision has been disastrous to the zemindar. The Hon. Mr. Reynolds drew attention to this point in his memorandum on the Bill of the Rent Commission. He quoted several opinions showing that the law has thrown "an unfair burden of proof upon the zemindar," and that "it bears very hardly upon auction-purchasers who are often unable to get possession of the zemindari papers of their predecessor." This, Mr. Reynolds observes, is forcibly represented by the Collector of Purnia, who believes that "there is hardly an estate in the whole of Bengal in which the value of the proprietary right has not suffered from this presumption." Without entirely abolishing the presumption Mr. Reynolds recommended that its operation should be confined to cases in which uniform payment could be proved for twenty years before the period when the presumption was first introduced into the law. He proposed a further concession in favour of auction-purchasers by providing that the presumption shall not be pleaded against them. In making these recommendations Mr. Reynolds remarked, "In determining the principle upon which the Legislature should act it would seem that the main point to be considered is the practical effect of the presumption which was introduced into the Act of 1859." Has this presumption generally operated to defeat an unjust claim on the part of the landlord, or to maintain the tenant in a status to which he was not rightfully entitled? It is believed that to this question there can be only one answer. In the great majority of the cases in which the presumption has been successfully pleaded, it has had the effect of conferring upon tenants, whose holdings really originated subsequently to 1793, a privilege which was intended to be confined to those who had held from the date of the Permanent Settlement. If this is really the case, it does not seem inequitable that the rule should be modified in the manner which has now been suggested.

Mr. Reynolds, I am sorry to say, has since changed his opinion, but the validity and justice of his opinion remain all the same. Relying upon it, I moved the amendment of the law to the effect originally proposed by Mr. Reynolds, but neither my motion nor a very much modified proposal to allow the twenty years to count from before the date of the

passing of the present Bill was accepted by the majority of the Committee. The Bill thus describes the incidents of holding at fixed rates:—

Section 23.—A raiyat holding at a fixed rent or rate of rent—

(a) shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to the transfer of, and succession to, his holding as a tenure-holder, and
(b) shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

Coupling this provision with the twenty years' presumption referred to, I cannot resist the conviction that it will tempt raiyats, whether entitled to the presumption or not, to declare themselves to be raiyats at fixed rates, and thus defraud the zemindar of his just rights, who, if he be strong enough to assert them, must go through an expensive and harassing process of litigation to do so.

The intention of the Legislature in introducing this law of presumption was to protect raiyats holding from the date of the Permanent Settlement from arbitrary enhancement of rent by unscrupulous zemindars, but the continuance of this provision will, I fear, have the effect of converting by a side wind every occupancy raiyat into a *mukarrariddar* or permanent tenure-holder. The consequence of this provision to good and bad zemindars is also striking. Where a zemindar from a dislike of litigation, forbearance or sympathy, has not enhanced the rent of a raiyat for more than twenty years, the raiyat who has been careful enough to preserve his rent receipts, will easily prove his case, while a zemindar, who has shown no such consideration or leniency, who has not scrupled to trouble and harass the raiyat with periodic enhancement, will necessarily have a decided advantage. The result will be that the good zemindar will suffer and the bad zemindar will gain.

OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.

The occupancy raiyat of the modern time is notoriously a creature of Act 10 of 1859, but I do not wish to revive the controversy on the subject. The twelve years' rule has been in existence for more than a quarter of a century, and it cannot be far or just to disturb it now. The only fault found with the present law on the subject is that if a zemindar were so disposed he could defeat the growth of the occupancy right by shifting the raiyat from field to field. This practice, it is admitted, is not known in Bengal. But the Secretary of State, whilst strongly expressing himself in favour of the present twelve-years' rule of continuous possession, has recommended the following modification. He would provide that "every resident raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in the land which he occupies and pays rent for, and that a resident raiyat shall be one who, or whose ancestor, has occupied any land in the village or estate for twelve years." I do not at all subscribe to the equitableness of this provision. I do not think that it is fair or just that a squatter, because allowed to hold land in one part of an estate for twelve years, should, *ipso facto*, be entitled to hold land in all other parts of the estate as an occupancy or privileged raiyat. If in any part of the country the zemindar has sought to nullify the growth of occupancy right by shifting the raiyat from one plot of land to another, he has, it cannot be denied, acted within the law, and it would be as unreasonable to suppose that he has acted wrongly as to suppose that a tradesman is wrong in suing his debtor before the time, which would, under the law of limitation, bar his claim. As for preventing shifting, if it should be deemed absolutely necessary, I would have preferred to punish such an act by imposing a heavy penalty. But the Committee ruled, that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India having finally decided the question, they were not competent to re-open it, but I cannot help remarking that the Committee have gone further than the area covered by the Secretary of State's decision. The original Bill contained the following provisions regarding the acquisition of the status of a settled raiyat:—

Section 45.—Every person who, for a period of twelve years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held, as a raiyat land situate in any village or estate, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, and though the land so held by him at different times during that period may have been different, be deemed to become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

Again:

Section 47.—Every settled raiyat of a village or estate holding after the second day of March, 1883, as a raiyat any raiyat land comprised in that village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to acquire or have acquired in that land a right of occupancy under the law for the time being in force.

At the instance of the Bengal Government the Committee have greatly extended the theory of the settled raiyat and created a new legal presumption in his favour. Thus:

Section 25.—(1) Every settled raiyat of a village or estate shall have a right of occupancy in all land held by him as a raiyat in that village or estate;

(2) Every person who, being a settled raiyat of a village or estate, held land as a raiyat in that village or estate at any time between the second day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in that land under the law then in force.

Section 26.—(1) Every person who, for a period of twelve years, whether wholly or partly before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a raiyat land situate in any village or estate, whether under a lease or otherwise, shall be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village or estate.

(2) If, in any proceeding under this Act, it is proved or admitted that a person hold land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for twelve years held the land or some part of it as a raiyat.

(3) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held land continuously in a village or estate, notwithstanding that the particular land held by him has been different at different times.

(4) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held as a raiyat any land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir by him is.

(5) Land held by two or more co-sharers, as a raiyat holding shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been held as a raiyat by each such co-sharer.

(6) A person shall continue to be a settled raiyat of a village or estate as long as he holds any land as a raiyat in that village or estate and for one year thereafter.

(7) If a raiyat recovers possession of land under Section 96, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat, notwithstanding his having been out of possession for more than a year.

These provisions, I submit, are wholly outside the decision of the Secretary of State. That authority would in no case reduce the period of occupation from twelve years is provided in Section 25, Sub-section 2, nor did he recommend any legal presumption that every raiyat shall be considered a settled raiyat with right of occupancy, unless proved to the contrary. The Secretary of State, it would be observed, would recognise a "resident raiyat" as an occupancy raiyat, but the provisions quoted above do not recognise residence as a condition of accrual of occupancy-right. In the second place, the Secretary of State does not refer to possession by two or more co-sharers as a proof of occupancy-right derived by each such co-sharer. In the third place, he does not say that, even if a settled raiyat leaves his holding and pays no rent, he shall be considered a settled raiyat "for one year thereafter." On the contrary, he declares payment of rent as an inalienable condition of the right. And lastly, the Secretary of State nowhere says that if a raiyat once abandons a holding and afterwards recovers possession by payment of compensation, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat, notwithstanding his being out of possession for more than a year. All these proposals, I repeat, are outside the sanction of the Secretary of State and, as a matter of course, are so many encroachments upon the proprietary rights of the zemindars.

It is observable that while a person holding land as a raiyat shall not be prevented from acquiring an occupancy right in the land by reason that he is jointly interested in the land as proprietor or tenure-holder, and a person, though an ijarar or farmer, shall not lose his right of occupancy in any land which he may subsequently hold in farm, it is declared that if the landlord acquires an occupancy holding, the occupancy right shall cease to exist (Section 28). On what principle is this right denied to the landlord and conceded to the tenure holder, who may be a permanent holder, and to the farmer, is not clear to me. It does seem strange and incomprehensible that the zemindar alone shall not be allowed to enjoy the ordinary rights of a purchaser, simply because he happens to be a zemindar.

On this point I venture to draw attention to the following remarks of Mr. H. L. Dampier, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, deservedly regarded as a high fiscal authority in Bengal. He says: "It will be open to the whole world, with one exception only, to acquire by purchase or otherwise and to continue to hold certain rights described occupancy rights in a given piece of land. Such rights may be acquired and held by distant non-agricultural capitalists; by the zemindars of estates adjoining that within which the land lies; by the zemindars, resident or absentee, of the estate itself, if the land is included in a tenure; by any non-resident holders of tenures, whether in the estate itself or in any other estate; by the very holders of tenures above the lowest under tenure which includes the land. The one person who is debarred from holding this right, even if he acquires it by purchase from the person in whom it last vested, is 'the landlord,' that is, by the definition the 'person or number of persons immediately under whom a tenant holds'; or, according to the proposal made by the Lieutenant Governor towards the end of paragraph 14, the 'proprietor or permanent tenure holder immediately under whom the raiyat holds.'" The justice of these remarks is so evident that I need say nothing by way of comment.

TRANSFER OF OCCUPANCY HOLDING AND PRE-EMPTION.

The question of transferability of the occupancy holding has been discussed threadbare. I will not therefore repeat the arguments against it, which are already so well known. Suffice it to say that the measure will be equally injurious both to the zemindars and the raiyats; the former will have a valuable right unjustly taken away from them and be exposed to the intrusion of hostile persons into their estates, and the latter, under their peculiar circumstances, will, at no distant time, be reduced to the status of day-labourers by being sold out of their holdings, on which they depend for their subsistence. Neither under the Permanent Settlement Regulations nor under Act 10 of 1859 is an occupancy holding transferable. When the question of the transferability of the occupancy holding was first proposed by the Government of Bengal, the Government of India expressed its disapproval of it. The British Indian Association was invited to express its opinion on the subject, and it agreed to the legalisation of the sale of the occupancy holding in satisfaction of degree for rent, and suggested that, where a zemindar might adopt this remedy, an occupancy holding once so sold should be declared to have become a transferable tenure. The Lieutenant Governor of the day practically adopted the suggestion. In a letter to the Government of India, dated Feb. 2, 1878, Mr. Secretary Reynolds wrote:—

"The Lieutenant Governor has with some reluctance withdrawn the proposal that the occupancy right shall be generally transferable by private sale or other agreement. The weight of opinion is in favour of this proposal, as will be seen by a reference to the letter of the Board of Revenue, and His Honour is satisfied that such transfers would not have the bad effect which has been sometimes apprehended, and that they would not tend to transfer the land to classes whose ownership it might not be thought desirable to encourage. He believes that such a right of transfer would be much to the benefit of landholder and raiyat. It appears, however, that the landlord class are strongly opposed to the concession of any general right of transfer, and the Governor General in Council has expressed serious doubts as to the expediency of including such a provision in the Bill. The Bill, therefore, only proposes to re-

cognise sales of occupancy tenures at the request of the landlord in execution of decrees of Court, and to this the Lieutenant Governor believes that no objection will be made."

The Bengal Government has since changed its opinion on the subject, and the concession made by the zemindars in 1878 necessarily goes for nothing. In the present Bill the transferability of the occupancy holding is made general and absolute, subject to a rule of pre-emption. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent greedy land-jobbers or speculators from trafficking in land at the expense of the zemindars. As to right of pre-emption accorded to the zemindar, it will, I am afraid, prove in practice more a shadow than a substance. In the first place, the zemindar will have to pay a consideration for land of which he is the proprietor, and which was never before transferable under the law. He will then have to run a competition with other bidders for the purchase of the land, and, if he cannot come to an agreement with the raiyat about the price, he must go through the expensive process of a reference to the Court for arbitrement, and must be prepared to pay the price adjudged by the Court. If the raiyats of a zemindar in any considerable number become recusant and threaten him with the sale of their holdings, it will be difficult for him to keep out hostile people from the holdings unless he has a long purse to buy them up. Practically, therefore, this recognition of the transferability of the occupancy holding may be worked by evil-disposed raiyats to the utter ruin of the zemindar. It is noteworthy that while the zemindar will have to go through the expensive process of obtaining the Court's decision as to price, the raiyat shall not be bound by that decision, for Section 32, Sub-section 4, says that when the zemindar tenders a price to the raiyat, "the raiyat shall either abstain from selling the land or sell it to the landlord at that price." So the landlord will be entirely at the mercy of the raiyat.

Shadowy as the right of pre-emption will practically be, the amended Bill contrives to keep out of the purview of this provision all substantial raiyats, for under it the rule of pre-emption will not apply to tenure holders, and all occupancy raiyats who may sub-let more than half their holdings, or who may keep holdings of more than hundred bighas in size part of which is sub-let, are, *ipso facto*, converted into tenure holders.

ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.

I have already alluded to the question of the enhancement of the rent of tenure holders, who are placed at a considerable advantage to the detriment of the zemindar, a position which they had never before enjoyed under the Permanent Settlement Regulation or under Act 10 of 1859. With regard to the enhancement of the rent of occupancy raiyats I wish to point out that at present the enhancement law has come to a dead-lock, and that one of the chief objects of fresh legislation is admitted to be to afford relief to the zemindars in this matter; but I am of opinion that the alterations made by the committee will tend more to maintain the *status quo* than to secure justice to the landlord. In the first place under the existing law there is a perfect freedom of contract between the landlord and the tenant regarding enhancement of rent outside the Court, but under the Bill this freedom is entirely taken away, and it is provided that where the arrangement may be voluntary, the enhancement shall not exceed more than four annas in the rupee, that is to say, not more than two annas for a term of at least seven years, and if more than two annas, but not more than four annas in the rupee, for a term of at least fifteen years. Thus a serious disability is imposed upon the landlord in fixing rent outside the Court. When enhancement of rent is sought by suit, the grounds on which the enhancement may be applied for are thus set forth:—

(a) That the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by occupancy raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity.

(b) That there has been a rise in the average prices of staple food crops in the locality or at the usual markets.

(c) That the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

(d) That the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

I am not prepared to say that the revised grounds will materially help the solution of the problem of enhancement. The first ground, "prevailing rate" is not made clear, and the same doubts and uncertainties that now hang round it remain unremoved. An attempt was made to explain it, but it was opposed by the Bengal Government. The second ground, will, I am afraid, prove fictitious, for knowing as the Committee do, how unreliable are the price-lists prepared by Government officers, they cannot deny that it will be difficult to obtain reliable data for striking average prices, particularly, "in the locality or at the usual markets"—who is to fix the usual markets? The third ground will be made practically inoperative by the conditions which follow. As for the fourth ground, even if it be fairly worked, its application will be exceptional.

The rules providing for enhancement inquiries by the Revenue officer will practically leave the whole matter to the discretion of the Revenue officer. For instance, in ascertaining the prevailing rate, the Revenue officer is directed to make a local inquiry, but he is not told on what principle he is to find the prevailing rate, and the result will be diversity of practice under divers officers. In working out enhancement on the ground of rise in prices it is provided that:—

(a) The Court shall have regard to the lists of prices periodically published under the authority of the Local Government, and shall compare the average prices during the quinquennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit with the average price during such other quinquennial period as it may appear equitable and practicable to take for comparison.

(b) The Court shall not enhance the rent so that the enhanced rent exceeds the previous rent by more than four annas in the rupee.

(c) Subject as aforesaid, and subject also to Section 48, the enhanced rent shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the average

prices during the last quinquennial period bear to the average prices during the previous quinquennial period taken for purposes of comparison.

In carrying out the above provisions much will depend upon the price lists, and, as I have already stated, those that are published in the *Calcutta Gazette* by Government are wholly unreliable. They are collected by the police, who cannot be expected to be over scrupulous. They are not tested by any responsible agency, not to say that the wholesale and retail prices being generally mixed up, no fair average can be based upon them. Unless special care be taken to prepare the lists—and this remark applies to future lists—they cannot and ought not to be accepted by courts of justice as good and valid evidence. The question still recurs—how will the lists of past prices be prepared?

It will be observed that the value of all crops must be reduced to the price of paddy in Bengal, and that of Indian corn, barley, and wheat in Behar. The specification of the staple food crops is left to the discretion of the Local Government, which may from time to time vary them. No allowance is made for valuable crops, such as tobacco, sugarcane, mulberry, potato, jute, &c. This rule is evidently founded on the principle of the Tithes Commutation Act of the United Kingdom. There is, however, I venture to submit, no fair analogy between tithes in England and rents in Bengal; for the former represented a fixed share or a tenth part of the crop, while the latter, though originally based on a share of the produce, have now greatly receded from the whole standard. An English tithe is not susceptible of enhancement, whereas the Bengal money-rent is legally declared to be liable to enhancement. The question, therefore, arises whether the principle, which is held equitable in the commutation of tithes, would be fair and equitable in the enhancement of a money rent. As far as I can judge, the difficulties in carrying out the principle will by no means be less than what they are under the existing law. As for enhancement on the ground of landlord's improvement, it is so much handicapped by restrictive conditions, that it will, I fear, prove an economic anomaly. After enumerating the circumstances which the Court should take into consideration in ordering enhancement on this ground, Section 46 says that the Court shall consider the ability of the land to bear a higher rent. With such an uncertainty hanging over him, will any proprietor with two grains of common sense to rub against one another undertake any improvement? If he cannot be sure of any return for his money, naturally, he won't lay out money. There are two other points connected with this subject. It was settled in previous correspondence between the Government of Bengal and the British Indian Association that enhancement of rent in any case should not be more than double the present rent, and that every enhancement of rent shall have a currency of ten years. These rules were embodied in the original draft Bill, but, at the instance of the present Bengal Government, both the rules have been altered. It is now declared that, when enhancement is sought on the ground of prevailing rate, the rent shall not exceed the previous rent by more than eight annas in the rupee or 50 per cent., and that, when it is sought on the ground of rise in prices, the enhanced rent shall not exceed the previous rent by more than four annas in the rupee, or 25 per cent., and that every enhancement shall have a currency of fifteen years. It would be thus seen that there is no finality in the decision of Government, and that the more is conceded by the zemindars the more is demanded from them.

It is observable that where the enhancement is sought on the ground the present rent being below the "prevailing rate," common sense suggests that the rent should be raised to the limit of the "prevailing rate"—it is not clear why a maximum limit of 50 per cent. should be fixed in such a case. Again, where the enhancement is sought on the ground of rise in prices, and the increase is to be given according to the rule of proportion, it is not equitable that there should be again a maximum limit of 25 per cent.

COMMUTATION OF PRODUCE RENTS INTO MONEY PAYMENTS.

This part of the Bill affects Behar more than Bengal, and, as my honourable colleague, His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga, will doubtless comment upon it, I need not say much upon it. I may, however, observe that the principle upon which the commutation is directed to be made, namely (a) the average money rent payable by occupancy raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and (b) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years, will tend to lower the present rents. I should add that when the Bill was introduced, a distinct assurance was given that the present rents will not be lowered.

NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.

Both under the Permanent Settlement Regulations and Act 10 of 1859, it was left entirely to the discretion of the landlord to deal with the non-occupancy raiyat, who is none other than the tenant-at-will. But the relations between the landlord and non-occupancy raiyat are materially altered by this Bill. Nothing will prevent the non-occupancy raiyat from acquiring the occupancy right, and, as already observed, he will get the benefit of the legal presumption of a settled raiyat, if he can manage to scatter a few seeds once upon a plot of ground; then, when he will be first let in he will be liable to pay such rent as may be agreed on between himself and his landlord, but no enhancement will be allowed except by registered agreement, and even when an agreement may be tendered by the landlord to the raiyat, the latter may refuse it, and the former will then be driven to the necessity of instituting a suit to eject him. The Court shall then determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding, and if the raiyat agrees to pay the rent so determined, the landlord under order of Court, shall be bound to give him a lease for five years, and if before the termination of the lease the raiyat shall have acquired a right of occupancy, he will be entitled to all the rights and privileges of an occupancy raiyat. The non-occupancy raiyat will thus be one in name; the landlord's present right to deal with him at his discretion is entirely taken away, while

the freedom of contract is disallowed and the landlord is compelled to give a judicial lease for five years. I should observe that in consequence of the introduction of the judicial lease, the original provisions regarding compensation for disturbance have been omitted. These provisions embodied a new-fangled idea, not known in this country, and would, if retained, have proved a new apple of discord. But the substitution of the judicial lease for five years involves a great injustice to the landlord, who is tied hand and foot by the Court in a matter in which he has always enjoyed perfect independence of action. The raiyat, in whose favour the judicial lease is ordered, may be most obstreperous and turbulent, may by his bad advice be tainting the whole flock around him, and may thus prove most mischievous; not to say that the landlord, if he settles the land with another raiyat, may get better rent, and perhaps better security for payment of rent. But the judicial lease will give him no such option or advantage. I cannot help thinking that the provisions relating to non-occupancy raiyats involved a further invasion of the proprietary rights of the landlord, and that in favour of a class of tenants who are not attached to the soil, and have, therefore, no manner of moral claim upon the consideration of the landlord.

SUB-LETTING AND SUB-RAIYATS.

One principal defect of the Bill, as introduced, was that, while it seriously curtailed the rights and privileges of the zemindar, it did practically little for the good of the *bona fide* cultivator, whose labour constituted the wealth of the country, and fed a whole host of proprietors and sub-proprietors, including the Government, as the representative of the public. The position of the middleman had been greatly strengthened, while the sub-raiyats, usually the actual cultivators of the soil, were left to the tender mercies of the middlemen. The invidiousness of this condition was fully realised by the committee, and they proposed various devices for bettering the position of the sub-raiyats. Accordingly, restrictions have been proposed in the Bill on sub-letting, but I doubt whether these provisions will work. In the first place, if an occupancy ryot sublets more than half his holding, he shall on registration of the same be converted into a tenure holder. Considering the decidedly advantageous position of the tenure holder, this will operate as a premium on sub-letting instead of as a repressive measure. In the second place, if an occupancy raiyat sublets, his sub-lease shall not be valid for a term exceeding seven years, and this provision will have a retrospective effect. Surely this will be no loss to the sub-lessor, for the shorter the lease, the greater his gain. In the third place, the landlord of a sub-raiyat shall not, in the case of a registered lease, be entitled to recover rent more than 50 per cent. of what he himself pays, and in any other case not more than 25 per cent. I do not understand how this rule will work, where there is a long chain of middlemen, for instance in Backergunge, where there are thirteen grades of middlemen. Will each middleman have the right to claim from its sub-raiyat 50 per cent. in excess of what he pays to his own landlord? What would then be the position of the last link in the chain—of the man who immediately cultivates? And in the fourth place, a sub-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by the landlord except at the end of an agricultural year and after a written notice to quit, to be served not less than six months before the expiration of that year. My own impression is that there will be frequent disputes between the superior raiyat and the sub-raiyat as to whether the former has sub-let more than half his holding, and the result will be either silent suffering on the part of the sub-raiyat or frequent litigation. Then, as far as I can judge, the limitation of rent under Section 62 will apply only in such cases in which a superior raiyat may sub-let more than half his holding; he will, therefore, studiously keep himself under this limit and thus avoid the clutches of the law. Furthermore, it will be nobody's interest to bring to Court the superior raiyat contravening the law, for no penalty attaches to breach of law. The superior raiyat will make it a point not to let his land to any raiyat who will not accept his own terms, and when a sub-raiyat accepts those terms, he will not seek the benefit of the law; another raiyat, a third party, may wish to get the land on the terms prescribed by law, but he will have no *locus standi*, if he be not admitted by the superior raiyat. So that the new provisions restricting sub-letting will either prove a dead letter or give rise to endless litigation.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The chapter on improvements introduces an alteration in the relations between the landlord and tenant consistent with neither the existing law nor custom. At present improvements are generally made by the landlords, and where they are made by tenants, they are effected with the consent and sanction of the landlord, but this chapter declares that (1) where a raiyat holds at a fixed rent, his landlord shall not be entitled to prevent him from making any improvement in respect of his holding, (2) where a raiyat has an occupancy right he shall have the prior right to make the improvement unless it affects another holding or other holdings under the same landlord, and (3) where a non-occupancy raiyat desires that a certain improvement should be made in his holding, he shall serve a notice on the landlord calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time, and if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with his request, he may make the improvement himself. The whole theory of these provisions ignores the proprietary right of the landlord, and assigns to the collector the task of deciding as to who has the right to make improvements. If public policy requires that the raiyat should be encouraged to make improvements, surely the first option ought to be given to the landlord to effect them. From an economic point of view, the landlord, having larger capital, is in a better position to carry out improvements, but no facilities are offered to him for this purpose. Even a return in the shape of increased rent is not assured to him for his outlay of capital on improvements, for it will be in the discretion of the Court not to allow an enhancement, if the Court thinks that the land cannot bear enhanced rent. The inevitable result of these rules, I am afraid, will be to throw back all improvements. The soundness of the policy, which expects improvements from those who have not the means to make them, and to deter those who can, is

unintelligible to me. I suggested that facilities should be given to the landlord to acquire land for purposes of agricultural experiments, model farms, &c., but my proposals were not accepted. I was referred to an amendment of the Land Acquisition Act.

MANAGEMENT OF JOINT ESTATES.

The Bill gives power to the district judge, on the application of the collector or of any person interested, even a squatter, to deprive co-owners of an estate or tenancy of the right of management thereof, if it appears to him that there has ensued or is likely to ensue (a) inconvenience to the public, or (b) injury to private rights. I shall take the last point first. I at once admit that hardships and harassment may be caused to raiyats in consequence of disputes among co-owners and the absence of a common manager, but this point has been met by the Committee in the provisions made for deposit of rent. Section 73, Clause c, says that a tenant may deposit rent when the rent is payable to sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of these co-sharers for the money, when no person has been empowered to receive rent in their behalf. Besides the co-sharers cannot apply for distraint or sue for enhanced rent unless they make the application or institute the suit jointly or through a common manager. It will be thus seen that the Bill effectually removes all reasonable complainants of raiyats who are tenants of joint estates. As for inconvenience to the public from the joint management of estates, I confess, I do not clearly understand it. If, for instance, the co-parceners default in the payment of revenue, their estates are liable to sale; if they transgress law or fail to comply with public requisitions, their responsibility is easily traceable under the operation of the Bengal Registration Act, and they are liable to punishment. It is not therefore clear why they should be deprived of the management of their own property because the collector or judge thinks that it causes "inconvenience to the public." I submit it would be contrary to sound public policy to remove all incentives to exertion and improvement from landed proprietors and capitalists by delegating the management of their property to others on pleas which have no existence in fact.

RECORD OF RIGHTS, SETTLEMENT OF RENTS, TABLES OF RATES AND RECORD OF PROPRIETORS' PRIVATE LANDS.

The chapters relating to these subjects are doubtless in accordance with the modern ideas of land administration in periodically settled India, but as far as Bengal is concerned, the rights and interest of different parties are generally well defined, and where there might be disputes between landlords and tenants in matters dealt with in these chapters, common sense would suggest that the application of the law should be left to the self-interest of the parties concerned. But the essence of these chapters is that while liberty is accorded to both landlord and tenant to move the machinery provided in them, the Local Government is empowered to bring of its own motion the machinery into action. The application of the provisions contained in these chapters will, I fear, plunge the country into a flood of litigation, stir up the worst passions of both the landlord and the tenant, open a wide door to perjury and forgery, give rise to endless corruption among the subordinate amlah, and throw the agricultural population into a sea of trouble, expense, and loss. This was the lesson taught by the Revenue Survey. Of course, when the parties will themselves apply for the enforcement of the provisions under notice, it will be their own look out; but I do not see any good or valid reason why the Government should, without any application from the parties, step in and inflict upon the country the evils pointed out above. The work contemplated cannot, I fear, be accomplished in two or three generations to come, and for all this time will run the festering sore indicated above. If the record of rights were confined to those cases in which auction purchasers at revenue or summary sales may not receive jamabandi papers for their guidance, if the settlement of rents were made applicable to those cases in which the raiyats might combine and withhold payment of rent, and agrarian outrages might take place, and if the record of proprietor's private lands were limited to those cases in which the proprietor himself made the application, in all these cases, on the application of parties, it would be reasonable and fair; but to give the wide scope which has been given in these chapters by vesting the Government with unlimited discretion is not only warranted by the necessities of the case, but will be followed by evils which will be highly detrimental to the best interests, peace, and happiness of the agricultural population. As regards tables of rates, the inquiries which have been made on the subject have made it clear that in most parts of the country they are not practicable, that there are so many variations in rates of rent, sometimes one hundred and odd in a village, owing to various causes, historical, personal, economical, and social, that it is hopeless to discover any typical or uniform rate, or what was formerly called Pargana rate in any given area. And yet power is taken by the Local Government to order preparation of tables of rates for special areas and to charge landlords and tenants with the cost of this work, though they may not in the least benefit by it. In the same way the expenses which may be incurred by enforcing the provisions relating to record-of-rights and settlement of rents, will be cast upon the landlords and tenants, though no application had been made by them. Thus a new cess will be imposed upon the land for purposes of proceedings which may do more harm than good to the landed classes.

As regards the record of proprietors' private lands which go by the name of khamar, the definition given is wholly opposed to what is contained in the Permanent Settlement Regulations and excludes all waste lands. Section 138 declares:—

Section 138.—(1) The Revenue Officer shall record as a proprietor's private land—

- (a) land which is proved to have been cultivated as khamar, zeraat, sir, nij, nij-jot, or kamut by the proprietor himself with his own stock, or by his own servants, or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

- (b) cultivated land which is recognised by village custom as proprietor's khamar, zeraat, sir, nij, nij-jot, or kamut.

(2) In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land the officer shall have regard to local custom and to the question whether the land was before the second day of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land, but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(3) If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

Section 37 of Regulation VIII of 1793 thus describes khamar lands:—

Section 37, Regulation 8 of 1793.—The above exception (exclusion of lakhiraj lands from the general assessment), however, is not meant to include the Malikanah lands in Behar, or the nankar, khamar, nij-jot, and other private lands of the zemindars and independent talukdars, or other actual proprietors of land in Bengal and Medinipur, &c.

It will be seen by comparing the language of the Regulation with that of the Bill that no such condition as cultivation for twelve continuous years was attached to the zemindar's khamar lands under the old law. As for waste lands, it is notorious that they were given to the zemindar to enable him to recoup the loss which inevitably fell upon him under the crushing assessment of the Permanent Settlement.

DISTRAINT.

The law of distraint is generally regarded as an important and potential auxiliary in realising rent. In Behar, I understand, it is largely resorted to. The essence of the present law of distraint is, that the process is a sharp and quick remedy, and that the whole responsibility rests upon the landlord who is liable to heavy penalties in case of abuse of power. Under the Bill distraint is made a process of Court; it is clogged with various restrictions, and by the time the order may be executed the crops may be off the field. The procedure is so much elaborated that it will no longer prove the prompt remedy, which the distraint law ought to be, while the expense and harassment will be such as to compel the landlord to forego it altogether. I am inclined to think that the law of distraint, as provided in the Bill, will remain a dead-letter, and thus the only facility which the landlord possesses at present for realising his rent quickly, will be taken away from him.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

I need not repeat that the Government has over and over promised to simplify the procedure for recovery of rent. It has recognised its obligation in this respect from the time of the Permanent Settlement to this day. One of the primary objects of the present Bill from its first inception has avowedly been the simplification of the procedure for the realisation of rent, and the committee in deliberating upon the subject fully admitted it, but the practical result of their deliberations, I am constrained to say, is disappointing. I submitted three schemes on the subject: (1) The Patni Procedure. (2) The Certificate Procedure now applicable to Government and Waris Estates, and (3) a modification of the present procedure. I set out below the details of the third scheme.

The zemindar or rent receiver in instituting a suit for arrear of rent should make out a *prima facie* case by filing necessary papers, such as *jama-wasil-baki* papers and counterfoils of receipts and giving necessary evidence.

The Court should then issue summons. In order to obviate the usual complaint of non-service of summons, I would suggest a provision to the following effect:—

"The summons shall be ordinarily served personally or by a registered postal cover. If for any reason the summons cannot be served personally on the defendant, it shall be affixed at his usual place of residence in the village in which the land is situate, or within five miles thereof. The notice may be served by affixing it at the mal kachari of such land or on the land for which the arrear is due or other conspicuous place thereon, or at the village chauki or chowpal, or at some other conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate. An attestation of some two respectable residents of the village, or rural sub registrar, as of service should be taken from the village chaukidar village mandal, or the case may be."

In order to prevent abuse, at least two of the above mentioned processes should be observed in every case; and with this safeguard the plea of nonservice of summons should not be accepted by the Court as a good ground for reopening or retrying a case which has been decided *ex parte*.

The summons should contain a notice that unless the defendant appears within one week from date of service, the Court shall pass a decree for the amount claimed and order immediate execution. The Court should be required to examine the defendant within eight days from the date he enters appearance, and give notice of the day appointed to the plaintiff. The defendant should be required to file all documentary proofs and bring his witnesses in support of his pleas on the day of his examination. If the nature of the case admits of the immediate disposal of the suit, the Court should do so; or if the case be contested, it should on that day settle the issues in the presence of both parties, and fix another day for hearing and final determination of the suit, not exceeding a fortnight from the date of examination of the defendant.

As regards execution, if the defaulter be a tenure holder or occupancy raiyat, his tenure or holding should be sold in execution. If he be a non-occupancy ryot, he should be evicted.

No appeal should be admitted unless the amount decreed was deposited. The rent receiver should be allowed to take out the deposit on giving proper security.

This scheme seemed to enlist the sympathy of many of my honourable colleagues in the committee, but, to my misfortune, the majority have not been able to accept it. They say—

For ourselves we must confess that after the most anxious considera-

tion of the various schemes which have been propounded for shortening and simplifying the procedure in rent suits, we are unable to suggest anything of importance in this direction which would not involve a serious risk of failure of justice. In particular, while we are anxious to facilitate the service of summonses and the proof of such service, we are unwilling to give any presumption of law against an absent defendant except on adequate proof of such service.

The Committee have, however, introduced the following new provisions:—

• We have, however, with a view to avoiding, as far as possible, the complication and delay which arise from questions as to the landlord's title being raised in rent suits, made an important amendment in the Section (164) which requires a tenant admitting that rent is due from him, but pleading that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, to pay the amount into Court. Our object is to force the issue of disputed title to be raised separately and independently of the rent suit, and we have therefore provided that the Court shall, on the money being paid in, cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person; and unless he, within three months, institutes a separate suit against the plaintiff and obtains an order restraining the payment of the money, it will be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

A much more efficacious remedy, in my humble opinion, would have been, as I pointed out in Committee, to declare forfeiture of right of the raiyat in case his disclaimer of the title of his landlord was disproved in Court. The modifications proposed by the Committee would only multiply wheel within wheel, a title suit in an arrear suit, and thus vastly delay the realisation of rent instead of facilitating it.

The Committee propose to give power to the High Court to make modifications in the ordinary procedure, if necessary, in applying it to the trial of rent suits. This, to my mind, is tantamount to shirking the question. Surely the Legislature, which has enacted the code of procedure, is competent to modify it for the purpose of expediting the trial of rent suits.

I do hope that when the Committee meet in November next, they will be able to see their way to an efficacious simplification of the present procedure for the realisation of rent, which is a crying grievance with the landlords, and in consequence of which they are not unfrequently heavy losers in meeting the Government demand of the revenue and the cesses. If there is a consensus of opinion on any one point connected with the rent law, it is on this, and it would be a scandal if, while the whole law is being overhauled, no substantial aid be given to the landlords to realise their just dues.

FREEDOM OF CONTRACT.

Under this Bill, freedom of contract between the landlord and the tenant is practically abolished. The matters which are placed beyond the reach of contract are thus specified by the Committee:—

- (a) The acquisition of the status of settled raiyat and of the occupancy right (Sections 24, 25 and 26).
- (b) The incidents of the occupancy-right specified in Section 31.
- (c) The occupancy raiyat's right to demand a reduction of rent under Section 51.
- (d) The right of either landlord or tenant to demand a commutation of a produce rent under Section 53.
- (e) The protection afforded by the Bill to a non-occupancy raiyat or an under raiyat from ejectment except on specified grounds (Sections 58, 59, 60 and 63).
- (f) The right of a tenant to a reduction of rent on account of a diminution of the area of his holding (Section 66).
- (g) The right of a raiyat to make improvements and claim compensation for them (Sections 88, 89, 90 and 93).
- (h) The protection afforded to all tenants against ejectment except in execution of a decree (Section 95).

I have, in my remarks on the introduction of the Bill, strongly protested against this retrograde move. The Permanent Settlement Regulations not only recognised but openly encouraged freedom of contract, and Act 10 of 1859 did the same. I cannot conceive that if the raiyat can be fairly considered a free agent in mortgaging or selling his hearth and home or his agricultural land, in disposing of the produce of his field, or engaging his labour and fulfilling a thousand other obligations of every-day life, why he should be considered incompetent to enter into contract with his landlord. I would strongly urge the re-consideration of this question.

CIVIL COURTS AND REVENUE OFFICERS.

The jurisdiction under the Bill is divided between the Civil Court and the Revenue officer. The large powers which have been conferred upon the Revenue officer at the instance of the Bengal Government are, I hope I am mistaken, evidently intended to reduce the land administration of Bengal to the same dead-level system which prevails in Northern India, and which has so notoriously hampered the action of capital and clogged the springs of industry in that part of the country. Whether I refer to the provisions for the commutation of produce rents into money payment, to record of rights and settlement of rents, to preparation of tables of rates, to superintendence of contracts between the landlord and the tenant, the fixing of standard poles for measurement, the preparation of price lists, or the like, the Revenue officer has been made the fulcrum on which no small portion of the structure of the Bill rests. I would not object if the Revenue officer were made only an executive or administrative officer, but as he has been vested with judicial functions, the objection becomes serious. Nothing, I conceive, can be more injurious to the interests of justice than a system which will place a judicial officer at the beck and nod of the Executive Government. On this point, I would reproduce the enlightened and wise remarks of Lord Cornwallis contained in the preamble to Regulation 2 of 1793:—

"All questions between the Government and the landholders respecting the assessment and collection of the public revenue, and disputed claims between the latter and their raiyats (tenants) have hitherto been cognisable in the Courts of Maal Adawlat, or Revenue Courts. The

collectors of revenue preside in these Courts as judges, and an appeal lies from their decision to the Board of Revenue, and from the decrees of that Board to the Governor General in Council in the Department of Revenue. The proprietors can never consider the privileges which have been conferred upon them as secure, whilst the Revenue officers are vested with these judicial powers. Exclusive of the objections arising to these Courts from their irregular, summary, and often *ex-parte* proceedings, and from the collectors being obliged to suspend the exercise of their judicial functions whenever they interfere with their financial duties, it is obvious that, if the regulations for assessing and collecting the public revenue are infringed, the revenue officers themselves must be the aggressors, and that individuals who have been wronged by them in one capacity can never hope to obtain redress from them in another. Their financial occupations equally disqualify them for administering the laws between the proprietors of land and their tenants. Other security must be given to landed property and to the rights attached to it, before the desired improvements in agriculture can be expected to be effected. Government must divest itself of the power of infringing, in its executive capacity, the rights and privileges which, as exercising the legislative authority, it has conferred on the landholders. The revenue officers must be deprived of their judicial powers. All financial claims of the public, when disputed under the Regulations must be subjected to the cognisance of Courts of Judicature, superintended by judges who, from their official situations and the nature of their trusts, shall not only be wholly uninterested in the result of their decisions, but bound to decide impartially between the public and the proprietors of land, and also between the latter and their tenants. The collectors of the revenue must not only be divested of the powers deciding upon their own acts, but rendered amenable for them to the Courts of Judicature, and collect the public dues, subject to a personal prosecution for every exaction exceeding the amount which they are authorised to demand on behalf of the public, and for every deviation from the regulations prescribed for the collection of it. No power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landlords by the Regulations can be infringed, or the value of landed property affected. Land must, in consequence, become the most desirable of all property, and the industry of the people will be directed to those improvements in agriculture, which are as essential to their own welfare as to the prosperity of the State."

The broad views, which were expressed by the Government in 1798 apply with a ten-fold force in 1884.

PATNI TENURES.

The zemindar, not without reason, objects to the incorporation of the Patni law in this Bill. They hold that every word of that law has during the last sixty-five years received an accepted and authoritative meaning; that it is well understood by the zemindars, the patnidars, the Court and the amil; that to modernise the language will be to disturb the recollections and traditions of more than three scores of years, and that it is therefore highly desirable to leave the Patni law as it is, text and construction, on the principle of letting well alone. I concur in this opinion and would leave out the Patni chapter from this Bill.

I have hastily drawn up my principal objections to the leading principles of the Bill. I have not had time to comment on details. I propose to bring them forward when the committee meet in November next.

March 14, 1884.

KRISTODAS PAL.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In publishing to-day Mr. Dacosta's vigorous appeal for a close Parliamentary inquiry into the Bengal Tenancy Bill, you have made audible to the people of England the bitter cry of the people of India at the present moment. Mr. Dacosta properly lays stress on the fact that this revolutionary proposal of Lord Ripon's has been strongly condemned by the majority of the highly-placed and experienced English officials of Bengal, who are the natural defenders and champions of the poorest classes of natives, mainly on the ground that it will subject the cultivators of the soil to the grinding tyranny of rack-renting middlemen, while it deprives them of the protection they now receive from the law. Will you permit me to confirm this striking official testimony by a very brief reference to the recorded opinions of every competent native authority in Bengal?

The Calcutta telegram in the *Times* of yesterday summarised the remarkable minute on this subject by the Maharajah of Durbungah, published last Saturday. As your correspondent points out, the Maharajah's opinion is backed by the unanimous support of all the propertied classes in Bengal. Not the landholders alone, but all those who have anything to lose in the general scramble which Lord Ripon seems to desire are simply panic-stricken at the appalling prospect of social disruption with which the most peaceful province of India is threatened. The Hon. Kristodas Pal, the well-known editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, who has represented his countrymen successively in the Bengal Council and the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, some weeks ago recorded his "dissent," which was summarised by your correspondent, and which condemned the Bill in terms quite as strong as those now used by the Maharajah. Both these native members of Council declare that the measure will reduce the cultivators of the soil of Bengal to a condition no better than that of serfdom; that it must inevitably produce universal litigation and dissension, if not graver disturbance of the peace; and that it will impoverish the landholders of Bengal, the most loyal and public-spirited class in India, to bene-

fit no living soul, save only the lawyers and the money-lenders, and possibly the tax-gatherers.

And, be it remembered, lest the people and Parliament of England should run away with the notion that these landholders are wealthy folks who can well afford to be plundered by Government, that the official returns show that, out of a total number of 205,000 landholders in Bengal, no less than 197,000 enjoy a rent-roll of less than £8 per annum. It is a striking fact that there are only forty-three persons in all Bengal (including Rajahs and Maharajahs) who possess an income of £6,000 a year and upward from land. It will thus be seen that it is in reality a thrifty and hitherto prosperous peasant-proprietary that Lord Ripon is handing over to the tender mercies of lawyers and usurers, and levelling down to the condition of Irish cottiers or Egyptian fellahs. "Our very means of living are at stake" writes the veteran representative of the people of Bengal, until lately in the Viceregal Council, the Hon. Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I.

One more fact for English readers. When the Bill was first introduced into Lord Ripon's Council, every native member of the Council vehemently condemned it. Their speeches have been published, and can be obtained for 3d. at Messrs. W. H. Allen's, or Messrs. P. S. King's. A native supporter of the Bill has since been introduced into the Viceregal Council by Lord Ripon. How? Mr. Ameer Ali, a Calcutta barrister, wrote a signed article last summer in one of the London monthly magazines in defence of the Viceregal measure. At the next vacancy in the Council Mr. Ameer Ali became the Hon. Ameer Ali, Member of Council.

When the highest judicial authority in India, the Chief Justice of Bengal, publicly writes, "I view with horror and dismay the revolutionary provisions of the present Bill," surely there is at least a *prima facie* case for Parliamentary inquiry. Mr. Slagg proposes that a Grand Committee of the House of Commons should take over the supreme control of Indian affairs. Might it not be well if, as a commencement, honourable gentlemen who sit on Mr. Slagg's side of the House would show some little interest in a measure which—in the language of the leading native paper of India—"threatens to create an agrarian revolution?" Several questions on the subject have been asked from the Opposition benches with no more satisfactory result than as if the questions had been about Egypt or General Gordon. Will not Mr. Slagg himself try to get us some light by moving for a Royal Commission or a Select Committee?—Yours obediently,

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

10, Clanricarde-gardens, W., April 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I see by letter in the *Times* of this morning from Mr. Roper Lethbridge, who was formerly an official in the Educational Department in Bengal, that some misleading information is said to have been published in official returns regarding landowners in that province.

I presume that the information on which the statements in the third paragraph of this letter are based, refers to certain landholders drawing rent directly from cultivators of the soil; of these there are probably but few in Bengal, while poverty-stricken Orissa only is cultivated for the most part by peasants paying rent direct to the landholder (or zemindar).

I think a more correct impression of the facts would be given if the zemindars, as well as their talukdars, and other middlemen, be regarded as dividing among them the rents paid by the actual cultivators.

With this view I would remind Mr. Lethbridge that in the district of Mymensingh, in which I had to conclude certain inquiries preliminary to the imposition of the road cess (inquiries chiefly conducted by Mr. H. J. Reynolds, one of the Committee of the Bill), it was found that the total annual value of property in land (taking the portion of the rent enjoyed respectively from the lowest middlemen having an income of 100 rupees a year, to the zemindars) was nearly 150 lakhs of rupees, or nearly £1,200,000. Of this sum about eight lakhs is taken by Government as the supreme landlord. I could also give by name upwards of fifty zemindars in that district alone whose income is over £6,000.

The annual value of land to the rent-receivers in the Backergunge district is more than 150 lakhs, but I believe there are not so many individual zemindars with large incomes in that district.

The reports of the officers who assessed the persons liable to road cess in the thirty odd districts of settled Bengal will, on perusal, give a very different result as to the total incomes accruing to the landholding class to that given by Mr. Lethbridge.

I do not wish to enter into a discussion regarding the merits of the existing or of the proposed Act for the collection of rents from under-tenants and cultivators, and I consider that legislation has not much effect in regulating the customs of the agricultural people of Bengal, but that rather the matters in

dispute are a subject for constant compromise under the arbitration of the officials of Government who are placed in charge of the districts in the interior.

I would add the remark that in Mymensingh, where the landholding class is as wealthy as I have indicated, the cultivating classes are as independent and as well-to-do as any in India.—Yours obediently,

R. H. PAWSEY.

East India United Service Club

April 16.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—If I understand rightly Mr. Pawsey's letter in the *Times* of to-day, offering further objections to the figures quoted by me to show how few Bengal zemindars are really wealthy men, he wishes to imply that the statistics of incomes collected by the Board of Revenue, and published in their income tax returns, did not include incomes derived by zemindars from landed property. If this is his meaning, all I can say is that he is mistaken; and for proof I need only quote the heading of the statistics, which run as follow:—

"Income-tax statistics for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, showing the number of taxpayers and amount of duty realised under Schedule I, including landholders and agriculturist of all classes deriving their incomes from landed property."

But after all, will Mr. Pawsey forgive me if I venture to say that arguments about the exact accuracy of the official returns are calculated to throw dust in the eyes of the British public? He objects to my statement that "out of 206,000 landholders in Bengal, 197,000 enjoy a rent roll of less than £8 per annum." Will he assent to the statement if put into this form, "The zemindars of Bengal, whose property in land will be effected by the Bengal Tenancy Bill, number about 200,000, and of these the vast majority derive a profit of less than £8 per annum from their lands?" I imagine no Bengal revenue officer will dispute the general accuracy of this statement; and it is sufficient to establish my position.

Dr. Hunter, in his official "Statistical Account of Bengal," contents himself generally with giving the statistics of the revenue-demand of the Government. But in his account of one district, Hooghly, from a report by the collector, dated June 12, 1873, he gives exactly the details we want for that particular district. He says:—

"There are in all 3,537 revenue-paying estates of all kinds in Hooghly, paying a total revenue in 1873 of £128,062 to the State. The aggregate annual value of these estates is estimated at £279,118, leaving a profit to the proprietors after paying the Government demand of £151,055; average annual profit of each estate, £42 14s."

When it is remembered how rapidly the average is increased by a very few large estates, the British public can, from its own conclusion as to the amount of income derived from the vast majority of these 3,537 estates, when the average for all of them, large and small together, is less than £43 per annum.—Yours obediently,

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

19, Clanricarde-gardens, W., April 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I ventured on the 16th inst to address you with the view of pointing out that Mr. Lethbridge, in a letter published by you on the previous day, had been furnished with misleading information which caused him to assert that "out of 206,000 landholders in Bengal 197,000 enjoy a rent-roll of less than £8 per annum, and that only 43 persons in Bengal possess an income of £6,000 and upwards in land."

This statement is so monstrous that immediate explanation was necessary. Mr. Lethbridge has now explained it by referring to the income-tax returns of the Board of Revenue in Bengal. But the income-tax does not touch the profits of land at all, and where a landed proprietor, large or small, is returned as a payer of income-tax, the levy is made on account of some subsidiary occupation.

The only inquiry into the incomes enjoyed by landholders throughout Bengal is that which I mentioned, and the information gathered thereby is the only source of a correct opinion on the subject to me or to any other searcher for truth.—Yours obediently,

R. H. PAWSEY.

April 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Mr. Pawsey, who is, I believe, an official in the Revenue Department in Bengal, endeavours to show in the *Times* of to-day that I have under-estimated the average wealth of the landholders of that province. I gave definite figures, and they are those of the Board of Revenue, signed by the secretary to the Board, and published in the report of the Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces. Mr. Pawsey gives no actual figures of average income, but lumps up the "total annual value of property in land," including the property of all middlemen, in the district of Mymensingh to show what a large total it amounts to. I fail to see how this affects the question. It would be more to the point if Mr. Pawsey would tell us, from trustworthy official returns, how much of this total actually

goes to landholders, and how many of these landholders enjoy an income from land of less than £8 sterling per annum.

Mr. Pawsey adds, "I could also give by name upwards of fifty zemindars in that district alone whose income is over £6,000." The statement may be interesting as an impression of Mr. Pawsey's private opinion as to the wealth of his late neighbours in Mymensingh. But I do not understand him to say that it is based on any authoritative returns. And, inasmuch as the official income-tax returned showed that there was only 43 such incomes in the whole of Bengal, I cannot help fancying that Mr. Pawsey is speaking in very round numbers indeed. As a revenue official, Mr. Pawsey may, perhaps, think lightly of the figures supplied us by the Revenue Department. But these figures are all we have, and the public will trust them rather than the pious opinions of individual officers.—Yours obediently,

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

19, Clanricarde-gardens, W., April 17.

ECCLIESIASTICAL GRANTS IN INDIA.

A Blue-book has been issued, containing correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council, on the subject of the withdrawal of certain grants to Protestant clergymen in India. The correspondence opens with a despatch of June 17, 1883, from Lord Hartington, who was then Secretary of State for India, asking Lord Ripon for information on the subject of chaplains in India, and it closes with the following communication from Lord Kimberley to the Viceroy:—

"India Office, London, Feb. 28, 1884.

"My Lord Marquis,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch from your Excellency in Council, No. 4, dated 1st of October last, re-submitting in an altered form your opinion on the subject of the ecclesiastical establishments to be maintained in India, in reply to the request of my predecessor (communicated in his despatch No. 68, dated the 23rd of June, 1881) that the Government of India would 'express specifically its own opinion whether the number of chaplains goes beyond the obligations of Government reasonably understood.'

"The Commander in Chief, General Wilson, Sir S. Bayley, and Mr. Hope, being the majority of the Government of India, hold that the number of chaplains employed does not go beyond the obligations of Government reasonably understood. The first three of these gentlemen consider that these obligations extend primarily to British soldiers, secondarily to all other Christian servants of Government and to their families, but not to persons other than Government servants. They would, however, slightly change the existing system by confining chaplains to military stations, and they would provide by grants in aid for other stations, or groups of stations, where there is a sufficient number of Government servants to warrant a grant.

"Mr. Hope agreeing with the majority of his colleagues that the number of chaplains does not exceed the obligations of Government, proposes a change of much importance in the mode of ecclesiastical expenditure. He would distribute State aid among the various Christian denominations in proportion to the number of persons receiving the spiritual ministrations of their clergy, and he would leave them to regulate the expenditure for themselves.

"Your Lordship and Mr. Ilbert are of opinion that provision should be made exclusively for the spiritual necessities of soldiers and their families, and of European British-born State Railway servants, and you state that the adoption of the principles you advocate would no doubt eventually lead to a considerable diminution in the existing establishment.

"In the presence of such wide differences of opinion, I have great doubt whether it is desirable to proceed further in the matter, more especially as there has not been, as far as I am aware, any serious complaint in India of the working of the system. But before giving any further consideration to the question I desire to be made acquainted with the views of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, which, during half a century have had distinct ecclesiastical departments of their own under the superintendence (so far as chaplains of the Established Church of England are concerned) of separate bishops deriving their status from the explicit provisions of an Act of Parliament (3 and 4 William IV, cap. 85, secs. 89-101). I see no reason, however, for consulting the other local Governments, which are in a different position.—I have, &c.

(Signed)

"KIMBERLEY."

The following appointments have been made in the Bengal Army:—12th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Green, second in command, to be commandant, *vice* Colonel Sir Hugh Gough, who vacates on April 1. Major G. C. Jackson, Bengal Cavalry, to be second in command, *vice* Green, promoted. In the 42nd N.I., Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Butler, second in command, is promoted to be commandant, *vice* Sheriff, who vacates on April 1; Major W. Brydon, wing commander, to be second in command, *vice* Colonel Butter; and Captain A. K. Abbott, wing officer, to be wing commander, *vice* Major Brydon.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, April 11.]

Surgeon Major Knapp has been transferred to the half-pay list.

The 23rd Pioneers have returned to Mean Meer from the Hurnai Pass.

Sir George Greaves, Adjutant General, arrived at Simla on Tuesday last.

Captain C. Liddell, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been granted one month's leave.

Surgeon General Auchinleck will take privilege leave for three months from May 2.

Surgeon Major A. F. Elliot, Army Medical Department, is about to retire from the service.

Major Hutchinson took over the duties of Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry from Major Mackinnon at Simla on the 1st instant.

Extension of leave for six months on private affairs has been granted to Lieutenant Colonel Goodfellow, S. C., and Lieutenant Colonel Malden, S. C.

Surgeon F. J. Lambkin, A.M.D., is directed to proceed to Benares for duty at the Station Hospital, as Surgeon Major Frazer leaves for England.

Lieutenant J. Moran, Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been permitted to resign his Commission, and Mr. S. Read has been appointed in his stead.

It is rumoured at Simla that Lieutenant Owen, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, is likely to be appointed to the personal staff of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The name of Lieutenant W. Le P. Mansfield has been struck off the list of officers of the Madras Volunteer Guards for continued absence without leave.

Major Doyle, Invalid Establishment, and Major T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, General List Infantry, have been detailed to pay pensioners in the North West Provinces Circle.

The Indian Government steamer Canning will, on her return from Vingorla, leave for Aden with the following officers and troops:—E. Company Madras (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners, Lieutenant H. Swayne, 124 native officers and men, and twenty-five followers with families; Royal Artillery, Aden Defences, twenty-two men, sixteen wives, eighteen children; 1st Essex Regiment, Captain Kelly and Lieutenant Nason.

The officers of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles entertained Lieutenant Colonel Fergus Graham, their Commandant, who has just returned to India from furlough, Major Nicolay, the Officiating Commandant, and Captain Channer, the newly appointed Officiating Adjutant, at dinner, at Headquarters, on the 31st March. Lieutenant Colonel Graham assumed command of the Calcutta Volunteers on the 1st April.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 20,240, for providing a compound-wall round the Gunpowder Factory at Madras, has been sanctioned, as supplemental to the estimates already sanctioned for improvements. The total amount of the estimates will now stand at Rs. 2,48,492. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided in the preliminary issue of the military works budget estimate for 1884-85, also for improvements.

The Volunteer Corps in the North Western Provinces and Oudh have been formed into four administrative battalions with effect from April 1, viz.:—The 1st Battalion to include the Lucknow, Naini Tal, and Rohilkund Corps; the 2nd to include the Agra, Thomason College, and Mussoorie Corps; the 3rd, the Benares and Ghazipore; and the 4th, the Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Farukhabad Corps.

The steamer Nuddea, 1,939 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 5th instant from London, which port she left on March 6, with the following drafts:—Major W. A. Eden, R.A., Surgeon Major R. A. Mally, A.M.D., Captain L. Mayne, Leicestershire, Captain and Mrs. S. E. Bellingham and child, Middlesex, Surgeon V. E. Hunter, A.M.D., Captain F. B. Garfit, Hampshire, Captain S. P. Strong, Scottish Rifles, Lieutenant D. A. E. Chapman, Worcestershire, Lieutenant C. E. Jarvis, R.A., Lieutenant W. D. Jones, Wiltshire, Lieutenant G. S. Haines, Dorsetshire, Lieutenant S. L. H. Bailly, Middlesex, Lieutenant H. R. Pease, East Yorkshire, Lieutenant H. B. Smyth, Warwickshire, Lieutenant W. H. Miller, West Surrey, Lieutenant E. W. M. Norie, Middlesex, Lieutenant W. F. A. Burn, Middlesex, Lieutenant A. P. A. Elphinstone, Warwickshire, Lieutenant W. F. H. Cox, Oxfordshire L.I., and 740 men of various regiments.

The Indian Government steamer Canning sailed April 10 for Vingorla, with the following drafts, &c.:—Surgeon Hewett and two followers, A.M.D.; Rev. Mr. C. Walford and three followers, Ecclesiastical Department; four officers, one lady, 150 European men, and eight followers; draft of the Rifle Brigade; and seven European men, draft of the G-2 Royal Artillery.

The command of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers falls vacant on the 17th instant, when Colonel Fagan will succeed to the colonel's allowance. It is believed that the successional promotions will all go in the regiment—Lieutenant Colonel James becoming commandant, Major Ryves 2nd in command, and Captain Peile, wing commander.

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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY
CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was 'superstitious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my name as a 'medicine-man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

SEE

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, April 17; Madras and Allahabad, April 16; Calcutta, April 15.

THE *Gazette of India* brought by this mail contains the Dissent of the Maharajah of Darbhanga from the report of the majority of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It is a State paper of the highest importance, and we propose to reproduce it in a special supplement next week.

THE *Indigo Planter's Gazette* of April 15 says:—

"Again the princely Maharajah of Durbungah is to the fore, whenever charity or liberality for the good of his country is needed. A handsome donation of 10,000 Rupees has just been given by him to the Ripon Professorship Fund for the Cultivation of Science. Let the lists of private and public charities that have been open since his Highness attained his majority be examined, and scarcely one will be found which does not bear his Highness's name, and for the largest donation too. A more liberal or enlightened Prince does not exist in any country; yet this is the man whose rights and privileges the Rent Bill so cruelly assails."

These views upon the Tenancy Bill, and the position of the Bengal zemindars, are those which are held, we are firmly convinced, by the great majority of the honourable and liberal-minded planters of Behar. Mr. D. N. Reid, whose object seems to be to get the Bill passed so that planters may be able to buy up occupancy-rights, and grind down their serfs, speaks for no one in Behar but himself.

WE are requested to state that the Annual Assam Dinner will take place this year about the Derby week. The marked success of the inaugural dinner last year, and the influence it exerted in the opposition to the infamous Ilbert Bill, proves that such gatherings are of practical political use, in addition to being social re-unions of old friends. Gentlemen wishing to be present are invited to communicate with Mr. Berry White, E.I.U.S. Club, 14, St. James's-square, S.W.

WE regret to observe that Mr. Lalmohan Ghose, the respected Calcutta barrister who came to England last year to support the Ilbert Bill and the appeal to the Privy Council in the Contempt Case, indites a letter to the *Times* on Lord Lytton's establishment of a Native Civil Service, in which he gives as his address "the National Liberal Club." We think it much to be deplored that a gentleman, who has some claim to be regarded as the representative in this country of "Young Bengal," should thus ostentatiously range himself as a partisan in the battle of English party-politics. It may be doubted whether those whom Mr. Ghose represents would approve of this course. It is certain that all the more enlightened and cautious of Native politicians share the aversion, which we have often expressed in these columns, to any attempt to bring Indian questions within the sphere of party politics in England. And the attempt is especially to be deprecated in regard to such a question as that which is the subject of Mr. Lalmohan Ghose's letter, the admission of natives to the Indian Civil Service. The question is one that has attracted the honest attention of both parties in the State impartially. It is absolutely undeniable that, up to the present time, the most important practical advances in this direction have been made by Conservative statesmen—in Sir Stafford Northcote's scheme for State scholarships to England, and in Lord Lytton's "Native Civil Service" scheme. We are not disposed to take credit for the Conservative party, on this account, as monopolising an interest in the advancement of the native element in the Civil Service; but the fact renders the tendency of Mr. Lalmohan Ghose and his young friends to tie themselves up to the tail of the

English Radical party, at once an act of ingratitude and a tactical blunder.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* this week telegraphs an interesting rumour, evidently emanating from Mr. Ilbert's party in the Government of India, that the forthcoming letter of the latter to the Government of Bengal is exceptionally "conciliatory"—and that the Government of India is now prepared to take such a view of the Bill, especially in regard to the questions of restraint and enhancement, as may probably disarm the hostility of its opponents.

OUR readers will remember that, at about the same stage in the Ilbert Bill No. I. controversy, as that which we have now reached in regard to the Ilbert Bill No. 2, the world was informed demi-officially that the Government of India, wishing to be conciliatory, would refer the Bill to the local officers and would abide by the local decision. But long before the local reports had all come in, the vicious influence of Simla had hardened Pharaoh's heart, so that he refused to let the people go. And we fear that it will be much the same now, in the matter of the mischievous Tenancy Bill. The "conciliatory" tone of the Government of India just now is the result of the health tonic of three or four months' residence in Calcutta, in the midst of a real, intelligent, and independent public opinion. But, unhappily, Lord Ripon is already once more shut up in Simla and subjected to all its evil influences. The opponents of the Bengal Tenancy Bill will do well not to allow themselves to be deluded by any false hopes. The iniquitous measure of confiscation can be stopped by bold and determined resistance; for the excuses for it are too flagrantly unreal to admit of prolonged defence against resolute and honest attacks. But it would be in the highest degree unsafe to put the smallest trust in the spontaneous heart-searching of the Government.

THE Secunderabad correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—

"The Seymour Keay libel case is drawing to a close. A good deal of social interest is centred in the result. His counsel holds that no substitution of documents took place, but that even if it had occurred the substitution was justifiable under the circumstances. From a legal point of view this may be so, but such a code could scarcely be recognised in any social community."

THE prolonged drought in Northern India is becoming very serious. Happily, the rain that has fallen in Lower Bengal seems to be sufficient to relieve that province from any immediate fear of famine.

MORE clouds on the Afghan side. We now hear of a Turcoman force assembling at Sarakhs to support Ayub Khan.

MADRAS has the reputation of being the "Sleepy Hollow" of India. When its Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association sent over a delegate to England to fight the battles of the community, the said delegate no sooner caught sight of the big-wigs of the India Office than he forthwith began to do *pujá*, in entire oblivion of the interests of those whom he had come to represent. But it is evident that the attitude of *pujá* is not an invariable one in Madras; for that city has now won for itself the credit of being the first of the Presidencies that has taken up in earnest the very serious question of the growing tendency of Indian Governments to spend their summers in one long picnic on the hills.

THE *Times of India* says:—

"Our readers will hear with pleasure that the agitation in favour of Dr. Banks has been successful. The Government have reconsidered his case, and instead of being returned in disgrace to the Commander in Chief, he will be simply appointed to Surat instead of Ahmedabad. The 'Banks case' has ended happily, and we need say no more about it here than that it affords a noteworthy instance of the increasing power of public opinion, and, we may be allowed to add, of public opinion as especially reflected in the English Press of India."

THE Ceylon Company has followed the fortunes of the Oriental Bank, and has had to suspend payment. The

disastrous effects of the Oriental Bank failure had been to a large extent discounted; but still we fear much inconvenience and even distress will ensue. The enterprise of Messrs. H. S. King and Co. is always ready to adapt itself to the needs of the Indian Services; and we have much pleasure in observing that the following notification has been issued with regard to the bank failure:—"In view of the inconvenience which will be caused to the Indian Services by the suspension of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, and 45, Pall-mall, are willing to make advances against credit balances in that bank to all officers and civilians opening current banking accounts with them. Powers of attorney for realising pay, pensions, and allowances will be promptly furnished."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending April 18:—

"Masud-ood-Dowlah, brother of the Prince of Arcot; and Baboo Govind Chunder Dutt."

THE *Englishman* gives the following report on the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending April 15:—

"Owing to the Easter holidays our market has been very quiet since last mail. Engagement by steamers is almost the only business we have to report, and at a decline of 2s. 6d. all round. By sailers the market has shown no signs to follow up the small advances lately obtained, there has been hardly anything doing, and the market closes flat."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated May 4:—

"It is stated that a letter from the Government of India to the Bengal Government, containing the views of the former on the amended Bengal Rent Bill, has been drafted and will be forwarded in a few days. The letter is said to be framed in conciliatory terms, and to express more moderate views, especially on the subjects of distraint and enhancement, than have been commonly attributed to its authors. It is also asserted that if the Bengal Government now meet the Government of India in a spirit equally conciliatory there is every prospect of the terms of the Bill being so arranged as to satisfy all interests. The accuracy of this last statement, however, may well be doubted; it is hardly possible that anything short of the entire abandonment of many of the most important features of the measure will reconcile the landholders to it. It is believed that Government has also invited the opinion of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court; this step is usually taken in regard to all important legislative projects, but bearing in mind the language which Lord Hartington thought fit to use in the House of Commons last year regarding the judges' opinion of the Ilbert Bill, it is questionable whether they will care again to express their views on a subject on which public feeling is much divided."

"During the last fortnight more or less rain has fallen in almost all the districts of Bengal proper and Orissa, but there have been only a few showers in portions of Behar. According to the last official report rain is still wanted almost everywhere, and in some districts a scarcity of drinking water is beginning to be felt. Prices of food grains are almost stationary; but there seems little doubt that there will soon be pressure and scarcity in portions of the province, and it may be necessary to start relief works in certain districts. There is also some appearance of possible scarcity in parts of the Punjab, and precautions are being taken in the Delhi and Hissar divisions so as to enable relief works to be commenced should they become necessary."

"The public health is improving, and although the death-rate from cholera and small-pox is still high in Calcutta and the vicinity, the mortality is steadily diminishing. The small-pox epidemic in Madras is gradually dying out, and it has apparently quite ceased in Rangoon."

"Considering that the Oriental Bank was the oldest and for many years the leading Indian exchange bank, it might have been expected that its stoppage yesterday morning would have created a profound sensation; as a matter of fact, however, the announcement was received very quietly and with little appearance of excitement, possibly because it was not absolutely unexpected. A small crowd, chiefly composed of native traders, gathered round the doors of the bank in the morning, but soon dispersed. The news, of course, was the principal topic of discussion among business men during the day; but the general impression seems to be that the event will have little, if any, disturbing effect on trade, and that there is no prospect of a run upon the other banks, or of any great mercantile houses being

involved in the catastrophe. A good many depositors in the local branch will no doubt suffer temporary inconvenience which in some few cases may possibly have serious and permanent effect. I have no information regarding the number of shares held in this country, but should be disposed to think it not very large. The failure may possibly have the effect of protracting the present tightness of the money market, but even this seems to be doubted. A circumstance which is likely to have a more serious effect on trade, and which is the subject of much indignation in business circles, is the recent extraordinary action of the Government in withdrawing a very large proportion of its balance from the Bank of Bengal and locking it up uselessly in reserve treasuries."

"A proposal to remove the military accounts offices from Madras to Bangalore is causing much excitement in the Presidency town. The subordinate *employés* protest strongly against the step as one which will cause them grave inconvenience and heavy expense. The matter has been taken up by the Press and the general public, and a petition against the removal is being largely signed. It is urged among other things that it will cause a loss to local trade of two-and-a-half lakhs yearly. It is impossible as yet to predict the end of this hard fight between a few officials and public opinion. As a local journal well describes it, India owes a debt of gratitude to Madras for having been the first of the great cities publicly to raise the voice of protest against one of the gravest dangers and most crying evils of the day—the ever increasing tendency of Governments to bury themselves in the seclusion of hill sanatoria a practice which, while it secures the comfort of a few highly-paid officials, sacrifices efficiency in work, sympathy between rulers and ruled, the knowledge on the part of the former of the wants and feelings of the latter, and the convenience of a host of subordinate *employés*."

"The amount realised by the opium sales in the first two months of the financial year is Rs. 1,20,950 above the estimates."

"The punitive expedition against the Zhol Kakars will probably take place about September. At first it was proposed to send a force of about 1,500 men at once, but the Commander-in-Chief has increased the number to 2,400. Some cavalry are to be included, and as there is a difficulty about fodder at this season the expedition is postponed. This is much to be regretted, as delay will deprive the punishment of half its efficiency."

"The Ameer is establishing posts in the Western Khyber. The Herat frontier is quieting down. The Ameer's troops have occupied the greater part of Maimena, advancing simultaneously from Herat and Turkestan. The people welcomed the return of Mir Husain Khan, the Ameer's Governor."

"Turcomans report a fight at Merv before the Russians occupied Koushed Kala. A considerable Turcoman force has assembled at Sarakhs, with the object of supporting Ayoub."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A JAUNT IN A JUNK.*

It would be breaking loaf-sugar with a Nasmith hammer to bring the solemnities of criticism to bear upon this little book. It is open to but one objection of a legitimate kind. Being the narrative of a frolic of two young men, it would have been simpler to have told it just as it occurred instead of clothing it in the garb of fiction. But it is told with all manner of vivacity and high spirits; and, if somewhat deficient in reflectiveness, is abundant in observation, and evidently "founded on fact."

Two young men—one a military officer quartered in Bombay, the other his brother on a visit to India in search of the picturesque—go to sea in a harbour boat with no deck, but a small round house in the stern. They sail down the coast, calling at Goa and at Mangalore; and finally meet a British-India coasting steamer, which took one of them back to Bombay, the other drifting onward, we are not informed whither.

The descriptions of sea-scape and landscape, of fish, fowl, and man, are original and accurate; though there is a little too much beating of the nigger for perfect good taste, yet even that detail, probably, is not wholly untrue to fact.

Some of the conversations are related with considerable dramatic power and contain good points. In spite of the occasional girding at critics which the book contains, we can conscientiously own that we have read a good deal of it, beginning, middle, and end; and can recommend it to lazy readers who wish to change the venue of their thoughts without much trouble. It does not pretend to be instructive; yet, in a laughing mood throws a good deal of light on native character, and hits off some amusing peculiarities of Anglo-Indian manners. The verses with which it concludes are exceedingly well written.

*"A Ten Days' Cruise in Indian Seas." London, K. Paul, Trench, and Co., 1884.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOVERNMENT'S NEGLECT OF THE NAVY.
TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—That most distinguished and experienced soldier, Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, is reported by the press to have stated at the Mansion House, March 12, 1884, "The army of England would be powerless but for the navy." Nothing can be more true. Consequently, as our navy is insufficient, it neutralises the £33,000,000 per annum our army costs with India. We vote only £10,800,000 for the navy, which is thence so starved that it has no squadron of instruction. The Admiralty in Parliament express thorough political contentment therewith. I feel so dismayed at the certainty of a naval Sedan in prospect that I crave space for a few remarks. The most misleading account possible of our (observe well the heading) "Fighting and Sea-going Iron-clads" has just been issued by Parliament—swelled by including the *Waterwitch* and other utterly unseaworthy trash to 62. Brassey gives 64 of the same description to the French. Of our 62 only some 15 can go at full speed, boiler pressure reduced in the others, &c. The truth is, the French have 27 modern battle ships + 8 canonnières cuirassées to our 24 + *Hero* and another just ordered this year. *Hero* is smaller than the wretched *Conqueror*, whose two heavy guns are useless for one-fourth the circle. The rest on both sides are thoroughly obsolete. Traps to slaughter and drown their crews, owing to their thin armour and faulty structure. The 27 French are all heavily armoured from end to end, with armoured decks and cellular system, while most of ours are only armoured one-third their length, two-thirds being utterly undefended with the same armoured decks and cellular system as the French. Thence our rams are flimsy, liable to be telescoped like the *König Wilhelm* versus *Grosser Kurfürst*—this needs proof by actual experiment firing at the unarmoured ends shot and shell. Too late—when actually in battle to find both ends of the ships riddled and set on fire by the most common sort of ordnance. Anything from 6in. B.L. onwards would pierce them, and double shells perhaps do most harm. I have no doubt of the most easy destruction of such ends. While at most angles armour would keep out projectiles.

All the French ships have breechloading guns; ours have obsolete muzzleloaders, save nine. The Secretary of the Admiralty is reported (March 21) to acknowledge the necessity of re-arming the navy with breechloaders, and adds:—"The breechloaders of the old type have no advantage whatever over the muzzleloaders." This I emphatically deny. As well—better—use muzzleloading rifles or fowling-pieces. How is it possible to load muzzleloaders within range of breechloading six-inch or machine guns? The old breechloader has many other advantages, viz., safety to load—remember *Thunderer*, &c.—over all muzzle-loaders, which should be forthwith changed for breechloaders. But the War Minister states "there are in Germany and France several firms who have been able to supply steel forgings of the size and also of the quality demanded for these guns, but up to the present time none of the English firms have been able to furnish us with steel forgings of the size and quality required." This while our navy is very badly armed indeed. He added (a):—"Steel armour plates, I believe, are now being manufactured, which cannot be pierced by any gun in existence." I was answered as yesterday:—"Our fleet is the best armed in the world," and yet 110-ton guns, breechloaders, so ridiculed two years ago in Parliament, are preparing. Our modern fighting ships are inferior to the French ships in number, armour, armament, ram, safety in steering, &c., and cannot contend successfully in battle with the French, both equally well-handled and fought; but how exist if those most powerfully armed Italian ships are added against us, more particularly considering our naval duties all over the world? The French are thoroughly satisfied I glean from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, December 1, 1882, stating that the French Minister of Marine said in their Chambers "The assertion that the French navy is inferior to the English is untrue!" I agree with him. I use the words above "starved navy" advisedly, backed also by a brother officer, the oldest, wisest, and best naval Admiralty administrator, who wrote me, "All you say is quite true, but no money is our misfortune, and most wretched work it is to be thus 'starved' (*sic*) and the service 'starved' (*sic*). It must be forced on, however, although I have worried every First Lord who has been here." One of our very best young admirals, also an Admiralty Lord, writes:—"When naval Lords at Whitehall say what is required, the civil lords reply 'There is no money, so there is no use discussing the matter.'"

Facts are proverbially stubborn things! The French Budget *Exercice de la Marine*, 1882, p. 1322 shows that the vote for the effective service was £6,296,106 (omitting the Artillery Vote because our Naval Ordnance is charged to the Army Vote). To this was added a Shipbuilding Vote for one million, &c. The Vote thus became £7,900,000 for 1883, and £7,400,000 for 1884 and 1885, see p. 1508, *Exercice 1885*. Our Navy effective Vote

was in 1882-83, £8,300,000, and for 1884-85, £8,600,000. Thus the French maximum vote is £7,900,000 to our £8,600,000. With our duties all over the world; how can we—so starved—keep up a naval superiority? Impossible! Our gross dock-yard vote is £3,738,100, while the French is £2,904,886, a difference of £833,214 for much less duties. The French Artillery Vote *Exercice*, 1885, p. 1508 is £655,421.* —Ours, see Army Estimates p. 4, 1884-85, "Navy Warlike Stores £500,000" of which only £189,232 "are for Iron and Steel Ordnance;" see p. 54. Although we are re-arming our Navy and the French have all breechloaders, on the whole Naval vote the *Exercice 1885*, p. 1508 shows an increase over 1884 of £100,000 about—and an increase of £1,103,894 over 1882. France is building (a) 15 Ironclads + 8 armoured Gunboats and 12 Torpedo vessels to our 10 Ironclads + 2 Cruisers building and fitting—no armoured gunboats + 2 torpedo vessels and 4 boats, see pp. 204, 213. N.B.—The French Estimates are voted and finished for the whole year 1885. Ours are still in future and only to April, 1885. I submit that the above unvarnished account is about as bad a case as can be, for an Island whose ships are its fortifications and which depends upon the sea for her daily food. The First Lord of the Admiralty wrote to me, jubilant, 24th February, 1869:—"Estimates finished, net reduction £957,358!" Another most melancholy fact, which the Navy has since groaned under to its undoing.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET THOMAS SYMONDS.

Torquay, April 19, 1884.

DRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

"SIR,—Before natives can be considered fit to govern their fellow-countrymen, they should show a good example by dressing themselves properly. They appear to pay less regard to their dress every year. Native sub-judges sometimes dress as native table servants do. At the formal opening by the Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces the other day of a section of the North Western and Bengal Railway from Fyzabad to Baraitch there was a remarkable want of kummerbunds or waistbands.

It is very desirable that all Government servants and all natives who are admitted into the society of Englishmen should dress decently. Waistbands are indispensable, and if native visitors wear dirty shoes they ought to be received in appropriate rooms which are not furnished with English carpets.

The natives may plead that by being untidy they are only imitating Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, but they should remember that they can bear the terrible heat of their native country better than we can.

Perhaps our educated Liberal and Republican natives think that they are imitating successfully the Roman toga. If they be under this delusion perhaps it would be well for Government to distribute samples of Roman togas throughout the country.

Sir Charles Metcalfe understood how to induce natives to attend to the proprieties. He met some natives of the highest rank at his own door, and most politely prevented their entering until they had taken off their shoes as they would have done when visiting each other. Your obedient servant,

May 3.

T.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—On April 30, the *Times* published a letter from me in which I endeavoured to explain some of the difficulties connected with the Bengal Tenancy Bill, in such terms as might be intelligible to the ordinary English reader. I tried to point out two things, first, that the Secretary of State for India had prescribed certain limits for the proposed legislation; secondly, that there has been an attempt to hurry the Bill through the Legislative Council in Calcutta, without that full discussion and consideration which the Secretary of State had particularly enjoined.

On May 1, a leading article appeared in the *Times*, which professed to be a commentary on my letter. But the writer not only misquoted and misrepresented some of my statements, he proceeded to give an entirely one-sided view of many circumstances connected with the Bill; and with your permission I will now try to point out some of the palpable errors into which the writer of the article has fallen, and to explain more fully the position which is taken by me, and by those who agree with me in their objection to the Bill, in the form which it has last assumed. Firstly, the *Times* appears to misunderstand my complaint regarding the manner in which the Bill has been hurried through the Select Committee. On this point we have the strongest evidence of Baboo Kristodas Pal, who as a member of the select committee, has recorded his official protest against the meetings held thrice instead of twice a week, and the shortened opportunities of presenting and studying amendments. The *Times* would have it to be understood that my complaint referred to the haste with which the bill has been prepared, and it points triumphantly to the two years which have passed since Lord Ripon brought the subject to the notice of the Secretary of State for India. But apparently the writer was not aware that instead of two years, he might have claimed fully ten years or even a longer

term during which the subject has been under consideration in India. In this interval not only one bill, but several bills had been drafted and set aside. Mr. Ilbert's final draft produced in March, 1883, with much novel matter in it, certainly came with some surprise on the Indian public, but it is not worth while to dwell further on this point.

Secondly, the *Times* alleges that the Bill is pressed forward in the interest of the Bengal cultivators, and that its main objects are to restore to the cultivators rights of which they have been deprived, or which they have passively allowed to lapse, and to protect them for the future against the encroachments of the powerful order, which has a dual interest in opposition to them. And it adds that there will be no dispute that the bill does interfere with the claims of property. If it is admitted that this a correct description of the objects of the bill, and of the manner in which its objects are to be attained, it is not surprising that those owners of property whose interests are to be interfered with do raise their protest against it. It may appear to some people—such, for instance, as Mr. Henry George—that it is permissible for the State at any time to rob Peter to pay Paul; but the owners of property in England, as well as in India, are deeply interested in protecting themselves against such iniquitous proceedings.

Thirdly, the *Times* admits that the supporters of the Bill are bound to prove that its provisions are just and necessary; and in order to find arguments in support of his case, the writer proceeds to describe the Permanent Settlement of 1793 in terms which it would be a waste of time to reproduce, or they represent the extreme views held by that party who abhor the Permanent Settlement in their hearts, and read its provisions with one eye closed. The writer, of course, seizes upon my admission that in the Permanent Settlement the Government reserved to itself the power to legislate for the protection and welfare of the dependent talukdars, ryots, and other cultivators; but he is constrained to admit that the Government at first exercised this protective power in a very perverse manner by legalising the personal arrest of defaulting tenants, by increasing the severity of the laws of distraint, and other such measures. The general result we are told, on the authority of Mr. Pedden, has been that the landlords as the richest party and the better capable of sustaining a protracted litigation, have the law almost invariably with them, and can resist with practical impunity to various forms of illegal oppression. "This state of things has continued, and its mischievous effects have been intensified, and it is this state of things which the Tenancy Bill has been devised to remedy." It is hardly necessary to point out the contradictions lying on the surface of this statement. It is admitted that the landlords almost invariably had the law on their side after protracted litigation. But this was because they were the richer party. How was it then that the litigation was protracted, presumably by that series of appeals which the Indian law permits, if the law courts were all so much in favour of the richer side? And is it to be assumed thus hastily that the legal decisions were always wrongly given in favour of the landlords?

Fourthly the *Times* produces what it calls evidence to show the necessity of a Bill to protect the cultivation against the landlords. It cites three witnesses, Mr. Ilbert, Mr. Metcalfe, and an anonymous author, but we are told that evidence to be found *passim*. All that Mr. Ilbert says, speaking, of course, at secondhand, is that amongst sixty million of people, the majority are cultivators, and the minority are rent receivers, and that the mutual rights of these two classes are uncertain and obscure, that in Behar landlords are strong and tenants weak, while in Eastern Bengal tenants combine to resist the payment of rent, though the *Times* subsequently says that this perversity of the ryots is due to the faults of the landlords. The next witness, Mr. Metcalfe, is said to have alleged that the rents apparently in the Patna district, have been doubled within the last sixteen years. I must venture to mistrust this assertion for many reasons, but I may add that I have seen it stated officially that the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal puts no confidence in Mr. Metcalfe's opinions. The third and anonymous witness says that for years past the whole power of the Behar police has been practically at the disposal of the landlords. The complaints of the tenants have either been neglected, or have been followed by interference on the landlords' behalf. It is not incumbent on me to answer such a charge as this. There are several ex-Lieutenant Governors of Bengal yet alive, who may repudiate such a slur on their reputation. There are hosts of civilian magistrates and police officers who have served in Behar, to whom such a charge will be as novel as it is untrue.

Fifthly, the *Times* misquotes and sneers at my reference to the testimony of the Duke of Argyll as to the peace and prosperity of the people of Bengal under the Permanent Settlement; and it doubts the evidence, which I had derived from Baboo Kristodas Pal, that the *bond fide* cultivators will be worse off under the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee than they were before. It is perhaps unnecessary to dwell on these points. The province of Bengal is acknowledged to be the wealthiest and most peaceful province of India. As

to the effect of the new Bill on cultivators, Baboo Kristodas Pal is likely to be better informed than the editor of the *Times* can be.

Sixthly, the *Times* alleges that the Indian landlord is of the Irish and not of the English type; and Mr. Stuart Mill is cited as the authority for this opinion. But the *Times* makes a sort of apology to the Irish landlords for the comparison, and it then renews its attack upon the Indian Government, whose subordinate officials have hitherto failed to protect an oppressed and helpless order of men, whom the entire governmental machinery has been distorted to bear down. It is hardly necessary to pause over such statements as these; the effects of which or the argument is not very perceptible. But the *Times* next falls into the palpable error of describing the opponents of the Tenancy Bill as identical with "the comparatively" small number of baboos for whom the Ilbert Bill was constructed. A more ludicrous and incorrect assumption could not have been made. The small band of educated Bengalis who clamoured for the Ilbert Bill, were as a rule, those who are most hostile to the landlord class, and desirous through their ruin to undermine the British power in India. The landlords who oppose the Tenancy Bill, are the representatives of those men who during the last century have been conspicuous for their loyalty and good services to the British Government.

The *Times* concludes with the important admission that the Tenancy Bill is fairly open, in its details, to criticism; and that its advocates are by no means in agreement about these details. I gladly recognise this admission. It is an approach to the position which is taken by those who are considered the opponents of the Bill. That some legislation is needed is almost generally conceded. The landlords were the first to ask for legislation, to enable them to collect their rents; and to decide the law on the enhancement of rent, enhancement having practically been brought to a standstill. The Bengal Government promised legislation on these points as long ago as 1873; but it subsequently so handled the question that the protection of the cultivators assumed the most prominent position, and the landlords, who had asked for bread, found themselves presented with a stone. In fact, their position is even worse than this. It is now admitted that rights are to be given to the cultivator at the cost and to the detriment of the landlords. It is easy to say that the details of the Bill are open to criticism. But these details involve the question whether the landlord is to lose merely a finger, or his whole arm, or perhaps even his life, owing to the exhaustion of his system. Fortunately, for reasons which there is not space to record here, the Select Committee has postponed the passing of the Bill, and has called for fuller and further information on many vital points on which there were insufficient and contradictory reports. This is in itself the fullest justification of those who oppose many parts of the Bill; for it is well known from the published official documents that the Bengal Government, as represented by its over-zealous secretary, had been eager to have the Bill passed into law with all its faults, instead of awaiting the further criticism and the closer consideration of the subject for the Indian public and your English readers.

C. T. BUCKLAND.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT DERBY, CONDEMNING LORD RIPON'S POLICY.

ON Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, a meeting of working men was held in the Lecture Hall, Derby, to hear addresses on "Our policy in India, and how it affects the interests of the working classes of Great Britain." Mr. F. Ley, proprietor of the Vulcan Ironworks, presided, and in a comprehensive address introduced the speakers, Mr. Pfoundes, F.R.C.S., and Mr. F. T. Atkins, delegate from the working men in India. After the addresses had been delivered, and several questions, asked by persons among the audience, had been answered, the following resolution was carried with only four dissenting votes:—

"That this meeting recognises the important interests that unite Great Britain and India, and condemns the policy at present pursued which has created widespread discontent in India, promoted a sense of insecurity which retards the development of industries and militates against the welfare of natives as well as Europeans. It further condemns, as grossly unjust, the present policy which denies to the descendants of Englishmen domiciled in India the advantages and privileges extended to natives of that country."

The large hall was crowded, and the addresses were well received, enthusiasm characterising the proceedings throughout. A vote of thanks to the speakers, and another to the chairman brought to a close another successful meeting, in which the working men of Derby were made acquainted with the cruel and dishonourable policy pursued by the present Liberal (?) Ministry toward their countrymen in India.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

CHEAP JUSTICE.

We are not without hope that Sir Richard Garth's minute upon the stamp duties, imposed upon legal proceedings in this country, will bear fruit. The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* makes some interesting remarks upon the subject, but somewhat mars their force by saying:—

"The practice under which litigants have to defray to the State, in stamps and fees, the whole of the charges incurred by the State in connection with its courts of justice, has of course the great practical advantage that it tends to discourage frivolous and vexatious proceedings at law."

There is little hope of reform while this delusion lasts. No one, of course, will deny that individual cases occur in which the cost of proceedings deters the unscrupulous from incurring it, but it is cheap justice that destroys the litigious spirit. The practical advantage of which the writer speaks has no existence. The real tendency of costly proceedings is to deny justice to the poor, and to encourage the unscrupulous and the litigious to drag their adversary into a labyrinth where he is unwilling to follow them. The writer proceeds:—

"In theory it is as indefensible as would be arrangements for throwing the whole cost of the police, and of the administration of criminal justice, on rogues and their victims, the general public being exempt from any contribution. In the one case as in the other, it is not the parties whom circumstances actually force into court who alone benefit by the existence of the judge and magistrate, but Society at large."

There is some confusion here also. If it were possible for us to throw the whole cost of the police and of the administration of criminal justice on the 'rogues,' most persons, we think, would regard it as a very happy—indeed, an ideal—arrangement of things.

"The cost of the administration of criminal justice is however borne, and rightly borne, by the people at large: the costs of civil justice are thrown upon the unsuccessful litigant."

But Sir Richard Garth has shown in his minute that we positively make the litigants in our Indian civil courts defray the cost of administering criminal justice as well. What follows is unexceptionable:—

"But if I, being in no way concerned in any particular case, pay cheerfully for policeman and judge, in order that I may not be robbed or murdered; why should I not equally join in a general payment for the civil judge, in order that I may not be cheated? If I am not cheated it is entirely due to the existence of the civil courts that I escape, and for that protection I ought to pay as much as my less fortunate fellow-citizen; if I am cheated, why should I, in claiming the benefit of the protection the law affords to me, have to begin by making a special payment for it? These are questions I can put, but cannot answer."

All this is very forcibly put, and we hope the Chief Justice will take an opportunity of recurring to the subject. It is now sixteen years since Mr. P. Sreenavasa Row, the principal Sudder Amin of Vizagapatam, published his admirable protest against the new Stamp law as it was called, Act 26 of 1867.

"Unlike an income tax," said the writer, "which troubles the well-to-do citizen once a year, and is then forgotten, and unlike the Penal Code which torments only those who offend law and justice, the Stamp Act is a continually recurring cause of loss and harassment to the people, rich or poor, honest or dishonest. From the poverty-stricken cultivator to the rich zemindar, from the shepherd to the crafty sowcar who sports with litigation—all experience the scourge of the law, but it falls heaviest upon the poor and simple."

It is thirty years since Sir George Campbell in his "Modern India" called attention to the evil which has since received so serious a development, and declared our administration of justice to have brought about "a lamentable demoralisation of the people." Protest after protest has been recorded at intervals ever since, but without result, and the pursuit of justice in India to-day is more costly than ever it was. We can but call attention to the fact as often as it comes under our notice, and our consolation is that it is not without its effect on the final issue of things.

DRUNKENNESS ENCOURAGED BY GOVERNMENT

The London correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* writes:—

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the whole district of Alumdabad had been farmed to a single individual for the sale of spirits, who guaranteed to Government a minimum revenue from that source of Rs. 73,525, and whether such contract bound Government to afford the contractor every facility for the sale of spirits by licenses, and the keeping open of the spirit shops to a late hour, so that he may be able to pay the Government demand and recoup himself with profit.

The answer of Mr. J. K. Cross was that the usual arrangement for the introduction of the Sudder Distillery system had been made in Alumdabad, the holder of the distillery engaging

to pay a still head duty of two rupees a gallon. Facilities were given to the contractor to sell the liquor, but that the number of shops was reduced since 1881. In 1879 35,000 gallons had been consumed, when the duty was one rupee and one anna per gallon, and 27,000 gallons in 1881, when the duty was two rupees.

The answer of Mr. Cross is an evasion, and Mr. O'Donnell is doing good service in bringing the matter before the Legislature.

A NATIVE SOLDIER SAVING THE LIFE OF A EUROPEAN OFFICER.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

ABOUT fifteen days ago, Lieutenant Campbell of the Guides, then quartered at Abazai, was paddling a canoe up stream beyond the fort, when he was accidentally upset by the rush of water in a rapid. On the canoe turning over, Mr. Campbell became entangled by the framework and a waterproof sheet that was over his legs; and when at last he extricated himself, he was almost exhausted for want of breath. He called out to some villagers on the bank, who took no notice of him. Luckily, however, Subadar Samandar Khan, of the Guide Corps, saw the predicament his officer was in and very pluckily plunged in to the rescue. He was just in time to seize Lieut. Campbell as he was sinking for the third time and contrived to assist him to the bank, where they were both helped out by the ferrymen. Lieutenant Campbell was insensible for nearly an hour, but eventually came to, and the next day was none the worse for his immersion. But for the prompt action of Subadar Samandar Khan, who is a fine old soldier, the young officer would inevitably have been drowned. It is to be hoped that the Subadar will be recommended for the Royal Humane Society's Medal.

MAIL NEWS.

The Secretary of State has at length sanctioned the completion of the Quetta Railway.

It is reported that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal will pay a visit to Bettia some time in November next, for the purpose of installing the Maharajah on the gadi.

Sir Donald Stewart arrived at Simla on Monday, 14th ult.

Sir William Wedderburn has arrived at Simla, Government having asked for his advice in connection with the agricultural bank question.

The Maharajah of Dumraon proposes to open on his own estate, and for the benefit of his tenants, an experimental model farm.

Nawab Salar Jung, Dewan of Hyderabad, was presented with a congratulatory address on the 15th ult., by the Parsee community of Hyderabad.

Sir Oliver St. John, who acts as Resident of Hyderabad during the absence of Mr. Cordery on leave, arrived at Hyderabad on Tuesday, the 15th ult.

Judgment was delivered at the Calcutta High Court on the 16th ult. in the appeal in the Pigot-Hastie case. The court reversed Mr. Justice Norris's decision, and awarded Miss Pigot Rs. 3,000 damages with costs in both cases.

Latest news from Cabul shows that the Ameer is perfectly willing to make a satisfactory arrangement regarding the disputed boundary on the Upper Oxus. The operations of Afghan troops in Shignan and Roshnan have been suspended.

A large contract has been given for the storage of grain and forage at posts in the Bolan Pass.

The Bombay Government have reconsidered Dr. Banks's case, and have decided to transfer him to Surat instead of sending him back to his regiment.

Cholera and small-pox are still raging at Mandalay, and another of the King's daughters died on the 30th March.

It is reported that seven of the cousins of King Theebaw have been massacred in the palace at Mandalay, being suspected of being concerned in the late attempt to fire the palace. The Maharajah of Darbhanga has given a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Ripon Professorship Fund of the Association for the Cultivation of Science.

During the week ending the 25th March there were 271 deaths from small-pox in Madras. The general death-rate reached the high figure of 67·3 per thousand.

A Marine Court of Inquiry was opened at Bombay on the 16th ult. into the circumstances attending the loss of the barge *Asie Mineure* off Chittagong on the 30th March.

The Maharajah of Jeypore has taken the liberal measure of abolishing all transit dues through his territories with the exception of those on intoxicating drugs.

Owing to the serious scarcity of water at Simla, it has been decided to remove the workmen at present employed on Government works in the station to Annandale and the lower

ground north of Jakko, and take other vigorous measures to economise the water supply.

At the beginning of the current month forty thousand rupees of the old currency in silver and copper were sent from Goa to the Bombay mint to be recoinced into the new currency.

The intention of the Punjab Government to locate itself at Murree for the summer has been entirely abandoned.

A despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, regarding the memorial of the Bengal landholders on the Bengal Rent Bill, has been published.

The extension of the Cawnpore and Furruckabad Railway from Furruckabad to Khasganj, a distance of sixty-seven miles, was passed by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India on the 3rd ult., and was open for public traffic on the 14th ult.

The town of Dhubri in Bengal was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 6th ult.

General Rowland has assumed command at Bangalore.

Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Justice McDonnell, of the Calcutta High Court, intend taking privilege leave.

Major Carvalho has been appointed Governor of Damaun, in succession to Senhor Antonio Sergio de Souza, who, having completed the term of his office, returns to Portugal.

It is stated that the taking over of the Eastern Bengal Railway by the Government will affect prejudicially the position of several of the *employés*.

Through the incautious use of firearms, a European lad named William Twiss shot a native lad, whom he intended to frighten. The rifle was only loaded with powder and paper.

An offer of a salary of from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,500 per month has failed to attract a suitable candidate for the post of Health Officer of Calcutta.

The Black Hole of Calcutta has been restored, and a marble tablet, bearing a suitable inscription, is ready to be fixed in a convenient position in the immediate neighbourhood.

Sentence of death was passed at the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Wednesday, April 16, on a Marathi Hindoo, who had murdered his wife by stabbing her no less than thirty-seven times.

By order of the Portuguese Government, all cargo vessels employed for conveying to any port of Goa materials for the Goa Railway and Marmagaoa port will be exempted from the tonnage duties.

The contract for storing grain and forage at the various posts in the Bolan has been given by the Bombay Government to Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, a Parsee contractor. The amount of the contract is stated to be Rs. 15,00,000.

The new Maharajah of Kolhapur proceeded to Mahabaleshwar on April 19. A salute of seventeen guns was fired on his departure from Kolhapur. His father, Aba Saheb Ghatge, the Regent, followed him the next day.

Mr. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, who was summoned to serve on the special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on April 16, was fined by the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Bayley, in the sum of Rs. 100 for disobedience of the summons.

On Wednesday, April 16, Major Thomas P. Just and Mr. Scott, the Australian Commissioners at the Calcutta Exhibition, arrived in Bombay *en route* for Australia.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, April 18.]

Major General Lucas, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, unemployed list, is at present at Calcutta.

The services of Surgeon Major Boustead have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander in Chief.

Major Bullock (M. S. C.), deputy commissioner, Amraoti District, has obtained three months' privilege leave.

Major E. P. Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps, 4th Ghorkas, is about to proceed to Europe on furlough for one year.

Lieutenant E. E. Hight, Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, is proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant R. W. Sanderson, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been permitted to resign his commission.

Captain F. W. Begbie, adjutant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave to visit Kashmere.

Lieutenant M. C. Barton, Royal Engineers, Bengal establishment, is about to proceed to England on furlough.

Six months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate has been granted to Brigadier-General Annesley, the Adjutant General.

Captain G. H. C. Dyce, 21st Punjab Native Infantry, will embark at Kurrachee about the 12th instant, on furlough to England.

Lieutenant F. T. Hall, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Poona

Detachment, is about to resign his commission, he having been transferred to Burmah.

Colonel Bendyshe Walton, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, who served as Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, from 11th January, 1867, to 8th November, 1878, has been awarded a good-service pension, *vice* Lieutenant General A. Bunney, C.B., deceased. Colonel Walton has the medal and clasp for Gujerat, and also for the Relief of Lucknow, where he was severely wounded, mentioned in despatches and granted brevet of major; he was also employed against the hill tribes at Peshawur in 1851-52.

The services of Surgeon T. R. Mulrooney, M.D., Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment under the Punjab Government.

Captain Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed Major Commandant of the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery Corps, *vice* Major M. C. Poole, resigned.

Surgeon C. Little, M.D., Commissioner H.A.D., and Inspector General of Hospitals, having completed twelve years' service, has been promoted surgeon major from the 31st ultimo.

Major C. F. Thomas, Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Bengal, has been appointed to officiate as Controller, Military Accounts, Bengal, until further orders. It is surmised that Colonel Perreau has been telegraphed to, and that he will give up his leave and return to duty. As the senior controller he has a claim on Bengal, besides which he is a Bengal officer. He is a very popular officer.

The vacancy on the Brigade Staff, *vice* Brigadier General Dunham Massy, who vacates immediately, on completion of the prescribed tenure of command, falls to Colonel Marter, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, who will command the Agra Brigade; Brigadier-General Walker, now at Agra, being transferred to the Gwalior district.

The annual camp of exercise in connection with the Berar volunteers for four days at head quarters, Amraoti, will begin on or about the 14th instant. The inspecting officer will be Colonel Sewell, from Elichpur, 5th Infantry, H. C. There are a number of shooting prizes to be competed for. Under the tuition of Major (Dr.) Little, the Commandant, and Captain Higgins of the Akola Company, very good scores are anticipated. A few prizes should be given for regular attendance on parades during the year. Last year the inspecting officer was the late Colonel Conway Gordon.

After a career extending over a quarter of a century in the Hyderabad Contingent, seventeen years of which were as commandant of the 4th Cavalry, H. C., Colonel Archibald Acheson Johnson (M.S.C.) vacated the command and severed his connection with these troops on the 1st instant at Aurangabad. He entered the army in March, 1853, joined the Contingent in August, 1857, and in 1867—when only a captain—was appointed commandant over the heads of several other officers. Colonel Eustace Hill, the second in command, being now on furlough, Major Walker will be appointed commandant *pro tem*. Colonel D. Shaw (M.S.C.), commandant 3rd Infantry, H. C., at Jalna, will vacate the command of his regiment on the 2nd proximo. He will then have attained the age of fifty-five years. The gallant colonel entered the army in January, 1848, joined the contingent service in 1875, and was only appointed a permanent commandant about two years ago. Consequent on Captain Gilchrist (B.S.C.) being appointed Officiating Military Secretary to the Resident, Lieutenant G. Adye (P.S.C.) has been appointed second in command 1st Cavalry, H. C., at Bolaram, and Lieutenant Oswald, officiating adjutant. Lieutenant Wright, Adjutant 2nd Cavalry, Hingola, having proceeded to the Umballa Divisional Command as A.D.C., Captain Mason, (B.S.C.) takes his place. The Hospital Assistants class are to provide themselves, at their own cost with uniform, the estimated total cost of which is set down at Rs. 83-13-10. This amount is about 33 per cent in excess of a 1st Class Hospital Assistant's monthly salary.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a district court-martial held at Mean Meer on April 1, 1884, No. 1135, Private J. E. Leigh, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, was charged with offering violence to his superior officer, Corporal G. H. Grant, at Mean Meer, on March 24, 1884. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years. The sentence has been confirmed by General Hume, C.B., commanding the Lahore Division, who has remitted one year of the imprisonment awarded.—Private Robert Faulkner, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, was charged before a European district court-martial with striking Sergeant H. Kirby, his superior officer, while in the execution of his office, on board Her Majesty's Troopship Euphrates, on March 25. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for six months. Brigadier General S. Edwardes, commanding Bombay District, has confirmed the sentence.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE KIRWEE BOOTY.

Sir J. HAY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the sum of £276,000, with interest, retained by the Indian Government, as proceeds of the movable estate of the captured ex-princes of Kirwee, and not yet distributed to the forces of the Crown, ought to be carried over to the Consolidated Fund under the Act 1 Vict. c. 2, sections 2 and 12, if not divided as prize-money to the troops; and whether, in reference to the payments to India, on account of the grant in aid of the Afghan War, he proposed to recover that sum from India for the public Exchequer.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: The money referred to by the gallant Admiral in the first part of his question, represents, I presume, the value of the promissory notes issued by the East India Company and held by the Raos of Kirwee. On the rebellion breaking out, the Indian Government, on the 9th of January, 1858, gave the usual notice that these notes, the numbers of which were known, had been stopped. The captors of the Raos claimed to have the value of these notes distributed as prize-money. The Indian Government refused, and it has been decided by the Board of Treasury, after hearing counsel in 1869, and subsequently in the Law Courts, that the captors' claim was inadmissible. The cancelled notes were never found by the capturing force and never formed part of the booty. They never passed into the possession of the Crown, nor has the Crown any right to them. I do not propose to take any steps to recover the amount from India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. GORST asked whether returns could be given showing the annual dates, since the transfer of the government of India to the Crown in 1858, of the migration of the Government of India from Calcutta to Simla, and the dates of its return to Calcutta, and the extra annual cost imposed upon the taxpayers of India in consequence of this annual migration of Government; also the ages of the respective members of the Indian Council, their professions, the length of time which each has resided or served in India, and the period which had in each case elapsed since the termination of such residence or service.

Mr. CROSS: There are no materials at the India Office which will enable me to give the first return asked for; but the question shall be submitted to the Government of India. The second return shall be presented if the hon. and learned member will move for it; and if he will consult me as to the form of the return, it shall be made as complete as possible.

THE MYSORE TERRITORY.

Mr. J. M'CARTHY asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Madras officials, who were concessionnaires gold yielding land, conceded on advantageous terms to them by the British Resident of Mysore during the Regency of the Rajah, continued to receive their pensions and salaries; and, if so, whether this was in accordance with the rulings of the Secretary of State's despatches, No. 22, November 25, 1862, and No. 17, of July 9, 1863, categorically prohibiting civil and military officers from holding land in the Mysore territory.

Mr. J. K. CROSS said: The Government of India some months ago directed that the three officers connected with the Mysore concession who are still in the service should at once sever such connection. They do not, however, think it necessary to go further than this, having no doubt that these officers acted in the *bona fide* belief that they were not contravening the orders of the Government in acquiring their shares in the concession. As regards retired officers concerned in the matter, Government has no ground for interfering with their pensions. The papers explaining in more detail the views of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State are now complete; and if the hon. member will move for them they shall be presented.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.

Sir W. BARTHELOTT asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether high legal opinions had declared that the sum of £276,000 and other funds realised from securities and jewels of the enemy and retained by the Indian Government were distributable as proceeds of the capture of Kirwee and its chiefs; whether any judicial decision or dictum in any law courts had overruled those opinions; whether the Treasury Board, when it decided in May, 1869, that those moneys were not booty within the meaning of a certain Indian proclamation, was aided by legal assessors or founded its decision on any judicial precedent; and whether the Treasury Board retained any jurisdiction in matters of prize booty since the passing of Lord Cotten-

ham's Act, 3 and 4 Vict., c. 65, s. 22, which was framed to abolish this jurisdiction.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: In reply to my gallant friend's last question I may say that the section of Lord Cottenham's Act to which he refers only empowers the Court of Admiralty to decide questions relating to booty of war when they are referred by Her Majesty in Council to its judgment, and without in any respect taking away from the Board of Treasury the power of returning such answer as it may deem fit to petitions addressed to it. The Board of Treasury, therefore, was acting within its powers in hearing and adjudicating upon the claims of the captors of Kirwee as against the Secretary of State for India in Council in May, 1869. I may mention that these claims had no reference to funds realised from "jewels," the proceeds of which, and of similar property, were distributed as prize. The captors on their part, dissatisfied with the decision of the Treasury, brought an action in the Court of Chancery against the Secretary for India, who demurred to their petition on the ground that it rested with him as trustee for Her Majesty to declare that property taken in war should be treated as booty, and distributed as a matter of grace and favour among the captors. Vice-Chancellor Hall overruled the demurrer, but his ruling was reversed by the Court of Appeal, and the House of Lords, on May 19, 1882, upheld the decision of the Court of Appeal. It is not usual to state publicly how far the Treasury is guided by legal opinion in making its decisions; but I may say that it was not without consultation with the most eminent legal authorities and the fullest examination of precedents that the Board arrived at its decision in 1869.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEHRMANN—April 10, at No. 1, London-street, Calcutta, the wife of E. Behrmann, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., a daughter.
BUTLER—April 8, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Major T. W. S. Butler, 17th Regiment M.N.I., a son.
CORKE—April 4, at Kurrachee, the wife of Mr. H. M. Corke, a daughter.
COOPER—April 6, at 6, Old Post Office-street, Calcutta, the wife of F. C. Cooper, a daughter.
EAST—April 8, at the Hollow Mercara, the wife of Henry Ruck East, a son.
FAWCETT—April 10, at Guntur, the wife of F. Fawcett, a son.
HARTT—April 2, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of W. E. Hartt, P.N.S. Railway, a son.
HICKS—April 26, at Murree, Punjab, India, the wife of Arthur Hicks, P.W.D., of twin boys.
HODSON—April 27, at Jubbulpore, East Indies, the wife of C. W. Hodson, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., a daughter.
M'CALLUM—March 28, at Singapore, the wife of the Hon. Major H. E. M'Callum, R.E., Colonial Engineer and Surveyor General, Straits Settlements, a son.
METCALFE—April 7, at Rajahmundry, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Metcalfe, Chaplain of Berar, a daughter.
NAILER—April 7, at Chingleput, the wife of Henry H. F. Nailer, District Surgeon, a daughter.
O'BRIEN—March 23, at Mangaldai, Assam, the wife of Robert O'Brien, a daughter.
STOCKS—April 5, at Berhampore, Benga', the wife of J. W. Stocks, a son.
WHITE—April 2, at San Fernando, Trinidad, West Indies, the wife of George White, Esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—TWEEDIE—April 5, at St. John's, Calcutta, Thomas Coleridge Anderson, to Madeline Alexandria, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Tweedie, Esq., I.C.S.
BERKLEY—CROCKETT—April 17, at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., assisted by the Rev. A. D. Lochee, M.A., James Eustace, eldest son of the late James Berkley, Esq., C.E., formerly Engineer in Chief of the G.I.P. Railway, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Captain W. T. Crockett, late Indian Navy.
BERRINGTON—FAITHFULL—April 3, at St. Andrew's, Ferozepore, Trevor Douglas Davies Berrington, Government Telegraph Department, to Ellen Adeline, only daughter of the late Surgeon-Major R. W. Faithfull.
HILL—HILL—April 15, at Ajmere, by the Rev. M. Skeilton, Clement, fourth son of the Rev. Melsup Hill, Vicar of Shelsby, Worcester, to Cecelia Hill, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Hill, M.A., Vic^r of Piddington, Oxon.
MACLEAN—ELLIS—April 4, Mr. F. G. Maclean, Traffic Inspector Indus Valley State Railway, to Mrs. E. E. Ellis, daughter of Mr. J. Adam, Guard, Indus Valley State Railway, by licence.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—April 25, suddenly, at Murree, India, Major J. G. Anderson, A.P.D., Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th), formerly Captain same regiment and 4th; nephew of the late Sir James Anderson, Bart.
BONE—March 31, at Debrooghur, Assam, Mr. Harry Bone, Tea Planter.
BRUNTON—April 9, at the General Hospital, Madras, Robert Brunton, son of George Brunton, M.I.C.E., of Cochin, aged 35.
BUCKNER—April 15, at Allahabad, Kenneth Cyril, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buckner, aged three months.

COVEY—March 22, at Mejah, near Allahabad, India, from the effects of an accident, which he only survived twelve hours, Charley Covey, Major 68th Durham Light Infantry.

COOKE—April 2, at General Ho-pital, Calcutta, Henrietta Clara, third daughter of the late Mr. Henry Cooke, of Ghazepore, aged 47.

CHISHOLM—April 8, at Calcutta, Colin William Chisholm, aged 44.

GOODFELLOW—On Good Friday, at 31, Chowringhee, Calcutta, Florence Mary, wife of A. T. Goodfellow, P.W.D., aged 34.

GRAHAM—March 26, on board the S.S. Kerbel, on a voyage to Australia, Richard Kennedy Graham, Port Officer of Cochin, Malabar Coast, aged 45.

HODGES—April 8, at Allahabad, Elizabeth Hodges, wife of the late Frederick Carter Hodges, aged 60 years and 8 months.

HOTHAM—April 19, at Bombay, Aileen Agnes, wife of Capt. W. C. Hotham, I.M., in his 28th year.

LYDIARD—At Bijoojee Factory, Jessore District, Margaret Lilly Dora Lydiard, the beloved daughter of Walter and Madeleine Lydiard, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 21 days.

MARTYR—April 23, at Buxar, Bengal, India, of cholera, Charles Campbell Martyr, Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Works, son of Major General Martyr, Hafodwen, Southsea, Hants.

PITALE—April 12, Sadanand, third son of Balkrishna Nilaji Pitale, aged 9 years and 5 months.

SAUPIN—March 29, at Rangoon, the wife of Mr. E. Saupin, aged 33.

SAM—April 10, at Madras, Andrew Seth Sam, Esq., aged 72 years and 4 months.

WARTER—April 5, at Meerut, Dorothea Rosamond Southey, infant daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Warter.

WEBBER—April 6, at Benson Town, Bangalore, Agnes Annie, wife of John Webber, aged 33 years and 7 months.

YOUNG—April 10, at Agra, Amy Meredyth, youngest child of John Dobson and Lillian Sophia Young, aged 2 years and 9 months.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—The Indian tea sales again passed with animation, prices ruling firm throughout. The quantity offered, as compared with the sales of the last few days, was small, 2,112 packages. The China auctions consisted of only 3,000 packages green tea, all grades showing easier rates.

SUGAR.—There is not any increase of demand, and beet is offered at the low prices quoted yesterday. Sales of West India 20 casks; 180 crystallised Demerara. In the Clyde market a quiet tone for pieces at yesterday's rates.

COFFEE.—East Indian and Plantation Ceylon are firmer at 1s. to 2s. recovery on the lowest rates of last week; bold several shillings dearer, 456 casks 293 barrels and bags sold; small, 54s. to 60s.; low middling to middling, 62s. to 67s.; good to fine middling, 68s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.; bold, 79s. to 82s.; fine, 90s. 6d. to 103s. 126 bags Liberian, 70s. to 73s.; smaller grades, 61s. 6d. to 63s. 6d. 103 casks 739 bags East Indian, medium, 63s. to 64s.; bold, 81s. 6d. to 87s.; small in proportion. 26 packages Jamaica, 42s. to 47s.; 193 bags foreign Central American, 48s. to 55s. 6d. Brazil in moderate demand at last week's prices.

SPICES.—At the weekly sales there was an improved demand for Cochin ginger at steady rates, and 1,413 packages, the greater part sold—cuttings, 34s. to 35s. 6d.; ordinary hard to good rough, 37s. to 39s.; washed, 44s. to 48s.; very small, 41s.; part scraped small to medium, 50s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.; bold, 69s.; 330 packages Japan, 32s. 6d. to 33s.; 31 barrels Jamaica, 59s. to 68s.; root, 46s. Black pepper firmer in consequence of speculative business for arrival, including Singapore at 6½d. 350 bags black, in auction, sold—Singapore, 6½d.; Penang, 6½d.; West Coast, 6½d.; also privately. Singapore closed 7½d.; 743 bags white Singapore, 9½d.; a few cuttings, in lots, 9¾d.; Penang, 9½d.; Siam, 9½d. 631 bags Zanzibar cloves chiefly bought in above value; 15 cases Penang, part sold 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. 110 packages Penang nutmegs, about two-thirds sold at a decline of 1d.—80s, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5s.; 78s, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.; 63s, 3s. 2d.; common small, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d. Mace quiet; 51 cases Singapore and Penang red, partly sold, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. 872 bags pimento sold steadily, 2½d. to 2¾d. 581 cases and boxes cassia lignea, a few lots at 27s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—The market is steady, at an improvement of about 3s. upon plantation Ceylon from the late lowest rates, and to-day East India again went rather dearer for good qualities. Of the former, 320 casks 106 barrels and bags sold—small, 50s. to 58s.; low middling to middling, 62s. to 66s. 6d.; good middling, 67s. 6d. to 69s.; bold, 80s. to 87s. 6d.; superior, 93s. 213 casks 2,811 bags East India sold—Doorg, &c., medium, 60s. 6d. to 65s.; bold, 81s. to 84s. 6d.; pale sorts, 55s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.; Mysore, medium, 63s. 6d. to 65s.; bold, 82s. to 84s. 1,683 bags Costa Rica sold at higher prices—fine, 75s. 1 middling grayish, 58s. 6d. to 61s.; fine ordinary, 54s. to 54s. 6d. 113 bags Guatemala sold at 51s. 6d. to 54s.; 80 bags Central American; 52s. to 57s.; 455 bags Manila withdrawn, 45s. 6d. bid.

SAGO.—Small grain rather lower. 1,963 bags chiefly bought in, 12s., part selling at 13s.; for good, 10s. 6d. to 11s.; for ordinary and a few lots medium, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 848 bags flour, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. Of 255 bags pearl tapioca a few lots bullet at 13s. 6d. per cwt. Part of 3,200 Singapore flake at 1¼d. to 2¼d., and part of 124 flour at 1½d. per lb.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's Overland Circular of May 1 says:—In the produce markets the business has been of moderate extent since the last mail, and although the tone is flat, prices generally

have not experienced further depression. The recent heavy fall upon coffee has at length caused a better demand, and to-day the quotations of East India show 2s. to 4s. recovery from the lowest point. Upon plantation Ceylon the rise is about the same, or even more for bold qualities of both. Rio has been steady. Costa Rica of the new crop has partly found buyers at previous rates to an advance for color and fine. There is an improvement in the deliveries here, but the stock continues very large. The Netherlands Trading Company declare 111,464 bags, 5½ cases Java for their sale on the 7th inst., including about 90,000 bags of ordinary qualities, against a total of 106,000 bags bags last year. Good ordinary valued about 28 cents. By telegram from Batavia dated the 22nd ult., the Government crop is estimated at 916,000 piculs. The Havre and New York markets appear more settled than of late. Burmah rice, to arrive per steamer, has sold at firm rates. The sugar market is depressed, with a downward tendency. Importers have accepted very low rates for a few cargoes Java off the coast, and transactions on the spot are chiefly in crystallised Demerara, the lower qualities of which show a further slight decline, while good to fine grocery maintain a relatively firm position. Beet sugar shows weakness, and is lower than hitherto quoted. Refiners have accepted some further decline upon stored goods. China tea is without alteration, a moderate amount of business being done during the week. There is a strong market for Indian tea, with prices rather dearer. Nothing of interest has transpired in West India cocoa. In the spice markets, black pepper is firmer, on account of renewed speculative operations for arrival, and an advance now required. At the public sales Singapore white went at fully previous rates. Cochin ginger has met with steady buyers at the late decline. At the public sales of cinnamon on Monday there was a very small supply, the quantity or Ceylon sold being under 100 bales, but at firmer rates. The Tellicherry was chiefly bought in.

TEA.—From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's Fortnightly Indian, Ceylon, and Java Report.—Business was resumed after Easter on the 17th ult., since when sales have been comparatively heavy. A decidedly better feeling has been noticeable throughout, and a more general disposition to buy, which has resulted in an advance in value of all the more desirable kinds. Deliveries are reported to be hardly satisfactory, but this is probably due to the holidays intervening.

SUGAR.—There have not been any sales in West India, and the market continues very depressed. Beet is offered upon further reduced terms. In the Clyde market prices are dull. The following is M. Bertrand Silz's report, dated Paris, April 30:—"The rain which has fallen since last Sunday has given new vigour to the 'bears,' who through their numerous offers have lowered prices. The discouraging reports from the United Kingdom have also helped to throw an unfavourable aspect over things, and the situation is also taken advantage of in order to replace them on forward terms. In this way 'bears' are helped to cover their sales for this month's delivery, and they also find it easy to depress the market. As uncovered sales are very important, and as refiners are, notwithstanding the very easy sale of their produce, almost bare of stock, the least unexpected event would entirely modify the present state of things."

A FEAT OF TELEGRAPHY.—We have often heard of the wonderful line between this country and Teheran, the capital of Persia, a distance of 3,800 miles, but we scarcely realised the fact that good signals were obtainable through so great a length of wire until recently, when we availed ourselves of an invitation from Mr. W. Andrews, the managing director of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, to make a visit of inspection. It was between seven and eight on Sunday evening, April 13, when we reached the office. In the basement of an unpretentious building in Old Broad-street we were shown the Morse printer in connection with the main line from London to Teheran. The courteous clerk in charge of the wire, Mr. Blagrove, informed us that we were through to Emden, and with the same ease with which one wires from the City to the West-end, we asked a few questions of the telegraphist in the German town. When we had finished with Emden, we spoke with the same facility to the gentleman on duty at Odessa. This did not satisfy us, and in a few seconds we were through to the Persian capital (Teheran). There were no messages about, the time was favourable, and the employees of the various countries seemed anxious to give us an opportunity of testing the capacity of this wonderful line. T. H. N. (Teheran) said "Oafi Kurrahee," and in less time than it takes to write these words we gained the attention of the Indian town. The signals were good, and our speed must have equalled fifteen words a minute. The operator at Kurrahee, when he learnt that London was speaking to him, thought it would be a good opportunity to put us through to Agra, and to our astonishment the signals did not fail, and we chatted pleasantly for a few minutes with Mr. Malcom Khan, the clerk on duty. To make this triumph of telegraphy complete, Agra switched us on to another line, and we were soon talking to a native telegraphist at the Indian Government Cable Station, Calcutta. At first the gentleman "at the other end of the wire" could not believe that he was really in direct communication with the English capital, and he exclaimed in Morse language, "Are you really London?" Truly this was a great achievement. Metallic communication without a break from 18, Old Broad-street, London, to the telegraph office in Calcutta! 7,000 miles of wire! The signals were excellent, and the speed attained was not less than twelve, perhaps fourteen, words per minute.—Telegraphist.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

WINTERBOTHAM—WRIGHT—April 29, at the Parish Church, Cheltenham, Henry Martin Winterbotham, of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service, to Sophia Horsfall, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Wright, Vicar of St. Paul's, Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

BRADDON—April 29, at Weston-super-Mare, Henry Edward Braddon, second son of the late William Braddon, Bengal Civil Service, aged 65.

HEBBERT—April 25, at 150, Cambridge-street, S.W., Harriett, relict of the late George Peter Hebbert, 1st Lieutenant of the H.E.L.C. Bengal Engineers, and daughter of the late Lieut. General W. Ramsay, Brigade Major of Delhi.

READE—April 27, at St. Catharine's Hall, Blackgang, Isle of Wight, Charles William Reade, late of the Madras Civil Service, in his 67th year.

SYMONDS—April 29, at Walmer, Chancery-road, Bedford, Lewis Frederick Symonds, son of W. A. Symonds, of Madras, aged 17.

WARD—March 29, at 2, Monson-place, Tunbridge-wells, Nerina Arrow, the beloved wife of James Jackson Ward, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, of Baston Lodge, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 62.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 24. Nipoti Assame, Java.—25. Wordsworth (s), Akyab; Inchkeith, Calcutta; Roseville (s), Rangoon; Victor, Manila.—26. Fritz v. d. Laan, Mauritius; Clan Ogilvie (s), Bombay; Ethiopia (s), Bombay; Zealand (s), Batavia; Cherwell, Calcutta.—27. Carmona (s), Calcutta; Resolvent (s), Bombay; Quattro Sorelle, Galle; Harrington (s), Rangoon; Monmouthshire, Calcutta; Magic, Hong Kong.

BOMBAY.—April 10. Albany (s), Cardiff.—11. Scindia (s), Karachi; Abyssinia (s), Bussorah; Assyria (s), Mozambique; Alice, New York.—12. Brenda (s), Aden; Thessaly (s), Liverpool; I.G. Clive (s), Calcutta; Manila (s), Genoa.—14. Calder (s), Bussorah; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Colaba (s), Rangoon; Verona (s), London.—15. Kepler (s), Liverpool; Timavo (s), Jeddah; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Preston (s), Aden; Daisy Morris (s), Mauritius.—16. Cameo (s), Glasgow; Huzara (s), Calcutta.—16. Jenny Otto (s), Newport.—17. Mobile (s), Jeddah; Vestal, Damaun; H.M.S. Dryad, Aden.

CALCUTTA.—April 7. Shahjehan (s), Singapore; Mahatta (s), Rangoon; Henzada (s), Singapore.—8. City of Oxford (s), Liverpool; Clan Monroe (s), Liverpool; Duke of Argyll (s), Batavia.—9. Kerbella (s), Bombay; Cachemere (s), Marseilles; Gulf of St. Vincent (s), Melbourne; Agnes Oswald, Cardiff.—10. Rydalmere, New York.—11. Secundra (s), London; Glegarry, Liverpool; Kelvin-side, London.—12. Germanic, New York; Lady Ruthven, London; Richard Parsons, New York.—13. Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; Coimbatore, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—April 7. Bhavadara (s), Calcutta.—10. Peshawur (s), Calcutta.—12. Pekin (s), London.—13. Chanda (s), Calcutta; Nag-pore, Algoa Bay.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 23. Hawarden Castle (s), Capetown.—24. Danish Monarch (s), Madras; South American, Hong Kong; Storm King, Hong Kong; Western Belle, Nagasaki; L. J. Morse, Hong Kong; Idea, Capetown; Leo (s), Madras; Nan Shin (s), Shanghai.—26. Capulet (s), Karachi; Rosmal, Rangoon; Java, Algoa Bay; Carlton Tower (s), Aden; Western Belle, Nagasaki; British Nation, Calcutta; City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—April 11. Bookiana (s), Calcutta; Fantaisie, Cochín; Teviot (s), Madras; Gelert (s), Moulmein; Bhownuggur (s), Bhow-nuggur; Malwa (s), London; Otranto (s), Hull.—12. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Middea (s), Galle; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur; Perim (s), Pondicherry; Elsie (s), Marseilles.—13. H.M.S. Euphrates, England.—14. Victoria (s), Genoa.—15. Singapore (s), Genoa; Athabasca (s), Trieste; Satara (s), Persian Gulf.—16. California (s), Liverpool; Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool; Kangra (s), London; Nerbudda (s), Rangoon; Chindwara (s), Calcutta.—17. Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; S.K.S. Pardi, Chittagong; Hildegarde (s), New York; Kingdom (s), Antwerp; Cairo (s), Hull; Begouin (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—April 6. Steamers Chanda and Quantung.—7. Peshawur.—8. Ship Teviotdale.—9. Engineer.—12. Maharani, Furulia, Mahatta, and Swordsman.—13. Ellora.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Verona*, April 14.

From London: Mr. Adams, Mrs. Haywood, Lieut. A. H. Thurburn, Surgeon C. J. Sarkies, Col. M. C. Farrington, Mr. John Carson, Dr. A. Hossain, Mr. Mohamed Ali, Mr. Stewart.

From Port Said: M. Boukhovetsky.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Foster.

From Brindisi: Mr. Thos. Holden, Mr. De Hoxan, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Sampson, Mr. Winter, Col. Pennycuik, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. D. Kapadia, Mr. J. Abonally.

From Ar'en: Dehar and four friends, Sheikh Ebrahim, A. Braganza and four friends, Laroo and child, M. Hossain.

AT PLYMOUTH, Per *Malwa*, May 6.

From Bombay: Mrs. Callaghan, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bowry and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Col. and Mrs. Upchen, Mr. V. Vigby, Mr. Paulett, Mr. W. B. Jone, Col.

Bevan, Lieut. Sunn, Mr. Pack, Capt. Vibart, Capt. Clark, Mr. Jenkins, Capt. Braithwaite, Mr. Pallick, Mr. Jacobsohn, Mr. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. Cooper, Herr Jochim, Miss Glen, Master George, Mrs. Grace and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Richardson and two children, Miss Buller, Mr. P. Dangerfield, Mr. P. Scotts and child, Mr. Hooper and child, Mr. J. Marten, Mr. F. Jardine, Capt. and Mrs. Day, Dr. Holmeshead, Sheikh Hodnolloloh, Mr. P. W. Patrick, Mr. W. B. Jones, Mrs. Noble and three children, H.H. the Nawab Ud Doolah, Syed Mahommed, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Dobbs and two children, Mr. W. J. Gault, Col. C. H. Grace, Mr. J. G. Conway, Mr. Benson, Mrs. Howick and two children, Col. V. Jenkins, Col. and Mrs. Chalou and child, Mrs. Stewart and three children, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Squire, infant, and nurse, Mrs. Wood and three children, Col. A. J. Owen, Mrs. E. Cooke, Marlin Bergen, Mrs. and Miss Sexton, Col. Sexton, Rev. H. and Mrs. Blake and two children.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Malwa*, April 11.

For London: Sheikh Radrotollah.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Isidro Manro and Mr. Drakeford.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Guglior*, April 18.

For London: Surgeon Major J. C. Penny, Dr. James Monhead, Mr. O. Keife, Mr. and Mrs. G. Palmer, Mr. Rennick.

For Brindisi: Surgeon Major C. Hatchell, Lieut. Col. W. Noverre, Mr. H. Kennedy, Col. and Mrs. H. Fraser and child, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Dr. A. S. Thompson, Mr. Farquhar Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fish, Mr. A. Campbell, Major W. H. Sandham, Mr. Scott, Major and Mrs. C. B. Cooke and child.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Monsieur and Madame Prosper Lamal, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brookes, Mr. J. H. Nelson, Lieut. J. P. Cadell, Mr. T. R. Redfern, Lieut. Col. A. N. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. R. C. Horaby.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Hutton and child, Mr. W. O. Bell Irving, Col. F. D. Plowden, Mr. E. W. Morley, Mr. Troward.

FROM LONDON, Per *Gorkha*, April 30.

For Madras: Rev. W. Skinner, Miss Palmer.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Richardson.

For Colombo: Mr. F. Fryer, Mr. K. Aspland, Mr. H. H. Bustard, Mr. Phillips.

For Calingapatam: Mr. C. W. Voys.

For Rangoon: Mr. H. Cooper.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. P. Murray, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. C. Tyre, Mr. W. Temperley, Mr. F. W. Harland.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Gorkha*, sailed from London, April 30.

For Rangoon: Mr. Henry Cooper.

For Calcutta: Mr. Chas. Tyre, Mr. W. Temperley, Mr. F. W. Harland.

Per s.s. *Duke of Westminster*, to sail from London, May 5.

For Brisbane: Mr. A. Nicholl, Miss A. Blackmore.

Per s.s. *Khandalla*, to sail from London, May 7.

For Zanzibar: Miss Berkeley, Rev. C. S. B. Riddell.

For Kyrchi: Mr. D. Wood, Mr. J. Powell.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, to sail from London, May 14.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins.

For Madras: Mrs. Puce.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. Topping, Mr. P. Crawford.

Per s.s. *Ethiopia*, to sail from London, May 21.

For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. J. Rochford Smith.

Per s.s. *Manora*, to sail from London, May 28.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. C. Koch, Mrs. Wood, Mr. E. Booth.

Per s.s. *Roma*, to sail from London, June 2.

For Cooktown: Miss Poole.

For Brisbane: Miss Nicol, Miss Warren.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, arrived in London, April 27.

From Bombay.

For London: Mr. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Papple and four children, Dr. Underwood, Mr. Elliot.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed April 27.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Baker, two children, and nurse, Mr. J. L. Ovens, Mrs. Ovens.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail May 6.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mr. Williams, Mr. Doig, Mrs. William's servant.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to sail May 10.

From Liverpool.

For Madras: Mrs. Dawson and servant.

From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Mr. Peto, Mrs. Hay.

Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., Officiating Medical Officer, 15th Bengal Native Infantry, is to be employed under Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, under the orders of the Home Department.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1884.

THE RUSSIAN ANNEXATION OF SARAKHS,
THE CROWN OF MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

Just as we go to press, the astounding news is telegraphed from St. Petersburg that Russia has obtained from Persia the cession—or, at least, the recognition of Russian possession—of Sarakhs! And further, we learn that Sarakhs—which is virtually the frontier post of Afghanistan, and dominates Herat—is to be made the capital of a new Russian province, that of the Tejend or Hari-Rud, the river of Herat!

It will be remembered that when Merv was annexed by Russia the other day, the apologists of the Gladstone Government declared that "Mervousness" was obsolete because Sarakhs had taken the place that formerly, belonged to Merv as the key of Afghanistan and India.

It remains to be seen, now that Sarakhs too has gone the way of Merv, what excuse for British scuttling will be invented by a Government that is a disgrace to the British name, and whose imbecility threatens the most serious dangers to the British Empire. We must defer further comment until some more details have been received of this last achievement of Mr. Gladstone's policy.

A REFORM FOR INDIA.

In this age of reforms, it seems a pity that, while much energy is bestowed on matters of minor importance, real and serious evils should be going on unnoticed. One of such evils, viz., the bad road system of Bengal, it is proposed here to point out, together with its cause and proper remedy.

The evil is two-fold, and may be shortly, if rudely described as the strangling of traffic, and robbery of local road funds. It is in the system; and if, in some parts of Bengal it has not yet shown itself, that must be

either because traffic has not yet been developed, or because Nature has provided ample means in the shape of water ways or other advantages.

What is meant by the strangling of traffic may be better understood by means of an example than by a general description. The example will be taken from Hooghly district, which is known to the writer, is advanced among Bengal districts, has large trade, and has been described by a high authority as well provided with roads. The example chosen is the Tarkeshwar road, because it was of such undoubted importance that a railway has been made to serve exactly the same district.

This road runs from Sarafoolly station of the East Indian Railway on the East to Tarkeshwar on the West, a distance of about twenty-two miles. The Eastern half is metalled with broken stone to a width of eight feet; the Western half is unmetalled, with a soft surface of mud or sand. The population depending on it chiefly for communication with the railway, is over a hundred thousand.

The road has the following defects:—

(a) The narrow metalled way cannot stand long without repair, and, when it has to be repaired, must be blocked completely. It has been blocked for weeks at a time more than once within the last few years.

(b) The soft portion goes into dust in dry weather, and into mire in wet. In wet weather wheeled traffic cannot pass over it, and the wet season last three months every year.

(c) The road is twenty-two miles long, yet the District Committee maintains only about three feeders in all, unmetalled and ill-kept, though the railway is to have a station every three miles.

The road, then, is metalled eight feet wide for half its length only, and has almost no feeders. It ought to be metalled twenty feet wide, all its length, and to have a feeder on each side every mile. Traffic is first kept from the road by want of feeders, and then smothered in the dust, mire, and blocks on the road itself. Such a process may well be described as strangling.

But for the chance of private enterprise having proposed to make a railway, this road would now be in the condition described above, without hope of remedy. There are many other roads in about as bad a condition with almost as pressing need of relief, but without much prospect of it. The strangling process is going on all over Hooghly District.

The examples of robbery of local road-funds will be taken from the same district. Police District Kistanagar has an area of about seventy-five square miles; a population of over 50,000, and pays in road rates about 5,500 rupees yearly. The District Road Committee maintains within this area only about four miles of district road, which cannot cost 200 rupees yearly, and there is a yearly grant for "village roads" (to be distributed at discretion) of about 500 rupees more. So this large district gets barely an eighth of its funds for its own uses.

The Tarkeshwar road runs along the south bank of the Kamna River. On the north bank a block of some eighty square miles might be marked out on the map, with a population of some 60,000, and paying road cess of about 6,000 rupees, within which not a mile of district road is maintained by the Road Committee, and

which does not get back a twelfth of its road rates for any purpose whatever. There are other large areas of ten, twenty, and fifty square miles to be found in the district which has the same grievance.

As the ratepayers of these large areas are deprived of the benefit of their road-rates against their will, it seems hardly unreasonable to describe the system under which this is done as robbery.

Having the evil, we have next to search out the cause, and that is not far to seek. It is that two essential principles have been departed from. These are:—

1. Spend on roads as long as the return exceeds the cost.

2. Let those who get the return bear the cost of maintaining the roads.

As to the former principles, of course, the balance on the side of returns should always be as great as possible.

If the former principle were attended to, we should not find the traffic strangled; if the latter, we should not find local road funds robbed. If all were right, we should not find local funds robbed to prevent the strangling of traffic, and yet, after all, the attempt failing through shortness of funds.

It is not want of money in the country that causes the shortness of funds. If the country were so poor, all the more need to spend on roads, for money judiciously spent on roads produces wealth as surely as seed judiciously sown, produces grain. But where there is money to support a railway, there has, surely, long been wealth enough to support a good road.

In defence of the existing state of things, the following argument is used:—

It is the rule now, that all roads must be rate-supported. The whole fund available for roads in a district is, therefore, the road cess, a rate on land. Where this is, as in Hooghly district, levied at the highest legal rate, the limit of the fund has been reached. If there is not enough for all roads, both great and small, some must be neglected, and if so the small must yield. Without the great roads they are useless, while without them the great roads may be of some use.

High authorities have said that twice or three times the amount of the present fund might be spent yearly with advantage in Hooghly district. Some look for relief in the construction of railways and tramways; but those can thrive in few places. Some would raise the legal maximum road rate, but, seeing how the road fund is now spent, that would be unjust and would be bitterly opposed. Some would bow to the evil, persuaded by the arguments that it cannot be helped.

But, if the argument is sound, and yet its result in practice is evil, something must be wrong with its foundation. If it be examined, the whole argument is found to depend on the rule, "All roads must be rate-supported." Because this has been taken for granted, there is no remedy for the evil.

Why has the rule become so firmly established in Bengal? It is one of those things whose truth should have been proved by experience. Experience in Bengal has proved it to be a bad rule. What says the experience of England? There the problem of roads has been fairly well solved; and to England the advocates of "rates alone" refer as an example of the sound principle of the established system in Bengal.

A road is a fixed means of cheapening trans-

port. Railways, canals, bridges, harbours, are all forms of roads, besides what we call roads. The order of development in England was first parish roads, then turnpike roads, then canals, and railways.

Parish and municipal roads have always been maintained by rates; turn-pike roads, canals, and railways, some bridges, and most harbours, by tolls or dues. The characteristic of rate-supported roads is that they serve a small area, and cost little to keep up; of toll-supported roads, that they are of wider usefulness, and are costly to maintain. Rates and tolls help one another, and each has its place in the system.

When the road costs little to make, when it is used by the people of a small area, then to each of these it is much easier to pay down once for all as much as may be necessary for his share in keeping up the road, rather than to pay a small sum each time he uses it. Tolls would also in such a case be more difficult and costly to collect, swallowing too great a share of the income. In England, there is from a mile and a half to a mile and three quarters of district road for every square mile of area. This means that the road rates are laid out near where they are raised. We find no such blank spaces as those in Hooghly district described above, which pay rates, and get no return. Every neighbour pays rates, and there are roads in every neighbourhood.

When the road serves a large area, it is difficult to assess rates according to the benefit received; where the road is costly to maintain, the ratepayers will grudge the expense. Owing to these two reasons all roads which are useful to wide areas, and which cost large sums to maintain, have been maintained by means of tolls, and not out of rates. Before the days of railways turnpike roads, maintained by tolls, were the great thoroughfares for through traffic. Turnpike roads are still in use, though not nearly so much as before. In England and Wales during 1882, the income of turnpike trusts from tolls was £135,000.

22. It has been said that roads in England formerly supported by tolls have been thrown on the rates because the principle of rate-supported roads had superseded the principle of tolls. All that has happened, however, is this, that, owing to the introduction of railways, change of trade routes, and other causes, many roads which used to serve large areas, and which cost much to maintain, now serve small areas, and cost little to maintain. The same principle which required them to be maintained by tolls before requires them to be maintained out of the rates now. Tolls are still paid, but chiefly on the railways. More than half of the £66,000,000 yearly paid at the 5,400 railway stations in the United Kingdom, which are the chief modern toll-bars, goes for the construction and maintenance of the permanent way, and is in all strictness a turnpike toll.

The principle of tolls is fully recognised in practice in Bengal, except as regards what we call roads. Railways, canals, tramways, bridges, ferries, and markets are all maintained by tolls. If the principle had been extended to ordinary roads there should have been a toll on the Tarkeshwar road, for it serves a great area, and every mile of the metalled road costs the road cess of ten square miles to maintain.

There was a toll levied for the maintenance of this road, but it was abolished. Had it been retained,

the contributions of the traffic would have been enough to keep the road in good order, and local areas would have had their own rates for their own use.

Thus, the negative experience of Bengal, and the positive experience of England, alike show that there are works which rates are not so well-fitted to do as tolls. The evils pointed out above can plainly be traced to persistence in employing the rates for work which they are unfit for. This evil is all the more glaring in India where roads have to do much of that work which is done by railways in England, but without the tolls on which railways depend for support.

The remedy for the evil has been pretty plainly hinted at already. It is first to withdraw all road rates from employment on general work, and to restore the funds to their proper duty of making and maintaining local roads. This would put an end to such scandals as have been pointed out above, of large districts paying road cess year after year, and getting no return.

Next, for maintaining such roads as are of general use, are too costly for the local rates to support, tolls should be established. The rate-made roads would act as feeders to those turnpike roads which in many places might in the end be replaced by railways.

To the principle of toll there can be no objection in Bengal. When traffic can be transported as cheaply without roads as with them, men may grumble at spending money on roads. When rates can be assessed over large areas according to benefits received, and ratepayers give cheerfully many times the present rates which they grudge, then tolls will cease to be a useful means of obtaining money for maintaining roads which are of general use and great cost.

To the working of tolls in Bengal objections have been made. It is said that their collection gives openings to extortion, but that is equally true of the collection of rates. It is said that they discourage traffic, but they do not discourage traffic nearly so much as the strangling that goes on now for want of them. By separating the toll funds, by careful management, and by strictly spending the whole fund on the road which pays it, tolls could be made into a harmless and useful institution.

For constructing roads which might afterwards be maintained by tolls a Government grant might very properly be given. Roads are the chief educators, the best famine insurance; they cheapen and make more efficient police and justice, they cheapen goods and encourage trade, they awaken new industries, and relieve the land of the heavy pressure which it is now ill able to bear. Every work for which public money is now spent is most efficiently forwarded by good roads.

Major A. D. Campbell, Staff Corps, general duty, Fort William, on promotion to lieutenant colonel, has accepted leave out of India, and sailed from Calcutta on the 5th April.

The following appointments in the 5th Punjab Cavalry have been sanctioned by the Government of India:—Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Stewart, squadron commander and second in command, to officiate as commandant; Major F. S. Carr, 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as second in command; Major W. J. Vousden, V.C., 3rd squadron commander (late Adjutant Behar Light Horse), to officiate as 2nd squadron commander; Major J. B. Watts, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, during the absence of Major Vousden; Captain C. F. Gambier, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander during the time Major Watts may officiate as 2nd squadron commander.

THE WOKING INSTITUTE.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

A FEW days ago we called attention to the foundation of an Oriental Institute at Woking, created for the purpose of providing a centre of Oriental scholarship in England, and for enabling Hindus, Sikhs, and Mahomedans to reside in this country and to prosecute their studies without contracting any social taint, or doing violence to those caste or religious sentiments which are cherished by the mass of Indian Society. Hitherto it has been impossible for Indians of tender conscience to visit England from the difficulty of residing here, or of even reaching this country, without abandoning the sacred and semi-sacred usages which it has been repeatedly proved they would rather die than sacrifice. Hence, up to the present time, all the advantages to be derived from studying in the very centre of scientific life in London has been monopolised by the few Indians who have been content to face social ostracism, and to throw in their lot with the ruling race. These men are not always the best of their kind; for, among a choice few of exalted intellect who rise superior to national prejudice, there is always a painfully large percentage of reckless or designing men, who adopt the new ideas for self-interested motives. Certain it is that such men forfeit the respect of their countrymen by abandoning their caste usages, and when they return to India are unable to exercise that influence for good which their education and experience would entitle them to wield. Specially valuable, then, must be an institution which will enable every Indian who desires it to visit England, and to gain all the benefits which such a visit cannot fail to confer, and to do this without forfeiting the good opinion of his compatriots. To Dr. G. W. Leitner is due the praise for making this possible, by purchasing the Royal Dramatic College and its extensive grounds at Woking, and fitting the place up for the reception of worthy Indian gentlemen. Each resident is to be provided with separate water-supply, bathing and cooking conveniences, and every other requisite for the preservation of caste; and it is the intention of the founder to charge no rent whatever for the use of the premises. Generosity can no further go than this; and it may confidently be anticipated that many wealthy Easterns will be proud to associate themselves with such a noble enterprise by contributing to the support of an institution so directly beneficial to their co-religionists.

The full name of the institute is the Punjab Oriental University, Museum, and Guest House, and it is so called, because the first conception of such an institution originated with the *Anjuman-i-Punjab*. It is designed to act as a European branch of the Punjab University—the only Oriental university in the world—and to carry on the work of that body in England, by conducting examinations (just as some examinations of the London University are conducted in the Colonies) for the degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor of Oriental learning, and for the diplomas of high proficiency and honours in Oriental languages, literatures, and laws, corresponding with the various grades of *Maulavi*, *Qazi*, *Pandit*, *Munshi*, *Bhai*, and other Oriental examinations adapted to various parts of the East. The institution will correspond with the Oriental Societies of Europe, and with European philologists, and obtain and give aid in the development of Oriental learning. Should sufficient funds be forthcoming, it is also intended to train Europeans and Natives of good family for professional or official careers in the East, by means of a staff of resident professors. It is anticipated from these arrangements, if support be found for carrying them out, that many of the difficulties hitherto experienced by Europeans in dealing with Orientals, and *vice versa*, will be removed by the accurate knowledge of each other's languages and sentiments which will thus be gained and the mutual respect engendered.

The Museum, which it is proposed to form, will illustrate various parts of the East, and more especially the useful arts, manufactures, and products of the Punjab; with the view of stimulating commerce between England and that province. It is proposed to buy up the whole of the exhibits sent from the Punjab to the recent Calcutta Exhibition, and to add this valuable collection to those in the possession of the founder, which are of singular rarity and completeness, and to invite contributions in kind, such as specimens of workmanship, from others willing to add to what cannot fail of becoming an important and interesting display of the produce and industries of India.

Our Eastern Empire has good reason to be proud of the able man who has so energetically and generously laboured for the welfare and enlightenment of the people, and whose constant desire it has been to promote feelings of mutual respect and esteem between Europeans and Indians, and to strengthen the hands of Government in every act tending to the peace and tranquillity of the country and the contentment of the people. It can safely be predicted that the name of Dr. G. W. Leitner will long live in the hearts of the people of India as that of one of their ablest friends, and that he will long be remembered in Europe for his great abilities and for the generous use he has ever made of them."



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDER^s.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 12.)

CUNNINGHAM—The services of Surgeon J. A. Cunningham are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

ARMSTRONG—The services of Surgeon J. Armstrong are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh, with effect from March 15.

MULRONEY—The services of Surgeon T. R. Mulroney, M. D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from March 20.

DUNCAN—The services of Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh, with effect from April 1.

TREMLETT-BADEN-POWELL—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. D. G. Barkley, M.A., C.S., barrister in law, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations, and on Mr. T. W. Smyth, B.A., C.S., barrister at law, proceeding on furlough, H. E. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. D. Tremlett, M.A., C.S., barrister at law, commissioner, of the Delhi Division, and Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E., additional commissioner, Lahore and Rawal Pindi Division, to officiate as judges of the chief court of the Punjab, with effect from such date as they may respectively assume charge of the duties in the court and until further orders.

HAMILTON—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, Chaplain of Dinapore, to officiate as his Lordship's domestic chaplain, with effect from the 1st April.

REID—The services of Surg. Major J. Reid, M.D., senior medical officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

KEEFER, Surg. W. N., Medical Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, to be senior medical officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars, vice Surg. Major J. Reid, appointed principal medical storekeeper to Government at the Presidency.

COPELAND, Mr. D. P., officiating assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in Assam, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from March 11.

ST. JOHN, Col. Sir O. K.C.S.I., resident of the 2nd class, and officer special duty in Kashmir, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 1st class, and as resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. J. G. Cordery, proceeding on privilege leave.

BERKELEY, Col. J. C., officiating resident at Gwalior, is appointed to officiate as officer on special duty in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Col. Sir O. St. John, K.C.S.I.

PEAT, Major W. S., squadron commander, 1st Bombay Lancers, is appointed to officiate as second assistant to the agent to the Governor General at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. H. M. Temple, or until further orders.

DAVIES, Lieut. R. D. C., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class is posed as assistant to the agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, and assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Upper Rajputana, with effect from April 8.

EVANS-GORDON, Lieut. W. E., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, is posed as assistant political agent at Banawara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

DOBBIE, Mr. W. H., having been appointed to officiate as deputy accountant general, Punjab, assumed charge of the duties on April 1.

MUNROD, Mr. A. H. H., having been appointed to officiate as chief superintendent in the office of the accountant general, Punjab, assumed charge of his duties of his appointment on April 1.

CROFTS, Surg. J., M.D., medical officer of the Political Agencies at Kotba and Jhalapatam, made over charge of his duties at Kotba to 1st class hospital assistant Kannya Lal, and at Jhalapatam to 1st Class Hospital Assistant Er-dut Oollah, on March 25.

HARRIS-REID—Mr. T. Harris and Mr. F. L. Reid respectively made over and received charge of the office of principal, Ajmere Government College, and inspector of schools, on March 18.

BULL, Mr. C. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Bellary Kistna State Railway.

BARNETT, Lieut. H. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter 2, paragraphs 16-20, on March 28.

PALESKUX-FALCONNET—On the return of Colonel J. J. McLeod Inner, V.C., R.E., Inspector-General of Military Works, from privilege leave, Colonel G. de Paleskux-Falconnet, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st Class, was attached to the office of the Inspector General, Military Works, from Feb. 28 to March 22, 1884, and was then transferred to the charge of the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

GREENSTREET, Capt. W. L., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is

transferred from the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, to the Headquarters Staff of the Inspector General, Military Works.

GALE, Lieut. W. A., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st Grade, has been posted to the Fort William Division, Military Works, which he joined on Feb. 28.

BARNETT, Lieut. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Military Works Department.

CROCKER, Mr. G., appointed by the Secretary of State for India a constructor in the Indian Marine, reported his arrival on April 1, and is posted to the Bombay dockyard.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from Feb. 3:

TRAIL-LAMBERT—Lieut. Colonel D. H. Trail, R.E., from examiner, 1st class, sub pro tem., to examiner, 1st class, permanent; and Lieut. Colonel P. Lambert, R.E., from examiner, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to examiner, 2nd class, permanent.

The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from Feb. 3:—

Major E. A. Trevor, R. E., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade to examiner, 3rd class, permanent; Mr. J. W. Fordham, from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent; Mr. J. B. Braddon, from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, permanent; Mr. D. W. McPherson, from deputy examiner, 1st grade, supernumerary sub pro tem., to deputy examiner, 1st grade, supernumerary, permanent; Mr. J. S. Partridge, from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, from assistant examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to assistant examiner, 1st grade, permanent; Mr. D. C. Gordon, from examiner, 2nd class, temporary, to examiner, 2nd class, sub pro tem.; Captain C. H. P. Christie, R. E., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, to examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem.; Mr. J. Douglas, from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, to examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.; Mr. I. S. Hubbard, from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.; Mr. A. Grant, from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, to deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.; Mr. F. M. Woodroffe, from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, to deputy examiner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.; and Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, from assistant examiner, 1st grade, to deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary.

MACMILLAN—P.W.D. Notification, No. 40, dated Feb. 8, permitting Mr. J. Macmillan, executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, to retire from Feb. 6, is cancelled.

FREER, Major R. T., R. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, substantive pro tem., Railway Branch, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from Sept. 6.

SHIPWITH, Major G. T., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, during the absence of Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MILLS, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to State Railways under the Government of Bengal.

FURLOUGHS.

ROBERTSON, Captain D., 1st assistant agent, Governor General in Central India, is granted privilege leave for three months from May 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of.

NORTON, Lieut. C. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, with effect from April 15, or such subsequent date.

CORDERY, Mr. J. G., resident of the 1st class, and resident at Hyderabad, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from April 10, or from any subsequent date.

MALLET, Mr. F. R., deputy superintendent geological survey of India, is granted furlough for six months, with effect from May 1, or subsequent date.

SINKINSON—Furlough out of India for twenty-one months having been granted to Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, B.C.S., officiating deputy accountant general, Punjab, Mr. Sinkinson availed himself of subsidiary leave, preparatory to the furlough from March 31 inclusive.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

O'BRIEN, Lieut. D. J. T., Manchester Regiment, wing officer, 14th N.I., Nov. 20.

CODRINGTON, Lieut. E. W., Manchester Regiment, wing officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Nov. 23.

HUTCHISON, Major H. M. L., West Yorkshire Regiment, to be assistant adjutant general for muketry, vice Major W. C. Mackinnon, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated April 2.

GOUGH, Colonel Sir H. H., K.C.B., V.C., Bengal S.C., to the brigade staff of the army temporarily, with the rank of brigadier general, during the absence on furlough of Brigadier General R. S. Hill, C.B., dated March 27.

REID, Surg. Major J., M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be principal medical storekeeper to Government at the Presidency, vice Brigade Surgeon A. J. Cowie, who vacates the appointment on promotion with effect from April 19.

Hyderabad Contingent.

EARLE, Lieut. W. H. S., No. 4 Field Battery, R.A., to be supernumerary subaltern.

SORELL, Captain F. S., wing officer, 1st Infantry, to be wing commander and second in command, 5th Infantry, vice Capt. A. J. Garrett, seconded.

THOMAS, Major R. M. B., Nagpur Volunteers Rifle Corps, to be major commander, vice Lieut. Colonel E. W. C. H. Miller, who vacates the appointment on transfer.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

HILL, Brigade General R. S., C.B., Infantry commanding the Eastern Frontier District, medical certificate, for 182 days.
 LUARD, Lieut. Colonel and Brevet-Colonel F. P., Bengal Staff Corps (private affairs) for one year and 130 days.
 OWEN, Lieut. Colonel A. G., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 19th Bengal Lancers (medical certificate) for one year.
 MUIR, Capt. A. M., Bengal Staff Corps, political assistant, 3rd class, Boundary Settlement Officer, Central India (private affairs) for one year.
 MONEY, Capt. G. E., Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse (private affairs) for 243 days.
 WILLES, Lieut. G. F., Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry (medical certificate) for one year.
 JOUBERT, Surgeon C. H., M.B. (private affairs) for 320 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

PERKINS, Lieut. Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A. B., A. D. C., R.E., for six months, for private affairs.
 INGLIS, Major D. W., General List, Infantry, medical certificate for one month.

LIGHTNING, Sub Conductor C., Commissariat Department, medical certificate for six months.

WELCHMAN, Captain F. D., Bengal S.C. wing officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits, private affairs, for 182 days, the first ninety days being on full staff pay.

BROWNE, Captain L. J., Bengal S.C., wing officer, 33rd N.I., adjutant Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave within Indian limits, private affairs for 182 days, the first sixty days being on full staff pay.

The following promotion is made in the Bengal Staff Corps subject to H.M.'s approval :—

HERVEY—To be Major, Captain Hugh De la Motte Hervey, April 5.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 7.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

GOOLD-ADAMS, Lieut. W. R., 1st Dragoon Guards, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. A. Waters, deceased, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, dated Sept. 24.

BECKER, Captain C. T., Hill Depots, Kasauli, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, to be station staff officer, vice Captain E. B. M'Innis.

WOODWARD, Lieut. J. A. H., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Major H. R. Treeve, dated March 3.

ANGELO, Lieut. E. W. P., 9th Bengal Cavalry (on furlough), supernumerary on the establishment, to be squadron officer, vice Probyn, killed in action.

The undermentioned officers of the Punjab Frontier Force, having vacated the command of their regiments on the 1st instant, are posted to the stations noted opposite their names for general duty :—

BOSWELL, Colonel J. J., C.B., Staff Corps, Rawal Pindi.

RYND, Colonel P. C., Staff Corps, Jullundur.

MACLEAN, Colonel C. S., C.B., Staff Corps, Umballa.

KEEN, Colonel F. J., C.B., Staff Corps, Jhelum.

LUARD, Colonel F. P., Staff Corps, having resigned his appointment as garrison quartermaster, Fort William, is posted to Barrackpore for general duty.

FINNIS, Lieut. Colonel J., Staff Corps, 2nd Punjab Infantry, has passed the examination for the judge advocate general's department.

APPERLEY—G. O. C. C. appointing Major C. O. W. Apperley, General List Infantry, to officiate as squadron commander in the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is cancelled.

CREED, Captain R. J. G., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England, during the present trooping season, for duty at the depot.

BOILEAU, Captain T. S., has passed the examination in the Angami language on March 4.

O'DONNELL, Lieut. G. B., 3rd B.N.I., is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the quartermaster general's department, and is directed to join at Simla by April 15.

WRIGHT, Lieut. E. L., S.C., is appointed aide de camp on the personal staff of Major General 1. Wright, C.B., commanding the Sirhind Division, dated March 15.

FURLONGHS.

ADDINGTON—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant the Hon. H. H. S. Addington, 2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment, is extended to Jan. 1, 1885.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—
 RAWLINSON, Major A. A., 8th Hussars, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENSON, Lieut. G. E., Royal Artillery, for twelve months, on private affairs.

SHAW, Lieut. J., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for eight months, on medical certificate.

BAINES, Lieut. C. J., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

MACDONALD, Lieut. R. W. H., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

VIALLS, Lieut. H. G., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

PYNE, Lieut. J. C., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

BAKER, Surg. W. J., Army Medical Department, for six months, on

medical certificate, and Surg. T. M. Corker, for four months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

MACLEAN, Col. C. S., Staff Corps, C.B., to hills north of Simla and Mussoorie, on private affairs, from April 1 to Oct. 1.

RYND, Col. P. C., to Dalhousie and Simla, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

LEON, Lieut. Col. G. S., 5th Bengal Cavalry, to the Himalayas, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

HILLS, Lieut. Col. G. S., 28th M.I., to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from May 1 to Aug. 31.

BOON, Lieut. J. B., 40th N.I., to Dehra and Mussoorie, on private affairs, from April 7 to July 7.

STOKER, Surg. R. N., Indian Medical Service, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from May 15 to Nov. 15.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 9.)

RAWLINSON—The services of Lieut. W. C. W. Rawlinson, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, extra aide de camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

CHARLES—In modification of the order of the 4th ult., Mr. G. J. Charles, officiating additional district and sessions judge, 24-Perghs and Hooghly to act as district and sessions judge, Rajshahy, during absence on deputation, of Mr. J. Worgan, from date he was relieved of the former appointment by Mr. W. Macpherson.

COTTON, Mr. H. J. S., secretary to the Board of Revenue, to act as commissioner of the Chittagong division, during absence of Mr. E. E. Nowls.

GRIMLEY, Mr. W. H., magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, to act as secretary to the Board of Revenue, during absence on deputation of H. J. S. Cotton.

SKERINE, Mr. F. H. B., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector Howrah, to act as magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. H. Grimley.

GILLON, Mr. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, to act as district and sessions judge, Cuttack, during absence of Mr. J. B. Worgan.

BOXWELL, Mr. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Gya, leave for three months from 20th inst.

FASSON, Mr. H. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, to act as magistrate and collector of Gya, during absence of Mr. J. Boxwell.

BRIGHTON, Mr. T. D., officiating district and sessions judge Burdwan, to act as district and sessions judge, Patna, during absence of Mr. H. Beveridge.

TAYLER, Mr. S. H. C., district and sessions judge, Beerbhoom, to act as district and sessions judge, Burdwan, during absence, on deputation of Mr. T. Smith.

GUATA, Mr. B. L., barrister at law, presidency magistrate, Calcutta, to act as district and sessions judge, Beerbhoom, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. S. H. C. Tayler.

SUNDILAND, Mr. P. A., assistant superintendent of police, Howrah, to act as district superintendent of police, Howrah, during absence of Col. W. Gordon.

The orders of February 9, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. J. D. Sevi, sub deputy opium agent, Penta, Behar agency, and appointing Mr. H. F. Drummond to act for him are cancelled.

HORTON, The Rev. F. to be chaplain of Dinapore from date he joins his appointment.

AINSLIE, Mr. E. F., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Sungoo, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

MACDONALD, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, N. B. S. Railway, six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, from 10th inst., or subsequent date.

ALIN, Mr. C. Von, executive engineer, 4th grad, temporary rank, is transferred from the Benares Cuttack Railway Survey to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

FRASER, Mr. L. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Hazaribagh division, three months' leave to study the native language from the 25th ult.

PRATT, Mr. W. D., district superintendent of Police, 24-Perghs, leave for three months from the 13th prox.

SNEYD, Mr. J. A. P., assistant superintendent of police, 24-Perghs, to act as district superintendent of police of that district, during absence of Mr. W. D. Pratt.

GORDON, Col. W., district superintendent of police, Howrah, leave for six months, from the 1st prox.

LEWIS, Mr. E. E., commissioner of the Chittagong division, leave for two months and twenty-one days from May 8, or subsequent date.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 12.)

WHISH, Mr. C. W., joint magistrate, Shahjhanpur, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Shahjhanpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. S. Porter.

DYER, the Rev. F. T. S., to be chaplain of Agra, from March 7.

HAMMOND, the Rev. B., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government, to be chaplain of Jhansi.

DYER, the Rev. F. T. S., to be honorary chaplain of the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice the Rev. A. Ramsey.

KITTS, Mr. E. J., assistant magistrate, Azamgarh, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Azamgarh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. Lambe.

SMEATON, Mr. R., junior secretary to Government, to officiate as secretary to Government in the Oudh revenue and political departments, Oudh, and in the revenue departments, forest branch, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Woolbarn.

CONNELL, Mr. C. J., under secretary, to officiate as junior secretary to Government, vice Mr. R. Smeaton on deputation.
STOKER, Mr. T., first assistant secretary, to officiate as under secretary to Government, vice Mr. C. J. Connell on deputation.
MILLER, Mr. J. C., officiating first assistant secretary, to continue to officiate in that capacity from the date of assuming charge.
CONNELL, Mr. C. J., junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, to be under secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces and Oudh; **Mr. T. Stoker**, assistant magistrate and collector, Bareilly, to be first assistant secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

HEWETT—From the date of assuming charge, **Mr. J. P. Hewett**, assistant commissioner, Fyzabad, to be junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, vice Mr. C. J. Connell, appointed to be under secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces and Oudh.
NUGENT, Mr. J., assistant magistrate and collector, who has returned from furlough, is posted to the Bareilly district.

QUINTON—From the date on which he is relieved by **Mr. B. W. Colvin** on return from leave, the **Hon. J. W. Quinton**, officiating member of the Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, is posted to the Agra division as commissioner; **Mr. C. J. Daniell**, officiating commissioner, Agra division, to the Farukhabad district as district and session judge.

BARRY—From Feb. 3, the date on which **Mr. F. Barker**, under secretary to Government, was placed on special duty, **Mr. W. R. Barry**, first assistant secretary to Government, to officiate as under secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, till he joins his substantive appointment as judge of the Small Cause Court, Allahabad; **Mr. J. O. Miller** to officiate as first assistant secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, until further orders.

ALLAN-BRAIDWOOD-HEARLE—From Dec. 16, the date on which **Mr. C. J. Ponsonby**, officiating deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, was confirmed in that appointment, **Mr. W. G. Allan**, officiating deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy conservator, 3rd grade; **Mr. J. M. Braidwood**, officiating deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy conservator, 4th grade; and **Mr. N. Hearle**, officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant conservator, 1st grade.

BROWN RIGG, Mr. F. W., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Bareilly to Shahjahanpur.

RICE, Mr. W. G. L., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Benares to Azamgarh.

RICHARDSON, Surgeon Major J. M.B., deputy sanitary commissioner, is transferred from the 3rd to the 2nd circle.

THOMPSON, Surgeon S. J., officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, from the 2nd to the 3rd circle.

FURLONGS.

PORTER, Mr. J. S., magistrate and collector, Shahjahanpur, has been granted four months' leave on urgent private affairs, from May 18.

LEUPOLT, Mr. J. C., sessions judge, Bijoor-Budaun Division, and additional (civil) judge, Moradabad, has been granted privilege leave for two months and two days, from April 20.

FAGAN—The **Rev. C. C. T.**, Chaplain of Sitapur, is allowed furlough for nine months, from March 9.

HOLT, Mr. J. R., assistant magistrate and collector, Gorakhpur, is allowed privilege leave for two months and nine days, from May 26.

GILL, Mr. J. E., assistant magistrate and collector, Ghazipur, is allowed privilege leave for two months and ten days from May 1.

LAMBE, Mr. W., magistrate and collector, Azamgarh, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days, from May 10.

WOODBURN, Mr. J., secretary to the Government in the Oudh Revenue and Political Departments, and in the Revenue Department first branch, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from April 22.

HICKS, Mr. C. C., district superintendent of police, Basti, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from May 10.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 12.)

STANBROUGH, Mr. H. E., extra assistant commissioner, Chanda, transferred to Saugor, made over charge of his duties on the 3rd current, to **Rai Debi Pershad**, extra assistant commissioner.

HOGG—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest **Lieut. Colonel T. W. Hogg**, assistant commissioner, Damoh, and to belong to the 5th grade of Court.

HOGG—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint **Lieut. Colonel T. W. Hogg**, assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Damoh District.

MACNEILL, Lieut. Colonel, district superintendent of police, Chanda, transferred to Nagpur, made over charge of his duties on the 1st ult. to **Mr. J. Powell**, headquarters inspector, Chanda.

HURST, Inspector J., appointed to officiate temporarily as district superintendent of police, Chanda, assumed charge of his duties on the 6th ult., from **Mr. J. Powell**, headquarters inspector, Chanda.

OSBARD, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, Hoshangabad, is transferred to Pachmarhi.

ANTHONY, Mr. H. B., assistant conservator of forests attached to the Nimar Forest division, is transferred to the Bhandara district. **Mr. H. B. Anthony** relinquished charge of his duties in the Nimar division on the 6th ult.

FOX STRANGEWAYS, Mr. M. W., C. S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, transferred to Hoshangabad, made over charge of his duties on the 31st idem.

EVERS—Three months' privilege leave is granted to **Surgeon-Major B. Evers**, Civil Surgeon Wardha, with effect from the 15th inst., or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

CHISHOLM, Mr. J. W., commissioner, Chhattisgarh division, availed himself on the 8th current of the privilege leave granted him, making

over charge of his duties to **Lieut. Col. H. C. E. Ward**, officiating commissioner.

HORNEY, Mr. J., extra-assistant commissioner, Nagpur, transferred to Raipur, made over charge of his duties on the 7th current.

CAREY—The chief commissioner is pleased to appoint **Mr. L. C. Carey, C.S.**, assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Raipur district.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 10.)

PIGOT, Mr. J. L., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Lahore to the Hoshiarpur division.

SHAKESPEAR, Mr. W., deputy conservator of forests, is transferred from the Moolan to the Rawal Pindi division, and received charge on the 13th idem.

CARR, Mr. E. S., assistant conservator of forests, is placed in charge of the Moolan division, with effect from March 11.

ELLIOT, Mr. C. F., deputy conservator of forests, Rawal Pindi division, was relieved of his duties on March 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following temporary promotions, which effect from March 14, consequent on the departure on furlough of **Mr. C. F. Elliot**, deputy conservator, 3rd grade—**Mr. E. Forrest**, deputy conservator, 4th grade, to deputy conservator, 3rd grade, **Mr. A. M. Reuther**, assistant conservator, 1st grade, to deputy conservator, 4th grade.

THORBURN, Mr. S. S., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Dera Ismail Khan on March 10 on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving **Mr. C. E. Gladstone** who reverted to officiating judicial assistant.

BROWN, Mr. J. C., assistant commissioner, Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate as judicial assistant of that district with effect from April 1, vice **Major H. M. M. Wood**, transferred to Simla.

FENTON, Mr. M. W., assistant commissioner, from the Lahore to the Gujranwala district, which he joined on the 1st April.

HUGHES, Mr. G., assistant commissioner, in charge of the Rupar subdivision of the Umballa district, is transferred to Sialkot, and appointed to officiate as judicial assistant of that district, with effect from March 31, vice **Mr. W. O. Clark**, transferred.

CLARK, Mr. W. O., officiating judicial assistant, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of Lahore, with effect from April 2, vice **Lieut. Colonel C. Beadon**, transferred.

LAURENCE, Mr. W. R., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Revenue Department. **Mr. W. R. Lawrence** assumed charge of his duties on April 1, relieving **Mr. J. Wilson**.

WILSON, Mr. J., will remain attached to the Punjab Civil Secretary to special duty till further order.

TUPPER, Mr. C. L., junior secretary to Government, Punjab, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government of the Punjab, **Mr. Tupper** assumed charge on April 7, relieving **Mr. H. C. Fanshawe**.

FANSHAW, Mr. H. C., resumed charge of his duties as officiating junior secretary to Government, Punjab, on April 7, relieving **Mr. R. G. Thomson**, appointed to officiate as junior secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab.

DUKE, Surgeon J., 3rd Punjab Cavalry whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Civil Department, is appointed to the medical charge of Srinagar for the ensuing season.

DUNCAN, Surgeon G., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Rajanpur, on March 20, relieving **Surgeon J. Duke**, deputed to Kashmir.

FURLONGS.

DALE, The Rev. T. F. M.A., chaplain of the Derajat, has obtained one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from March 3, or subsequent date.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, March 29.)

CHRISTOPHER—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by **Mr. C. D. Christopher** of his appointment as junior Government prosecutor in the Rangoon town district.

GODBIER, Mr. G. E., extra assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties at the headquarters of the Akyab district on March 18.

SUMMERS, Lieut. F. H., Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps for one year, with effect from April 1.

WHITE, Lieut. E., Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the corps for one year, with effect from April 1.

The Chief Commissioner announces the following appointments in the Bassein Company of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

WILSON, Capt. G., R.N., to be Captain.

Mr. J. C. Rees, and **Mr. J. E. Beale**, to be Lieutenants.

JACKSON, Mr. A. W., overseer, 2nd grade, Pegu division, has passed the Colloquial test in the Burmese language.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Engineer in Chief, Burma State Railway, for survey of the Henzada Bassein Railway:—

REES, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 4th grade.

THILLY, Mr. H. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade.

RING, Mr. R., executive engineer, received charge of the Rangoon division from **Capt. R. O. Lloyd, R.E.**, on the 1st inst.

The services of **Surgeon J. Duke**, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, have been placed at the disposal of the Civil Department for employment in Kashmir during the season of 1884.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 8.)

- AUSTIN, Mr. W. P., to act as collector, district magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. Horsfall on privilege leave, or until further orders.
- MACCARTIE, Mr. C. F., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Nicholson, on leave, or until further orders.
- POWER, Mr. G. F. T., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate South Arcot, during the absence on leave of Mr. Weld, or until further orders, with effect from the 16th inst.
- DUMERGUE, Mr. J. W. F., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Salem, from the date of Mr. L. Moore availing himself of the furlough granted to him on March 11.
- GASS, Mr. H. A., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, and district forest officer, Madura, three months' privilege leave from the 6th prox.
- MORGAN, Mr. R. W., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, will be considered as having acted as deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. C. Hayne, and from the date of Mr. Hayne's return to duty, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. d'A. Vincent.
- HODFIELD, Mr. G., as assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, will be considered as having acted as deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, vice Mr. R. W. Morgan.
- BROUGHAM, Mr. J. H. B., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, will be considered as having acted as assistant conservator, 1st grade, vice Mr. Hadfield, until Sept. 22, 1883, when he was confirmed in the 1st grades.
- BOILEAU, Mr. E. H., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, will be considered as having acted as deputy conservator, 3rd grade, from the date of Mr. Vincent's departure on leave to the date of Mr. Hayne's return to duty.
- GASS, Mr. H. A., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, will be considered as having acted as deputy conservator, 3rd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. D. M. Hooper.
- STANBOROUGH, Mr. A. W. C., assistant conservator, 1st grade, will be considered as having acted as deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, vice Mr. Gass.
- DITMAS, Mr. F. W., to act as assistant commissioner, Salt Department, Central Division, during the absence of Mr. W. Kington, on privilege leave, or until further orders.
- COOK, Mr. J. H., acting assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Revenue Survey, to be assistant superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from March 21, vice Lieut. Colonel A. O. H. Clay, retired.
- MCHUTCHIN, Mr. C., to be probationary assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey.
- WHITESIDE, Mr. W. S., acting third member of the Board of Revenue, to act as Inam commissioner during the absence of Mr. Wilson on leave, or until further orders.
- MULLINS—The services of Colonel J. Mullins, R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from April 9, from which date he vacates his appointment in the Public Works Department.
- The following reversion is ordered :—
- WALCH, Mr. G. T., officiating superintending engineer, 3rd class, to executive engineer, 2nd class, from April 9.
- The following permanent promotions are made with effect from April 9, vice Colonel Mullins :—
- HEASTED, Colonel J. O., R.E., officiating chief engineer, 3rd class, to be chief engineer, 2nd class.
- PRENDERGAST, Colonel H. L., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, to be superintending engineer, 3rd class.
- RANDALL, Mr. J. W., superintending engineer, 3rd class, to be superintending engineer, 2nd class.
- VIBART, Lieut. Colonel H. M., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to superintending engineer, 3rd class.
- WALCH, Mr. G. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be executive engineer, 1st grade.
- WYBROW, Mr. G. D., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade.
- GRIMES, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade.
- DAVIDSON, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive pro tem., to be executive engineer, 4th grade.
- EVANS, Mr. H. E. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, substantive pro tem., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.
- The following intimation received from the Secretary of State is published :—
- The following transfers are ordered :—
- JOHNSTON, Inspector Mr. A. G., from the Madanapalle to the Covelong Circle.
- KELLY, Assistant Inspector Mr. E. A., from the Ganjam to the charge of the Konada Circle.
- STEWART, Assistant Inspector Mr. C. E., from the Surla to the Ganjam Circle.
- BLACKER, Mr., sub inspector, 1st grade, is appointed acting assistant inspector, and is posted to the Surla Circle.
- MOHUNRAJ, Mr. W. C., inspector Cuddapah Circle, will take charge of the Madanapalle in addition to the Cuddapah Circle during Mr. Johnston's absence on other duty, or until further orders.

- WARD—The following posting is ordered :—Sergeant R. W. Ward, sub engineer, 3rd grade, to the III Circle.
- PATTON—The following transfer has been ordered by the officiating superintending engineer, I Circle :—Sergeant J. E. Patton, supervisor, 1st grade, from Vizagapatam to Godavari to Eastern division. The following posting has been ordered :—
- HEALY, Sergeant R. T., overseer, 1st grade, from Salem to Barur Project Division.
- DICKEY—The portion of furlough which Colonel A. H. M. Dickey, Staff Corps Commandant, 29th Regiment Native Infantry, was permitted, in G.O.G. dated Oct. 31, to spend in India, is extended to the date of departure in April, 1884, of the P. and O. Steamer Peshawar.
- MULLINS—The services of Colonel J. Mullins, Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
- DIVECHA—The services of Surgeon F. R. Divecha are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department.
- EVANS—The services of Surgeon J. W. Evans are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Political Department.
- ANDERSON—Mr. G. L. Anderson to be Lieutenant of No. 4 Company, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.
- The undermentioned officer and warrant officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
- COOK, Major C. B., Staff Corps, political agent, 2nd class, Bundelkhand (pp. a.), for one year.
- BISHOP, Conductor G., Ordnance Department, medical certificate, for 182 days.
- SMITH, Sub Conductor G., Ordnance Department, medical certificate for one year.
- WINTON, Mr. W. B. de, uncovenanted executive engineer, 4th grade, Madras, six months, sick certificate.
- ROBINSON—Privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-eight days has been granted to Mr. H. B. Robinson, assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district, with effect from the 10th inst.
- LIGGATT, Mr. W. C. F., inspector Salt Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date of relief.
- MALTBY, Mr. E. N., assistant inspector, Salt Department, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from April 18, or date of availing himself of it.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, April 10.)

- With reference to G.O.C.C. No. 114 of 1884, detailing officers for duty at the Wellington Depot during the present year, the name of Lieut. F. Sypte is substituted for that of Lieut. F. D. Lumley.
- The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
- MONTAGU, Capt. P., 12th Lancers, for three months, on private affairs, pending retirement on half pay.
- WINTER, Major H. B., 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.
- LUMLEY, Lieut. F. D., 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
- The undermentioned warrant officer has leave of absence :—
- ILLINWORTH, Sub Condr. C., Barrack Department, barrack master, 2nd class, Kamptee, for sixty days, from Feb. 25, or date of departure India, on private affairs, on full pay and allowances.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 17.)

- HAMMICK—ASTON—Messrs. S. Hammick and H. F. Aston respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the judicial assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, on the 2nd instant.
- SCOTT, Mr. M. H., district judge and sessions judge of Ahmednagar, delivered over charge of his office on the 1st instant.
- LUCAS—FITZMAURICE—Messrs. A. Lucas and J. D. S. FitzMaurice, assistant collectors in the district of Dharwar, are appointed to be magistrates of the 3rd class in the district of Dharwar.
- OLIVER—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of Mr. A. K. Oliver, to act as deputy registrar and sealer of the High Court Appellate Side, until the return of Mr. E. McG. H. Fulton.
- RAVENSCROFT, Mr. E. W., C.S.I., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from March 29.
- SARGENT—The services of Surgeon A. F. Sargent are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.
- His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
- MACLARAN, Mr. F. B., to act as executive engineer, Satara.
- GOPP—WINCHESTER—Messrs. C. H. Jopp and G. B. Winchester respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Ahmednagar, on the 2nd inst.
- FENTON—WESTROPP—Captain L. L. Fenton and Col. G. R. C. Westropp respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of political superintendent, Savantwadi, on the 4th inst.
- SYMONDS, Mr. W. P., acting 2nd assistant collector, Ranagiri, delivered over charge of his duties to the collector on the 29th ult.
- SCHNEIDER, Mr. J. H. F., assistant superintendent of police, Kalandgi, is granted one month's privilege leave, from the 22nd ult.
- YOUNG, Mr. A. P., assistant superintendent, Southern Maratha Coun-

try Revenue Survey, reported his arrival in Bombay from the furlough granted to him on Feb. 23, and received charge of his duties in that survey on March 6th.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, Mr. A. W., special settlement officer, Baroda, is granted eight months' leave on medical certificate, from the 11th inst.

MILITARY.

(*Rombay Government Gazette*, April 17.)

Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 10.

FURLONGHS.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

LAING, Major W., 3rd Regiment N.L.I., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut. Col. Yonge, retired.

COULSON, Major G. J., wing officer, officiating 2nd in command, to be wing commander, vice Major Laing, appointed 2nd in command.

COX, Lieut. Col. L. H., 5th Regiment N.L.I., officiating wing officer, 16th N.I. (attached 14th N.I.), to officiate as wing officer on probat on.

CLOSE, Surgeon Major B. S., is trans'ferred from general duty, Poona Circle, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. Sir J. W., Bart., R.A., is appointed to command Royal Artillery in the Quetta district.

An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieut. C. D. Cottrell, Royal Artillery, No. 1, M. Battery, and Lieut. F. W. L. Birdwood, Royal Artillery, No. 2, M. Battery.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

PORTMAN, Major A. B., Staff Corps, superintendent of police, B.B. and C.I. Railway, April 7.

ATKIN, Surg. Major H., I.M.D., Residency surgeon, Baroda, April 1.

CLAY, Col. C. H., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from April 20, on a pension of £692 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.

EVANS, Conductor J. W., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

ANDERSON, Col. C. J., Staff Corps, commandant, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

HUNTER, Capt. J. M., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from April 12, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence to Englands with the necessary subsidiary leave, by H.E. the Commander in Chief in India:—

BENSON, Lieut. G. E., Royal Artillery (B. Battery, 2nd Brigade), for twelve months, on private affairs.

INGLES, Lieut. H. A., Royal Artillery, No. 6 Battery, from 1st Brigade Northern Division, April 15 to Oct. 16, to Cashmere, on private affairs.

KIRWAN, Lieut. G. H., Manchester Regiment (2nd Battalion), officiating wing officer, on probation 21st N.I., to sea for thirty days from date of departure, on medical certificate.

WESTMACOTT, Major R., 1st Regiment, N.I., from March 11 to 13, inclusive, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

The first two months of the leave granted to Lieut. J. Monteith, 3rd (Queen's Own) L.C., will be on full staff pay.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major Gen. W. C. Gott, Inf., Lieut. Col. F. W. Collis, S.C., Surg. Major F. A. Fitzgerald, Col. W. R. M. Holroyd, S.C., Major A. W. Bard, R.E., Brigadier General R. Sale Hill, C.B., Inf., Lieut. Col. H. W. Gordon, S.C., Lieut. Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, Inf., Surg. Major F. W. A. de Fabock, Surg. Major A. M. Paterson, Major R. Barholomew, Cav., Col. H. M. Wemyss, C.B., S.C., Departmental Su g. General W. M. Webb, A.M.D.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. C. Gunning, S.C., Lieut. Col. H. C. Wright, S.C., Col. H. M. S. Clarke, S.C., Col. W. S. Hunt, S.C., Capt. S. R. Rawlinson, S.C., Lieut. F. W. Dawson, S.C., Major R. H. T. Hill, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. R. Hodgson, S.C., Lieut. A. W. Forbes, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Kaye (Cov.), F. D'O. Bullock (Cov.), D. Mitchell, R. K. Williams, W. B. Martin, H. C. E. Vernon, L. K. Lawrie (Cov.), W. D. Blyth (Cov.), E. M. Palmer, H. Mosley (Cov.), H. O. Budden, A. Anderson (Cov.), C. E. Palmer, J. Behrendt, J. Westland (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—J. F. Snaith (Cov.), T. M. Hertsfall (Cov.), C. H. B. Barlton, W. J. A. Sullivan, F. D. Bird.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. A. Harris, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. Jervis Harpur, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. H. Locke, S.C., three months; E. D. Pechell, S.C., two months; F. W. Davis, extraordinary, M.C., six months; A. Hough, S.C., six months; A. M. B. Irwin (Cov.), M.C., three months; W. W. Clifford, S.C., three months; R. D. Paget-Jones,

extraordinary, three weeks; J. Ramsay, S.C., three months; C. A. R. Browning, ten days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. H. P. Yeld, Capt. C. T. Bingham.

Madras Estab.—Col. Eustace Hill, S.C., Lieut. H. E. Monck Mason, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Patch, T. Lobb, H. L. Lepage, J. Y. Shakespear, C. A. R. Browning, R. Drake, E. T. Lloyd (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—G. R. Henderson, W. A. East (Cov.).

APRIL 29.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors Robert Atkins, James Richard Marett, Thomas Bernard Michel, Hippisley Cunliffe Marsh.

To be Captain—Lieut. Robert Fulton.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon General—Brigade Surgeon James Henry Loch, M.D.

To be Brigade Surgeons—Surgeons Major Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, Sarkies Michael Shircort, William Henry Kirtton, George Farrell, John Charles Morice.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors Edmund Austin, Robert James Brown Simpson, Charles James Toller Whitlock.

To be Captains—Lieuts. Arthur Gorham Howard Hayne, Robert Castell Sherard.

MADRAS CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Cecil Beadon.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major John Graham McRae.

To be Majors—Capt. John Thomas Carruthers, Frederick Hardy Blanshard.

To be Captain—Lieut. John Waring Singleton Mercer.

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major William Henry James Stopford.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major Atwill Curtois, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major General on the Indian Gradation List), W. E. White, Madras Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major George Charles Jackson, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major General H. B. Stevens, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major Arthur William Roberts, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major General J. Buchanan, Madras Cavalry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major Henry Attenborow Yates, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major General on the Indian Gradation List), C. F. Hicks, Bengal Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major Francis Monro Newbery, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major General F. Mardall, Madras Staff Corps, deceased; Major John Biddulph, Bengal Staff Corps.

MAY 2.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Albert Edward Whistler, from the Wiltshire Regiment, dated Dec. 18, 1880, but to rank from April 3, 1879; Lieut. Allan Elderton, from the Wiltshire Regiment, dated Dec. 18, 1880, but to rank from June 16, 1880; Lieut. John Murchison Fleming, from the King's Own Borderers, dated July 22, 1882, but to rank from June 21, 1880; Lieut. Henry Horace Frederick Fagan, from the Hampshire Regiment, dated July 10, 1882, but to rank from Aug. 20, 1880; Lieut. Edward Henry Vere Ha dane, from the Connaught Rangers, dated Oct. 19, 1882, but to rank from Nov. 10, 1880; Lieut. Henry Hamilton, from the Leinster Regiment, dated Sept. 1, 1882, but to rank from Jan. 1, 1884; Lieut. George Hastings Butcher, from the Bedfordshire Regiment, dated July 11, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Cecil Sydney de Buits Martindale, from the East Lancashire Regiment, dated July 3, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Charles Edward Johnson, from the South Yorkshire Regiment, dated Oct. 20, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Francis Cracroft Colomb, from the Scottish Rifles, dated Oct. 18, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. James Herbert Smith, from the Devonshire Regiment, dated July 17, 1882, but to rank from June 8, 1881.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Robert Percy Sanders Barnett, from the Royal Irish Rifles, dated March 16, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Arthur Edward Aitken, from the Worcestershire Regiment, dated Dec. 31, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Frederick William George Wadson, from the King's Own Borderers, dated June 17, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

ERRATA.

The Christian names of Lieut. E. L. Holloway, Madras Staff Corps, are Edward Leigh, and not as notified in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 29, 1884.

The date of admission to the Bombay Staff Corps of Lieut. H. E. C. Way is Aug. 25, 1882, and not 1883, as stated in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 22, 1884.

Captain M. C. Cooke-Collis (Queen's Own), Corps of Guides, has been granted leave to Australia.

HOME NEWS.

OBITUARY.—Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., died on Wednesday, at Wilmington Lodge, Keymer, Sussex, aged sixty-two. He was the last surviving son of the late Mr. Edward Clive Bayley, of St. Petersburg, by his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Fenton, and grandson of the late Mr. Thomas Butterworth Bayley, of Hope Hall, Lancashire. He was educated at Haileybury College. In 1841, he entered the Bengal Civil Service, and after passing through the several grades of the executive and judicial services, became, in 1861, officiating secretary of the Government of India in the Foreign Department. In the following year he was nominated Home Secretary to the Government of India. He was an ordinary member of the Supreme Council of the Viceroy of India from 1873 to 1877, and was President of the Indian Council from August to September in the latter year. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in Trinity Term, 1857, and was Vice Chancellor of the University of Calcutta from 1869 to 1874. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1877. Sir Edward Bayley married, in 1850, Emily Anne Theophilus, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—A special general meeting of this Company was held on Monday April 28, at the Guildhall Tavern, Mr. J. Farley Leith, Q.C., presiding, to consider a bill vesting the company's undertaking in the Secretary of State for India in Council. The solicitor having read the provisions of the bill, the chairman reminded them of the continued prosperity which the company had enjoyed. The Secretary of State for India had decided to exercise the option given to purchase the undertaking at the expiration of the first twenty-five years of the lease of ninety-nine years which had been granted to the company. The price to be paid was to be based on the average market price of the stock in three years preceding the notice of purchase, and from an estimate which had been made by the directors, the average price in the period mentioned had been £150 6s. 3d. per £100 of stock. There was a dispute as to one day in this calculation, but the matter had been referred to an eminent Queen's Counsel, who had decided in favour of the company. He (the chairman) had no doubt that the amount mentioned would be the sum paid to them. The Government had decided to pay the purchase price in annuities, which would be divided into two classes, A and B, the former receiving the full amount of the annuities, the latter participating, less the amount to be set aside for sinking fund to cover the capital at the expiration of the period of ninety-nine years, of which there were seven-three years to run from June 30 next. The purchase money gave a trifle more than 6 per cent. on the £100 stock, and the £150 to be received in the shape of annuities would give a little over 4 per cent. With regard to the B annuitants, allowing for the sinking fund, they would receive 3½ per cent. The object of the B annuities was to enable trustees to hold. In the course of the discussion which followed, several shareholders expressed a desire to have an opportunity of reading the Bill. The opinion was expressed that the Government ought to pay the expenses attending the distribution of the annuities. The chairman having moved a resolution approving the bill, an amendment was proposed, with the approval of the chairman, adjourning the meeting to Monday next. The amendment was carried.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 35,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 29,000, average rate, 1s. 78½d., and on Bombay, Rs. 85,000, average rate, 1s. 77½d.; in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 9,20,000, average rate, 1s. 78½d., and Bombay, Rs. 10,25,000, average rate, 1s. 78½d., making a total of Rs. 20,59,000. Tenders for bills on both Presidencies at 1s. 7¾d. and above, and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7 13-16d. and above, will receive in full. From the commencement of the financial year till Tuesday night remittances for Rs. 1,82,30,000 had been sold, realising £1,502,852. The amount to be offered next Wednesday is to be reduced to 30 lakhs.

INDIA THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. DEBENTURES.—The Secretary of State in India, in Council gives notice, with reference to the advertisement dated the 6th ultimo, that the whole of the £5,000,000 therein offered, has been applied for, in accordance with the terms of that advertisement, by holders of the like amount of Indian Four per Cent. Debentures falling due on the 16th of August next.

CLAN FORBES AND MALWA COLLISION.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, before Lords Blackburn, Watson, and Fitzgerald, the hearing of the appeal by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, from a decision of the Court of Appeal, was concluded. The action arose out of a collision which took place in November, 1882, between the Clan Forbes (s) and the Malwa (s) at Suez, near the entrance to the canal. The Court of Appeal held the Malwa, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, entirely at

fault, and the House of Lords has affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeal, holding the Clan Forbes free of all blame.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The programme of the season, commencing on May Day, has been issued. The directors refer to the International Exhibition, which will continue open. Arrangements have been made to light the interior of the Palace by electricity. The dramatic performances will be resumed at intervals up to the middle of August. There will be several great choral concerts, popular fêtes, firework displays, and flower and fruit shows, together with many special entertainments.

THE SILVER MARKETS AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

MONDAY.—The bar silver brought by the Para from the West Indies has been sold at 51d. per oz. for India, while 50d. was paid for the Mexican dollars which came to hand by the same vessel. The demand for coined silver was strong, and at the advance of ¼d., compared with the last business price, the whole remittance offered was bought for China. The Calcutta telegraphic transfer rate is rather easier at 1s. 7 27-32d., Bombay remaining at 1s. 7¾d. China rates for four months' bills are, however, firm at 3s. 8¾d. in Hongkong and 5s. 1¼d. in Shanghai, Rupee Paper is unchanged at 82½ 82½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 79¾ 80 for the Four per Cents.

TUESDAY.—There has been scarcely any business in the Silver Market, recent arrivals of bars and dollars having already been purchased. Prices of both kinds of the metal were reported this evening at 51d. and 50d. per ounce respectively. Some fresh remittances of uncoined silver are expected shortly from Brazil as well as from Chili. Rupee Paper and all Eastern exchange rates are unaltered.

WEDNESDAY.—The Indian exchange rates being weaker at 1s. 7¾d., the price of bar silver has declined to 50¾d. per ounce standard. The Araucania, from Chili, has brought about £50,000 worth, but none of this has been disposed of, and the above price is almost nominal. No business has been done in Mexican dollars, but their price has fallen in sympathy with bars to 49¾d. per ounce. China exchange quotations remain at 5s. 1¼d. in Shanghai and 3s. 8¾d. in Hongkong, and Rupee Paper is unaltered at 82½ 82½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 79¾ 80 for the Four per Cents.

THURSDAY.—Rather a large amount of business has been done in bar silver to-day, but as the parcels offered exceeded £80,000 in value, a further reduction of 1-16d. in the price had to be submitted to. At 50 13-16d. per ounce the whole of the arrivals per Araucania and Holbein found buyers on Indian account. No transactions have been reported in Mexican dollars, which are nominally quoted at 49¾d. per ounce. The Eastern exchange rates are all unaltered. Rupee Paper continues firm, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. more especially. These are now quoted at 82½ 82½, and the Four per Cents. at 79¾ 80. The India Council have sold six-and-a-half lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Bombay at 1s. 7 13-16d. per rupee.

FRIDAY.—The Indian exchange rates are easier at 1s. 723-32d., and bar silver has consequently receded 1-16d. to 50¾d. per ounce. At that price some amounts were again bought for India. Mexican dollars are still quoted at 49¾d., and business in them has been quiet. The demand for Rupee Paper continues, and the market closed firm. The Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. are quoted at 82½ 82½ and 80 80¼ respectively. China rates of exchange are unaltered.

SATURDAY.—An arrival of bar silver, valued at about £47,000, per Handel, was offered on Saturday, but did not find any buyers. The market, in fact, was paralysed by the announcement of the suspension of the Oriental Bank, and no actual quotations are obtainable for either bar silver or Mexican dollars. All Eastern exchange rates are unaltered. Rupee Paper has not suffered by the disaster which was so extensively discussed to-day, there being at the close a demand for both the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. and Four per Cents., which are again quoted at 82½ 82½ and 80 80¼ respectively.

MONDAY.—After having been thoroughly disorganised on Saturday, the Silver Market has resumed the appearance it presented on Friday. The refined bars which were consigned by the Handel have been purchased for India at 50¾d. per ounce. Mexican dollars are still wanted for China, but there being none here to be disposed of, business in them has been at a standstill. Indian rates for telegraphic transfers are firm at 1s. 7 13-16d., owing to the dearth of money on the other side, but there is still no alteration in the exchange advices sent from China. Rupee Paper keeps firm at 82½ 82½ for the Four-and-a-half, and 80 80¼ for the Four per Cent.

"Amateur Gardening for Town and Country," the first number of which has just appeared, is an attractive illustrated periodical, well edited, and embracing topics relating to the home garden, villa farm, poultry yard, and housekeeper's room. As a popular weekly journal, published at a penny "Amateur Gardening" bids fair to meet with a hearty reception.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----|------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 96 | to | 96½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 100 | to | 100½ |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — | — | — |
| Ten years .. | — | — | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 104 | — | — |

BANKS.

| INDIAN BANKS | Paid-up | Cash |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Rs. | Rates |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 765 |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 840 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 630 |
| Agra .. | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 25 | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12½ | 87 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 755 |
| Frere .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 370 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,090 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 1150 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,400 | 340 |
| Bellary .. | 1,000 | 560 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 560 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | 32 |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,325 |
| D'Almeida Ginning .. | 300 | 195 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,600 |
| French .. | 500 | 610 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 570 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 405 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 195 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 635 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,700 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 860 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 184 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 500 | 500 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 705 |
| Bhowanuggur Mills .. | 200 | 28 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 1000 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 680 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 1,000 | 740 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 385 |
| Hindustan .. | 1,000 | 900 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Khandeish .. | 1,000 | 930 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,125 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 235 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| Oriental .. | 625 | 670 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 200 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,470 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 700 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New 50 Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 21-11-1 | — |
| Do. New 50 Shares .. | — | — |
| B., B., & Cent. India (New 50 Shares) .. | 106-15-5 | 352 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 470 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. | 100 | 107 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 4,850 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300 | 340 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Treacher and Co .. | 500 | 1,300 |
| Thacker and Co. .. | 100 | 160 |

CALCUTTA.—April 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|---|--------|----|---------|
| % Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 96 | to | 96 7 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) .. | 97 | to | — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | — | — | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 99 | to | 8 to — |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 99 | to | 8 to — |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | — | — | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|----|------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 | to | — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 | to | 8 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 101 | to | 0 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 102 | to | 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) .. | 107 | to | 0 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 107 | to | 12 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1898) .. | 101 | to | 0 to 102 0 |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Agra .. | 510 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 129 to — |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 835 to — |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 100 | 135 to — |
| Delhi and London .. | 525 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Mussoorie .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| National of India .. | 512½ | 90 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 93 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 200 | 27 to 28 |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 510 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute .. | 510 | 74 to — |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 1350 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | 5100 | 1134 to 1234 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 100 | 102 to 95 |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 | 330 to — |
| Bowraah Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 55 to — |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 80 | 82 to 83 |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 100 | 135 to — |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 100 | 140 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 | 80 to — |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 | 121 to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 | 108 to 109 |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 | 98 to 99 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 51 to 52 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | 520 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway .. | 520 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 250 | 210 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 39 to 40 |
| Goosery Cotton Mills .. | 200 | 220 to — |
| Gouripore .. | 100 | 80 to 81 |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 100 | 90 to 92 |
| Howrah Docking .. | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 | 73 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1650 to — |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills .. | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 100 | 104 to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Nanpore Indigo .. | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerboom Coal .. | 100 | 98 to 99 |
| Oriental Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | 510 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistopore Press .. | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneegun Coal Association .. | 100 | 67 to — |
| Riverside Press .. | 90 | 59 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | — | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. | — | 280 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 | 90 to 91 |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 | 118 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amiclie .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam .. | 520 | 540 to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 94 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | 35 to 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 200 | 200 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | 510 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. | 100 | 66 to 67 |
| Burkholia (Cachar) .. | 100 | 145 to — |
| Central Cachar .. | 200 | 57 to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 65 to — |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 | — to — |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 | 41 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 | — to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 | 43 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 100 | 59 to 55 |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 | 98 to 100 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 | 62 to — |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 | 65 to — |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 | 48 to 49 |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 86 to — |
| Gielle (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 | 71 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolmarce (Assam) .. | 100 | 77 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. | 100 | 550 to — |
| Indian Terai .. | 250 | — to — |
| Jellalpor (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kalcherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 55 to — |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 | par. — |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpor (Cachar) .. | 100 | 35 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. | 250 | 135 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 | 110 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 212 to — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 80 to — |
| Loobah .. | 100 | 131 to — |
| Lower Assam .. | 57½ | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | 510 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 41 to 42 |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 31 to 30 |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | 510 | — to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. | 200 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling) .. | 200 | — to — |
| New Gholia Ghat (Assam) .. | 510 | 20 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. | 30 | 120 to — |
| Nutanwore (Cachar) .. | 200 | — to — |
| Phoenix (Cacha) .. | 85 | 63 to — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 78 to — |
| Pottarea (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Rajabare (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. | 56 | par. — |
| Seemah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah .. | 100 | 96 to — |
| Singell (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 91 to 92 |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 96 to — |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 76 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 225 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. | 95 | 14 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. | 200 | 178 to 180 |
| Upper Assam .. | 510 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—April 7.

| | | |
|--|----|---------------|
| Four per cents .. | 1½ | dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. | 3½ | pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 3½ | to 3 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. | ½ | to ½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1887) .. | — | to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — | to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. | 28 | to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| Banks, demand | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Do. Tele. | 7½d. | 7 25-32d. | 7 9-16d. |
| Do. 3 mo. sight | 7 11-16d. | — | 7 7d. |
| Do. 6 do. | 7 7d. | 7 29-32d. | 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. | 8d. | 7 31-32d. | 7 7d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight | — | 8 3-16d. | 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | — | 7 7d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight | — | 8 3-16d. | 8d. |
| Do. 1 do. | — | — | 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—May 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|---|--------------|
| 3% India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. | 103½ to 104 |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 .. | 103½ to 103½ |
| 4 India Enfranch Paper .. | 80 to 80½ |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 .. | 82½ to 82½ |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100½ to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. .. | 102 to 104 |
| 4% Mauritius, 1881 .. | 103 to 105 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. .. | 101 to 103 |
| 4% Straits Settlements Government .. | 101 to 103 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| Perpetual Debenture Stocks. | Paid. | Price. |
|------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 100 | 108 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. | 100 | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 100 | 106 to 108 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. | 100 | 103 to 105 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. .. | 100 | 115 to 117 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 146 to 148 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 151 to 153 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 .. | — | 25 to 25½ |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. | — | 24½ to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% .. | — | 133 to 135 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 145 to 147 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 5 do. .. | all | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 100 | 119 to 121 |
| Do. do. 4 do. .. | 100 | 113 to 115 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | — | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. .. | 20 | 18 to 18½ |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern .. | 10% | 10½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. | 100 | — to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. | 100 | 102 to 105 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference .. | 10 | 13 to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China .. | 10 | 11½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 .. | 100 | 108 to 111 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 .. | — | 102 to 105 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 .. | — | 102 to 105 |
| Indo-European .. | 25 | 31 to 32 |

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Adey, Surg. H., 1 year, from Dec. '83, Bo.
Allen, Lieut. B. M., S.C., 20 months, from Mar. 17, '83, B.
Allen, Surg. Maj. W. E., 1 yr., 15 dys., from Nov. 20, '83.
Angelo, Lieut. F. W. P., S.C., 18 ms., from April 19, '83, B.
Armstrong, Col. F. B., C.B., 2 yrs., from Nov. 14, '82, B.
Ashby, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 18 ms., from Dec. 27, '82, Bo.
Austin, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 years, from April 24, 1883, B.
Arnott, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 year, from July 1, '83, Bo.
Atkinson, Hon. Lieut. C., P.W.D., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '84, B.
Baker, Lt. L. S., S.C., 18 ms., from Sept. 20, 1883, B.
Baldwin, Col. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 15, '84, M.
Barry, Surg. Maj. A. M. D., 1 yr., from Nov. 6, '83, M.
Barron, Major W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, 1883, B.
Bartholomew, Major R., Cav., B.
Batt, Inspecting Vet. Surg. E. J., 18 ms., from May 15, '83, B.
Battley, Lt. Col. A. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 18, '84, B.
Bell, Lieut. Col. W. J., S.C., 2 years, from Nov. 9, '83, M.
Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 years, from Oct. 1, '82, M.
Birch, Major W. B., S.C., 1 yr., 260 dys., from Nov. 30, '83, B.
Biron, Capt. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '84, B.
Boileau, Lieut. Col. F. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '83, B.
Bradshaw, Maj. O. M., S.C., 18 d., from Aug. 14, '83, M.
Brake, Bde. Surg. J., 1 year 347 dys., from July 1, '83, B.
Brannil, Lieut. Col. B. R., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 10, '82, B.
Brantford, Surg. Major M., 273 dys., from Mar. 14, '84, M.
Broome, Lieut. Col. J. H., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 14, '84, B.
Buckley, Hon. Capt., Ord. Dep., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, B.
Bunbury, Lieut. W. E., S.C., B.
Burgess, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, 1882, B.
Bushby, Col. J. P., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 7, '83, B.
Bythell, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 18 ms., from May 25, 1883, Bo.
Campbell, Col. A. B., S.C., 1 yr 121 dys., from Oct. 12, '83, B.
Campbell, Lt. Col. W. M., R., 1 yr., from Mar. 23, '83, Bo.
Chalmers, Capt. E. W., S.C., 273 d., from Jan. 18, '84, B.
Chambers, Lt. Col. W. E., S.C., 1 yr. 118 d., from Apr. 6, '83, B.
Chandra, Surg. Maj. R. C., 1 yr. 200 dys., from April 13, '84.
Chapman, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 8, '82, B.
Cherry, Col. E. M., (Cav.), 1 yr. 231 dys., from Nov. 22, '83, M.
Christopher, Capt. L. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '83, B.
Clarke, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 182 d., from Mar. 20, '84, M.
Clarke, Col. T. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 10, '82, M.
Cloete, Col. H. D., S.C., 1 year, from Sept. 10, 1883, M.
Closs, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 356 dys., from Jan. 16, '83, Bo.
Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 8, '83, B.
Cole, Col. R. A., S.C., 3 years, from Oct. 1, '81, M.
Collis, F. W., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys., from May 18, '84, B.
Cones, Surg. G. A., 2 years, from May 1, 1883, B.
Coringham, Lt. Col. W., S.C., 1 yr. 25 dys., from Mar. 23, '84, M.
Cotton, Major F. F., R.E., 1 yr. 281 d., from Mar. 13, '83, B.
Crawford, Lieut. Col. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 20, '83, B.
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R. F., 2 yrs., from May 2, '83, M.
Curtis, Major Atwill, 2 years, from April 26, 1883, M.
Dalrymple, Major R. G. E., S.C., 18 ms., from May 2, '83, M.
Daunt, Col. J. C. C., V.C., S.C., 18 ms., from April 22, '83, E.
Dawes, Major T. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, 1882, B.
Dawson, Lieut. F. W., S.C., M.
Delamaine, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 1, '83, B.
De Fabeck, Surg. Maj. F. W. A., 1 yr., from Mar. 19, '84, B.
De Lonsada, Lieut. Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 17, '84, M.
Doveton, Major H. R. E., 11 mos., from Dec. 4, '82, Bo.
Doveton, Major J. C., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, '83, M.
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 176 d., from May 17, '82, M.
Drake-Brockman, Surg. Maj. C. F., 331 dys., from Feb. 12, '84, M.
Ducat, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 year, from June 1, '83, Bo.
Duff, Lieut. B. S., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 27, 1883, Bo.
Dundas, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., from Aug. 7, '83, B.
Dundas, Lieut. G. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 16, B.
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 mos., from Feb. 9, '83, Bo.
Ellis, Surg. Maj. J. M. D., 1 yr. 220 d., from April 13, '83, B.
Emerson, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., from Oct. 30, 1883, B.
Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 275 dys., from Nov. 15, 1883, Bo.
Faulkner, Lieut. C. G. M., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 1, '83, B.
Fagan, Major J. G., 2 years, from Feb. 1, '84, Bo.
Forbes, Major E. M., Inf., 2 years, from April 22, 1883, B.
Forbes, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., from Apr. 3, '84, Bo.
Furlong, Lieut. Col. M. S., 18 ms., from Apr. 18, 1883, M.
Ferris, Capt. W. B., S.C., 1 year, from Aug. 14, 1883, Bo.
Fitzgerald, Surg. Maj. E. A., B.
Fraser, Col. H., S.C., 243 dys., from Feb. 29, '84, M.
Garbett, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 13, '83, B.
Garrett, Lieut. R. V., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 6, 1883, B.
Galloway, Lt. Col. J. M. C., Cav., 1 yr. 240 d., from Apr. 14, '83, M.
Gausson, Maj. J. H., Infantry, 2 yrs., from Apr. 15, '82, M.
Georges, Col. T. C., S.C., 1 year 273 days, M.
Gordon, Lieut. Col. H. W., S.C., B.
Goodfellow, Lieut. Col. G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 8, '82, Bo.
Gray, Lt. W. du G., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 23, '84, M.
Gray, Capt. M. A., S.C., 2 year, from June 26, '82, B.
Grey, Capt. L. J. H., S.C., 1 yr. 203 dys., from May 7, '83, B.
Grison, Lt. Col. John, S.C., 18 ms., from April 6, 1883, Bo.
Griffith, Lieut. Cl. J. G. E., S.C., 14 mos., from Oct. 12, '83, Bo.
Gunning, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., M.
Hadow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 15 ms., from April 11, 1883, B.
Hallan, Inspect. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 2 yrs., from Apr. 13, '83, Bo.
Halliday, Maj. G. T., Cav., 1 yr. 277 dys., from June 20, '83, B.
Halkett, Capt. W. G. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, '83, B.
Hammond, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., B.
Hammond, Major H. A., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '84, M.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., B.
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B., S.C., 20 ms., from April 8, '83, B.
Hankin, Col. E. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 29, '83, M.
Harpur, Col. J. S., S.C., 2 years, from June 5, 1883, Bo.
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 323 days, from Dec. 28, '83, B.
Harris, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 27, '82, B.
Hartshorne, Maj. A. G., Inf., 3 yrs., from July 19, '81, B.
Hathorne, Major D. J., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 9, 1883, M.
Hallett, Major W. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 20, 1884, M.
Hendersoy, Capt. P. E., S.C., 18 mos., from May 25, '83, B.
Hendley, Surg. Major T. H., 18 ms., from April 28, '83, B.
Hicketh, Lieut. Col. R. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 1, '84, M.
Hinchinson, Major J. B., S.C., 1 yr., 143 dys., from Dec. 7, '83, B.
Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S.C., 18 mos., from Feb. 24, '83, M.
Higginson, Major C. T. M., Cav., 21 mos., from Oct. 21, '82, B.

Hills, Col. John, R. E. C. B., 1 yr. 296 ds., from May 28, '83, Bo.
Hill, Major R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr. 16 ds., from Apr. 4, '84, M.
Hill, Brig. Genl. R. S., C.B., Inf., from Apr. 4, '84, M.
Hodgson, Major G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 22, '84, Bo.
Hogg, Major A. M., S.C., 1 year from Jan. 4, 1884, Bo.
Hogg, Col. G. F., S.C., 1 yr. 129 ds., from Mar. 1, '83, Bo.
Holroyd, Col. W. R. M., S.C., B.
Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 15 ms., from May 29, 1883, M.
Hughes, Surg. Maj. D. E., M.D., 16 mos., from Apr. 20, '83, Bo.
Humphrey, Maj. B. G., S.C., 15 ms., from April 22, '83, Bo.
Hunt, Col. W. S., S.C., M.
Hyde, Surg. Major H., 22 mos., from Oct. 14, '82, M.
Inglis, Major D. W., Infantry, 2 yrs. 3 m., from April 28, '82, B.
Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., 33 mos., from Dec. 6, '81, Bo.
Jacob, Lieut. Col. John S. C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 30, '82, Ro.
Jackson, Lt. Col. G. C., Cav., 1 yr. 273 d., from May 20, '83, B.
Jackson, Capt. F. W. S., S.C., 21 mos., from Jan. 10, '83, Bo.
Jameson, Capt. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 21, '83, B.
Jenkins, Col. F. H., S.C., 1 yr. 10 ds., from Sep. 28, '83, B.
Jenkins, Lt. Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., from Apr. 11, '83, M.
Johnston, Surg. Major T. W., W.P., 244 y., from Jan. 10, '82, Bo.
Johnstone, Col. James, L., S.C., Inf., 18 ms., from Feb. 23, '83.
Jones, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 3 years, from Dec. 1, '81, B.
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '83, B.
Keays, Lt. Cl. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from July 1, '83, Bo.
Keyes, Maj. Gen. Sir C. P., K.C.B., S.C., from Mar. 14, '84, M.
Kilkelly, Bde. Surg. C. E., 2½ yrs., from Apr. 14, '82, B.
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S., S.C., 15 mos., from Apr. 6, '83, Bo.
Kinton, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., from Sept. 21, 1883, B.
King-Harman, Major M. J., S.C., 18 m., from Apr. 13, '83, B.
Knowles, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 17, 1883, B.
Lamb, Col. T. S., S.C., 373 dys., from Nov. 23, 1883, B.
Lang, Major R. T. M., Cav., 1 yr., from July 7, '83, B.
Lairing, Major W., Inf., 1 yr. 222 d., from May 20, '83, Bo.
Lawrence, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 28, '83, Bo.
Leggett, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr. 59 d., from May 15, '83, M.
Luard, Lieut. Col. H. R. E., 273 dys., from Feb. 10, '84, B.
Lundell, Lieut. P. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 12, 1883, B.
Lummoore, Lieut. Col. T. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 28, '82, M.
Lucas, Surg. T. C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, Bo.
M'Andrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 y. from Mar. 3, '82, B.
Macnaghtin, Lt. Col. W. H., C.B., Cav., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, '83, B.
Martin, Col. W. R., Inf., 364 days, from Feb. 8, '84, B.
Maitland, Major G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 27, '83, B.
Maisey, Capt. F. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 8, '83, B.
Massey, Lieut. H. S., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 30, '83, B.
Malden, Lieut. Col. R. V., S.C., 18 ms., from April 27, '83, B.
Maltby, Major E. P., Inf., 1 yr. 16 ds., from Feb. 29, '83, M.
Marshall, Major G. F. L., R.E., 1 yr. 121 dys., from Dec. 3, '83, B.
Martin, Lieut. E. W. F., S.C., 18 ms., from Jan. 21, '83, B.
Martin, Col. C. Cav., 2 years, from Mar. 20, '83, B.
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 1 yr. 184 d., from Aug. 28, '83, Bo.
Mathias, Maj. F. H., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 6, 1882, M.
Mayne, Capt. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '84, Bo.
McCall, Alex. S. C., 1 yr., from Nov. 23, 1883, M.
Macdonald, Col. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 6, '84, B.
Macdonald, Brig. Sur. C. J. F. S., 183 d., from Feb. 1, '84, Bo.
McGann, Surg. Major T. J., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '83, M.
McRae, Major A. R. T., Inf., 1 yr. 160 d., from Apr. 27, '83, Bo.
McRae, Capt. H. N., S.C., 18 m., from Feb. 8, '83, B.
McNeile, Mar. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 10, '84, B.
Miller, Lieut. Col. James, S.C., 18 ms., from April 13, '83, B.
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, '83, Bo.
Morice, Surg. Maj. J. C., 2½ y., from Feb. 1, '84, B.
Morris, Lieut. Col. R., Cav., 1 yr. 273 dys., from Mar. 7, '84, B.
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 235 dys., from Mar. 27, '84, B.
Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 18 m., from Mar. 27, 1883, Bo.
Munro, Col. W. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 26, '83, M.
Murphy, Surg. Maj. P., M.D., 18 ms., from Mar. 17, '83, B.
Murray, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 1 yr. 248 d., from Apr. 27, '83, B.
Napier, Major Hon. G. C., C.I.E., Infantry, B.
Neill, Maj. A. H. S., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 23, '83, B.
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, B.
Obbard, Lieut. Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, '82, M.
O'Hara, Surgeon A. J., M., 182 days, from Feb. 6, '84, M.
Oldham, Surg. Maj. U. F., 1 yr. 8 dys., from Dec. 7, '83, B.
Orchard, Lt. Cl. A. F., S.C., 2 years, from April 26, 1883, M.
Orr, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., from July 9, 1883, B.
Pakenham, Lieut. W. W. V., S.C., 2 yrs., 273 d., from Jan. 27, '84, M.
Passy, Lieut. D. D., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.
Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, 1883, M.
Paterson, Major H. S., S.C., 1 yr. 15 dys., from Sept. 15, '83, B.
Paterson, Surg. D. A., 18 ms., from March 9, 1883, Bo.
Paterson, Surg. Maj. M., 2 yrs., from Apr. 4, '84, B.
Partridge, Bde. Surg. W. P., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '84, Bo.
Pemberton, Major, C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 20, '82, Bo.
Perreau, Col. M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 1, '83, B.
Perkins, Col. James, C.B., R.E., 1 yr., from Jan. 26, '83, B.
Perris, Maj. E. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '83, M.
Phelps, Lt. Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '82, M.
Phelps, Col. A., Inf., 2 years, from May 17, 1883, Bo.
Poole, Major M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 27, 1883, M.
Prendergast, Col. R. S., Cav., 2 yrs., from April 14, '83, M.
Prentiss, Surg. Maj. C., B.
Price, Surg. Major W., M.D., 2 yrs., from Sept. 28, '82, M.
Pringle, Surg. Maj. R., M.D., 1 yr., from Nov. 9, '83, B.
Rawlinson, Capt. S. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 4, 1884, M.
Reay, Maj. E. R., 13 mos., from Sept. 28, 1883, Bo.
Reid, Col. A. T., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 5, 1883, Bo.
Rennick, Captain A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '83, B.
Rennick, Major H. de P., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., from Apr. 8, '83.
Reeves, Surg. F. C., 1 yr., from March 5, '84, M.
Resident, Col. F. G., Inf., 1 yr. 219 dys., from Feb. 22, '84, M.
Robertson, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 2½ yrs., from Jan. 2, '84, M.
Rivett-Carnac, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 10, '83, B.
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 18 ms., from April 19, 1883, B.
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1883, B.
Ross, Col. F. J. T., 2 yrs., from April 30, '82, Bo.
Rundall, Lieut. F. M., S.C., 273 dys., from Apr. 3, '82, B.
Ryves, Major C. M., Inf., 1 year, from Dec. 17, '83, Bo.
Sandwith, Lt. Cl. W. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 28, '83, Bo.
Sawyer, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 97 dys., from Apr. 12, '83, Bo.
Sconce, Col. James, S.C., B.
Sealy, Capt. C. W. H., S.C., Bo.
Seton, Lieut. Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr. 10 ms., from Nov. 5, '83, Bo.
Seward, Surg. Maj. G. E., M.D., 2 yrs., from Oct. 13, '82, Bo.
Sexton, Surg. Major E., M.D., 1 yr. 354 dys., from Apr. 20, '83, M.
Shaw, Surg. Maj. J. C., 1 yr. 14 dys., from Aug. 10, '83, B.
Shaw, Major A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 29, 1884, M.
Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '84, B.
Sibthorpe, Col. L. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 2, '83, Bo.
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Smithers, Col. O. F., S.C., 1 yr. 105 d., from March 23, 1883, M.
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Sturt, Col. C. S., Inf., 18 mo., from Jan. 16, '82, Bo.
Sturt, Lieut. R. N., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 17, '83, B.
Swete, Major C. D., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 25, '84, B.
Swinhoe, Lieut. Col. C. S. C., 1 yr. Bo.
Taylor, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '82, M.
Taylor, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 25, 1883.
Thomas, Lt. Col. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 26.
Thompson, Lieut. Col. Ross, R.E., 18 m., from Apr. 11, '83, M.
Tillard, Major G. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 9, '83, M.
Tinley, Lieut. G. F. N., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 3.
Tinli g. Major J. I., Inf., 9 mos., from Nov. 10, 1883, Bo.
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Webb, Dy. Srg. Gn. W. M., A.M.D., 182 d., from Apr. 4, '84, B.
Weldon, Lieut. Col. F. S.C., 16 ms., from Feb. 3, '84, M.
Weish, Surg. Major J. T., M.D., 2 yrs., from Oct. 27, '82, Bo.
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Wilkins, Surg. T. J. H., 1 yr. 260 d., from Feb. 24, '83, M.
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Way, Lieut. H. G., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 21, 1883, M.
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Wodehouse, Lieut. Col. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 14, '83, Bo.
Woodbridge, Lieut. Col. De L. R. F., 2 yrs., from Nov. 23, '83, Bo.
Yates, Major C. J. A., Inf., 1 year, from March 1, '84, Bo.
Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 27 m., from Aug. 19, '82, Bo.
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Youngusband, Lieut. G. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 22, '84, B.

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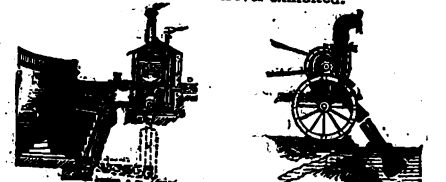
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DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY. GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, on dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA." From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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LONDON, MAY 13, 1884.

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ORIENTAL BANK FAILURE.

DEPOSIT NOTES AND CLAIMS.

Colonel PRENDERGAST WALSH, Parliamentary Army, and Indian Agent, advances cash upon above to persons opening accounts at his agency. Shareholders and creditors represented by counsel at meetings.

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The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th day of May instant, both days inclusive.

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| City of Oxford .. | W. Miller .. | Monday, June 23 | |

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A MONTHLY SERVICE REVIEW.

May, 1884. Price One Shilling.

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The Battlefields of Germany. XI.—Blenheim. By Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I.
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BY
CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,
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TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, April 24; Madras and Allahabad, April 23; Calcutta, April 22.

In our issue of May 6, we commented somewhat severely on a statement attributed to Lord Kimberley, in his Lordship's reply to the deputation regarding the limits of age for admission to the Indian Civil Service. From the published reports of that reply, the impression was conveyed to our mind that Lord Kimberley had represented Lord Lytton as having been, during his Viceroyalty, somewhat opposed to the extended employment of natives in important positions in the Civil Service. We were aware, from personal knowledge, that the exact reverse was the truth—and that no Viceroy had ever laboured so earnestly, or done so much, in this direction; and we were accordingly indignant at what appeared a shameful misrepresentation. We are, now, however, able to state, on indispensable authority, that Lord Kimberley never said anything of the kind. His lordship, in reply to Mr. Lalmoohan Ghose, stated that he was aware of the existence of certain correspondence on the subject between the Government of India and the India Office; but he said nothing whatever to justify the false impression that he was of opinion that Lord Lytton had been in any way hostile to the extended employment of Natives in high and responsible positions in the services of the State.

We are glad to observe that the *Englishman* takes precisely the same views as that more than once expressed in these columns, on the suggested Commission of inquiry on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Our contemporary says:—

"We are informed that the Lieutenant Governor desires to appoint a Commission to go through the country and examine into the probable results of the proposed Rent Bill in each district. The news is good news if the scope of the Commission is to examine minutely into the circumstances of each district to openly record evidence, and to examine those who are interested one way or another—if in fact it is to be a Commission like the Indigo Commission of 1860-1. If, on the other hand, its operations are to be confined to hurried visits to head-quarter stations, and to consultations with a few persons, to be selected by the Commission itself, it is to be feared the results will not be such as to throw light upon the very vexed question which now agitates the country. What we have steadily advocated is a Commission of the nature which we are told is about to be appointed; but we have no less strenuously urged that its inquiries should be very minute and searching. The Indigo Commission forms an excellent pattern upon which such a Commission might work. But very little is known by the great mass of the public as to the condition of the rural community. On the one hand we are assured that the ryots are a down-trodden and oppressed race; on the other we are informed that they are the masters, and the landlords the serfs. The truth probably lies between the two statements. The present is a fitting time to examine the question and to base legislation upon that examination. If this be carefully and diligently done, and if every opportunity is given to both sides to show what the real condition of things is, we are confident that the Rent Bill will be so altered that its authors will renounce it as a changeling, and no child of theirs. We trust that inquiries will not be confined to officials, nor yet to zemindars."

THE petition to the House of Lords of the London Committee against the Bengal Tenancy Bill has been presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, and another petition from the same body to the House of Commons has been presented by the Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P. We trust that these petitions will receive the attention they deserve, both on account of the importance of their subject and because

of the exceptional experience and knowledge of the Anglo-Indian gentlemen whose signatures they bear.

THE Indian papers to hand by this mail bear ample witness to the sensation produced in India by the annexation of the Merv territory by Russia. We have still to receive the papers referring to the still more important advance to Sarakhs.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* thus comments on Lord Granville's feeble profession of ignorance about the Sarakhs business, under date of May 8:—

"The explanation of Lord Granville in the House of Lords on the subject of the Russian acquisition of Sarakhs has been telegraphed to St. Petersburg, and in the summary of it given by the Press, his Lordship is reported to have stated that the rumour of the cession of Sarakhs to Russia has not been confirmed. This rumour, it needs to be repeated, was a positive statement made by the official gazette of the Caucasus, published at Tiflis, on the eve of Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff's departure for the Transcaspian region, and has not yet been contradicted officially. In any case there is no doubt in the minds of those who are familiar with the matter, and who regard it from a practical point of view, that sooner or later Sarakhs is to be considered Russian, and this is confirmed by the new frontier line drawn on the new edition of the Russian staff map of Central Asia, marked "Revised up to 1884." This map, which has only just been republished, clearly shows that the Russian boundary, after leaving Luftabad to Persia, completely cuts off the Attok and Sarakhs from the Shah's dominions. No maps of this region, it is true, can be trusted for accuracy, and in addition to this it is, of course, argued that the one in question is not official, although published by the cartographers of the General Staff. The explanation which it is expected here will be given on the subject, and which has possibly already been vouchsafed, will no doubt turn upon the point of there being two Sarakhs—the ruins of old Sarakhs on the left bank of the Tejdend, and new Sarakhs on the right. The Russians have possibly only acquired old Sarakhs; but the *Kavkas* newspaper stated that the Sarakhs ceded to Russia by the new frontier convention with Persia, on whichever side of the river it may be, was to be evacuated shortly by the Persian garrison. There can, therefore, hardly be any difference in this distinction, practically considered. It very much resembles the absurd mistakes and misunderstandings in regard to the difference between Koshut Khan Kali and Merv on the occasion of the Russian entry into the latter so-called "stronghold." General Komaroff in his telegram stated that he had a skirmish with the Tekkes of Fort Koshut Khan Kali on the road to Merv, whereas Koshut Khan Kali is the fortress of Merv itself. As a Russian observed to me to-day, 'There is no such city as Merv, it is a term applied to the whole region.' The cession of Sarakhs can hardly make any trouble between England and Russia, in the present accommodating temper of both Governments. And if Russia did promise not to take Sarakhs, she did not refuse to accept the session of it by Persia on the terms of a properly concluded convention, such as the *Kavkas* has recently mentioned. The amiable reply of the Russian Foreign Office to the English Note on the subject of Merv, published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, is on the whole, correct."

THIS week's telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* contains material for very grave reflection, in connection with this same subject. It appears that the *Indian Daily News* has unearthed a very serious intrigue, started by an anonymous Englishman, and carried on by two Parsis; in which an attempt is to be made to get up a native agitation "to strengthen the Viceroy's hands" against Lord Kimberley.

Now that the life of Lord Ripon's former Private Secretary, the heroic Gordon, is hanging in the balance at Khartoum, we trust that His Excellency's voice has been added to the general chorus of the English nation, in crying shame on the miserable Government that has betrayed and deserted the faithful soldier whose wonderful self-sacrifice served to keep Mr. Gladstone in power. Even the French workmen sends twenty francs from Lyons "*à joindre à la souscription pour secourir le défenseur de Khartoum*"—whose betrayal is worthy, he says, "*ni de l'Angleterre ni de sa vieille réputation*." As Lady Burdett-Coutts writes to the *Times*, "The English nation has sprung to its feet and, moved by a spirit akin to his own, is eager to strike a blow on its own account on behalf of a man sent out in his country's name." But

what avails it all, while the Government lies paralysed in the grip of an octopus Radicalism?

THE anonymous Englishman, who is thus playing the traitor, is described in the Parsi circular as "an honoured English friend." The *Times* correspondent justly says, after giving an account of the disgraceful circular that has been published by the *Indian Daily News*:—

"Unless the *Indian Daily News* be deceived—which is hardly possible—it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that some Englishman in an influential position is playing the dangerous game of encouraging native agitation, and of exciting the ignorant masses to support the Viceroy not only against his confidential advisers here, but also against the Secretary of State."

As the general tendency of the policy which this circular supports seems to be identical with that pursued by Lord Lytton's Government, in the way of extended employment of natives, we consider it to be of the highest importance that the identity of the "Englishman in an influential position" should not be discovered, and his veil of anonymity torn away. We are quite sure that he is in no way connected with the late Conservative Government; and in order to make this fact clear to the public, he will, if he has a spark of honour in him, come forward and take the responsibility for his very questionable proceedings.

We shall look with interest for fuller reports of the important letter to the Government of India on the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which has been published in Calcutta.

THE *Economiste Français* has been publishing an interesting series of articles on Lord Ripon's revolutionary policy in India, under the title of "L'émancipation politique de l'Inde Anglaise," from the facile pen of M. Maurice Jametel. M. Jametel, who is a distinguished member of the *Société d'Economie Politique de Paris*, has long been known as an authority on Indian questions, and writes with a very clear perception of the true bearing of recent legislative proposals. We may perhaps be pardoned if we quote here M. Jametel's reference to the part borne by this journal in recent discussions:—

"Au milieu de toute cette agitation, l'*Allen Indian Mail* de Londres se distingue par son ardeur à défendre les droits des colons indiens; son excellente rédaction se fit l'organe des associations qui s'étaient formées à Londres et aux Indes pour la protection des droits des ces derniers, et pendant tout le temps de la discussion du *Libert Bill*, elle publia de volumineux suppléments destinés à porter à la connaissance de tous les péripéties étonnantes de la lutte. Aussi pour être juste envers elle, il faut reconnaître qu'elle a été pour beaucoup dans le compromis qui vient de clore un débat, le plus irritant dont l'Hindoustan ait été le sujet, depuis la trop fameuse rébellion de 1857."

THE lamented death of that amiable and accomplished Indian statesman, Sir Edward Clive Bayley, leaves a gap in the London circle of Anglo-Indians that will not easily be filled.

THE anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held at the rooms of the Society, 22, Albemarle-street, W., on Monday next, May 19, at 4 p.m. The Society's annual dinner takes place the same evening at 7 p.m. in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* tells us that, although the authenticity of the rumour regarding the cession of Sarakhs to Russia is generally doubted in India—as well it may, so long as India retains any good opinion of the Gladstone Government—still, the mere rumour has "increased the uneasiness which has been felt since the annexation of Merv." Gradually throughout the Empire, every British interest seems to be coming up before Mr. Gladstone with the words of the old Roman gladiators—"Ave, Cæsar Imperator! Morituri te salutant."

THE *Englishman* gives the following report on the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending April 22:—

"Although five sailing ships have been taken out of the

market during the last week, arrivals continued on such a liberal scale, that our unfixed tonnage stands much increased, and amounts to-day to 54,000 tons. Considering the very limited demand for tonnage, and the general slackness of business, this is a heavy amount of unemployed shipping, representing as it does, a carrying capacity of near 80,000 tons, and we fear, unless a considerable general improvement takes place, rates of freight have no chance of being at all better for several months to come. Most of the shipping business doing is going forward in steamers at miserable rates, nor is there much chance of improvement visible in this direction."

We take the following report on the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s circular, April 22:—

"The reports from Tirhoot, Champarum, and Chuprah continue very unfavourable; there has been no rain since our last issue, and but little cessation of the hot west winds; latest advices state that there has been a change of wind to the east, and that some clouds have gathered. Each succeeding day now without rain lessens the chance of even a fair crop, and should rain hold off much longer we fear the outturn from Behar generally will be but poor. So far as Lower Bengal goes, the only district that has had good rain is Jessore, and a little has also fallen in some parts of Kishnaghur. From all the other Zillahs the advices are about as bad as they can be. From the Doab we hear that much difficulty is experienced in getting water from the Canals for the purposes of irrigation. Altogether, with the exception of Jessore, crop prospects are worse than they were at the date of our last issue."

THE following report on the Calcutta Tea Market is taken from Messrs. Moran and Co.'s weekly returns:—

"The market has been entirely closed during the past fortnight. Samples of the new season's crop as yet to hand compare very favourably with last year's early muster's. Assam showing considerable improvement. In the upper Districts of Assam there has been good rainfall, but in Kamroop it is still wanted, and cold weather prevails in Cachar. In the latter district some gardens have suffered severely from hail. Drought still continues in Darjeeling and the Terai, but in the Doars a fair fall of rain has occurred within the last few days. From the Kangra Valley we hear of cold weather accompanied with hail, and from Chota Nagpore, that rain is much wanted. From Chittagong favourable weather is reported. As the end of this month is generally considered to be the close of the season, we append a few extra remarks to our usual report. The quality of the crop of 1883, taken all round, was fully up to the average of late years, and this in many cases has enabled owners of property to cover what would otherwise have been heavy losses; for the outturn, through climatic causes, was most disappointing. We are of opinion that the figures given us at the beginning of last year for an estimate were rather too sanguine, but had the weather been too propitious they might have been realised. An early cold weather was universal over all the districts, and blight of various kinds did great damage especially towards the end of the year."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending April 25:—

"Surgeon Major H. S. Smith, Civil Surgeon, Allahabad; Baboo Govind Chunder Dutt, late Assistant Accountant General, Bombay; Baboo Dinonath Sen., C.E., late Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department; Mr. A. K. Green, barrister-at-law, Madras; Lieut. W. du V. Lysley, 60th Rifles."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 9th of April:—

"Rain has fallen heavily in Cachar and Sylhet and parts of Upper Assam, and in smaller quantities along the Malabar coast. Slight showers have also occurred in parts of Bombay, Mysore, Central India, and the Punjab, and at Dacca in Bengal, and Lucknow. The standing crops in the Madras Presidency continue generally favourable, but the outturn of those recently harvested has for the most part been below the average. In Coorg rain is much needed for the coffee blossoms, and prospects are bad, owing to low prices. In Bombay the harvesting of the rabi has been completed in several districts. A scarcity of drinking-water exists in parts of Dharwar and Kaladgi. In Hyderabad and Berar harvesting operations are still in progress, and in the Akola district preparations have commenced for the ensuing kharif. In Central India and Rajputana reaping is nearly over and prospects are fair; but there is a scarcity of water in Marwar. In Punjab the rabi harvest has begun in three districts. Prospects continue generally satisfactory, except in the south-eastern districts, where the crops on

unirrigated land have failed. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh strong west winds have prevailed, and the weather has been unusually warm. A scarcity of water and fodder exists in some places. The rabi harvest is not yet over. In the Central Provinces the rabi is being threshed, and preparations for kharif ploughings are reported from one district. Rain is much needed throughout Bengal for the cultivation in progress, and drinking-water is scarce in several districts. Dry west winds have prevailed and done much damage to silkworms and the mango crop. The rabi harvest is nearly over. In Assam the weather has been stormy and rainy. Cultivation is in progress, and prospects are satisfactory; but rain is needed in Gauhati, where none has fallen. In Burma the rice crop has been reaped, and no agricultural operations are going on. Cholera and smallpox continue prevalent in most provinces, particularly in Bengal. Smallpox has abated in Rangoon. Prices are generally stationary."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated May 11:—

"A LETTER from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal on the subject of the Rent Bill has just been published. It begins by requesting the Local Government to take the measure and the report of the Select Committee into consideration, in order that the Supreme Government may be made acquainted with the views of the Bengal Government and of those officers whom the latter may think it expedient to consult. Attention is called to the points which the Committee desired to have referred to the Local Government, with a view to the eliciting of further information. Some other matters are also mentioned, for example, the question whether the existing revenue establishments are sufficiently numerous to cope with the additional duties imposed by the Bill, and the question of introducing the system of a general survey and record of proprietary rights.

"It is then pointed out that the doubtful feature of the Bill is the proposed conversion of occupancy ryots (who sublet more than half their holdings) into tenure holders; and it is suggested that inquiry should be made into this subject. Remarks are also made on chapters four and five, which deal respectively with the ryots holding at fixed rates, and with occupancy ryots. The Supreme Government expresses its agreement with the view of the Select Committee, that the gross produce test as regards enhancement should be abandoned, and is inclined to think that the most feasible check on high renting is to limit the percentage of increase obtainable at any one time on the existing rents, when rent is enhanced, either by private agreement or by suit.

"As regards non-occupancy rights, the Supreme Government is disposed to think that the Bill goes far enough in protecting them for the period during which they are acquiring occupancy rights, but would be glad to learn the views of the Bengal Government. It accepts the decision of the Select Committee on the question of 'abandonment' by the tenant, and its definition of 'proprietors' private lands.' Regarding distraint, it says that if the power of distraint is to be maintained at all, the process can no longer be left to the unsupervised action of the zemindars' servants, and that a reference to the Courts is an essential safeguard. Various other points are mentioned, and the Government of Bengal is requested to answer the letter by the end of August.

"A letter has also been sent to the Calcutta High Court, inviting the opinion of the Judges on several points, such as whether the right of appeal from *ex-parte* decrees should be restricted; whether landlords should be empowered to institute by a single plaint a suit against several independently holding tenants; and whether the defendant in a suit for arrears should be allowed to appeal before depositing the amount decreed.

"It was officially announced yesterday that, owing to the arrangements made by the Secretary of State, there is no reason to anticipate any necessity for borrowing in India this year, and that the Government has no present intention of raising a loan. It seems probable that the resources available for the Secretary of State will enable him to make such a reduction in drawing as will save the Indian Government any necessity for borrowing. The opium crop now being brought in is one of the largest on record, and it will have the effect of greatly strengthening the reserves. The Quetta Railway operations now progressing will, however, entail an unforeseen call outside of the Budget estimates.

"The fall of the Oriental Bank has been the principal topic of conversation in business circles during the past week. The anticipations expressed when the news of the catastrophe was first received have been fulfilled, and the event had no disturbing effect on trade in India. But in Ceylon its effect was more serious. A panic seems to have prevailed at Colombo for some time, but it was eventually allayed by the Government undertaking to guarantee the payment of the Oriental Bank's notes. Much sympathy is felt on all sides, and it is

generally hoped that the efforts to re-establish the bank may be successful.

"In Upper India, and especially in the Delhi and Hissar divisions of the Punjab, the weather continues to cause anxiety. As yet, however, no great calamity need be feared, unless the summer rains fail. Some small works have been opened here and there, and every preparation has been made to develop these into regular famine relief works should the necessity, unhappily, arise.

"The weather has been most unusual in Lower Bengal for the last fortnight. In the neighbourhood of Calcutta heavy rain has fallen daily, and there is every appearance of the monsoon having burst six weeks before it had been expected; while in some other parts of the province there has been hardly any rain since the beginning of the year. On the whole, however, the harvest prospects are fairly good, and the recent rain has had a decidedly beneficial effect on the public health by checking the smallpox and cholera epidemics which prevailed during March and April.

"The *Calcutta Englishman* states that a dispatch will be sent home this week containing the remarks of the Government on the report of the Education Commission. Owing to the non-receipt of any communications on the subject from any local Government, except that of the Punjab, the Supreme Government is unable to enter into much detail, but confines itself to the discussion of general principles. Its opinions are said to agree in the main with those of the Commission.

"It is stated that Dr. Richardson, whose inquiries on the subject of cholera have been frequently mentioned of late, is inclined to think that the virulent poison which he has discovered in choleraic alvine discharges may be one of the ptomaines, or cadaveric alkaloids. If this theory be correct, it would appear that this particular ptomaine is engendered by the *bacilli* discovered by Dr. Koch.

"For some time past the native newspapers have shown singular unanimity in condemning the existing rules regarding the limit of age for admission to the Civil Service competitions, and have sharply attacked the Secretary of State for refusing to alter those rules. An article in the *Indian Daily News* would seem to prove that a persistent effort is being made to get up an agitation on this subject. That journal publishes a circular, signed by two well-known Parsees of Bombay, which is evidently intended to reach only native sympathisers, who are urged to lose no time in promoting united action.

"The circular is accompanied by a letter, the signature of which is suppressed, but which is described as being written by 'an honoured English friend,' who is in the best position to advise, and whose advice they have always gratefully followed. This 'honoured friend' does not hesitate to advise the natives to strengthen the Viceroy's hands by sending in numerous memorials. He tells them that Lord Ripon holds the most decided opinion on the subject, and that if supported he will still strive to induce Lord Kimberley to re-consider the matter.

"Unless the *Indian Daily News* be deceived—which is hardly possible—it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that some Englishman in an influential position is playing the dangerous game of encouraging native agitation, and of inciting the ignorant masses to support the Viceroy not only against his confidential advisers here, but also against the Secretary of State.

"The following items of news reach us from Cabul. The Ameer has appointed Khan Baba-Khan Kizilbash Governor of Kunar.

"The Brigand Sadu has carried off 300 camels laden with provisions intended for the troops in the Mongol country.

"A famous mollah at Cabul having declared the use of tobacco to be contrary to the Mahomedan law, the Ameer has submitted the question to a council of mollahs from all parts of the country. If their decision be against the indulgence in tobacco, its use in Afghanistan will be prohibited; but if they pronounce it lawful, the anti-tobacco prophet is promised imprisonment at Candahar.

"The Civil List and Pension List has been reduced by seven lakhs of rupees.

"The cession of Sarakhs to Russia, although its authenticity is doubted, has increased the uneasiness which has been felt in this country since the annexation of Merv. Another rumour, which is also pronounced to be doubtful, is that the Russians have advanced beyond Sarakhs.

"A Turcoman eye-witness has furnished the following particulars of the capture of Merv. He arrived at Merv on March 6 last, and found that some weeks before Colonel Alikhanoff, with two Russian officers and fifty Akai horsemen, had been there and persuaded a deputation of Elders to accompany them to Askabad. Some of the Elders, however, refused to accompany the deputation, and declared that they would resist the Russians, and the tribes were divided in opinion. On the 8th the deputation returned with the news that the Russian troops were close at hand, and invited the tribesmen to take water to them on camels. Some were about to comply with this request when Baba Khan and Kajiar Khan, the leaders of the anti-Russian party, threatened to kill

any camels that might start, and exhorted their followers to resist the Russian.

Colonel Alikhanoff arrived on the 10th with 100 Russian and Akhal cavalry, but on the advice of some friendly Turcomans he retired to Ata where the Russian camp was pitched. On the same night Kajjar Khan's men fired at the Russian picquets, but fell back when their fire was returned. Next day all the Tekke Elders, except Baba Khan, Kajjar Khan, and Hakim Khan, went to Ata, and escorted the Russians to Merv. The Russian force consisted of 2,000 horse and foot, with two guns. Shortly afterwards Baba Khan was bribed into submission, but Kajjar Khan refused to accept a bribe, and collected 8,000 men, with whom he attacked the Russians, who opposed him with a body of 400. A skirmish followed, the Tekkes being beaten with the loss of three or four of their number. Thereupon all idea of offering further resistance was abandoned. It is not known where Kajjar Khan has gone.

"The eye-witness added that the Russian commander, whom he calls Yanur, wished to build a fort near the bazaar in Koshut Khan Kali, but the Mervli protested, and offered a site near Mahomed Niazbin's fort. The Russians, however, pointed out that it would be difficult to obtain supplies there.

"This informant also says that Colonel Alikhanoff visited Pulikhisti, which is well within the Afghan frontier, in order to inquire into the state of affairs at Punj deen, where there is an Afghan outpost, and that it is believed the Russians will build a fort at Pulikhisti without regarding any Afghan protests."

SELECTED ARTICLES.

AN INTERESTING GATHERING OF ENGLISH AND INDIAN LADIES.

(*Indian Mirror*.)

Some of our contemporaries publish the following:—"An interesting social gathering of ladies was held in Peace Cottage, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Mozumdar, No. 73, Upper Circular-road, on Saturday, the 5th April, at half-past five. The following ladies among others were present:—Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Murray, the two Misses Murray, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. K. B. Stuart, Mrs. Bailly, Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. S. N. Tagore, Mrs. B. L. Gupta, Mrs. Ram Sunker Sen, and about thirty other Hindu ladies. Mrs. Mozumdar read a short address of welcome, of which the following is a translation:—Dear Sisters,—I have invited you to-day not to hold a grand meeting or to discuss religion or politics, but I have called you in love, and you have kindly come that we may meet for the sake of our mutual pleasure to talk on agreeable subjects. Such intercourse increases friendship and goodwill between the races, and such friendship is the essence of all moral and religious relations. English women and Bengali women are of very different temperaments. The English lady hesitates to mix with the Native lady, and the latter feels shy and awkward in the presence of her European sister. But I feel when we are the children of the same God, subjects of the same Queen, and inhabitants of the same country, why should we not, in spite of differences in dress and habit, unite in goodwill and friendship? Let us meet to learn each other's manners and customs. Let us, if possible, discard what is wrong in them. It cannot be expected that European ladies should live as we do, and perhaps it is equally impossible that Hindu ladies should change their habits and live as Europeans; but it is both possible and desirable that we should meet and mingle, trying to learn what is good in each other's character and ways. English ladies have come to this country, leaving behind them their relatives and friends. Is it not our duty to receive them as our friends and sisters, and is it not their duty to help us to improve ourselves in knowledge and manners? I am, therefore, very glad to receive you all in my house, and hope there will be similar meetings in other houses."

"The ladies then partook of refreshments, and remained together for some time. The meeting terminated very successfully."

APPREHENDED SCARCITY IN BIHAR.

Our Tirhut correspondent has sounded a note of alarm in his district and Bihar generally. The failure of the kharif or rice, and the rabi or spring crop, seems to be tolerably widespread. In his letter he put the bhadoi at five-eighths, the rice crop at three-eighths, and the rabi at a quarter the average crop. We may take his estimate as fairly near the mark for the neighbouring districts of Saran, Darbhanga and Champaran. Locally, where inundations occurred, such as in the valley of the Ganduck Dearas, and the lowlying lands of the Bagmati, the bhadoi was totally destroyed, and though the rabi crops are fair, yet the drought has caused the grain in the ear to be less than it ordinarily would have been. Estimates of crops are never quite reliable, and the amount of stocks in hand can never be correctly appraised. The following figures are only

intended to put the prospect of the population of Bihar before the public.

The average grain outturn for Bihar may be estimated as follows:

| | Tons. |
|-------------------|---------|
| Muzafarpur | 751,000 |
| Saran | 671,000 |
| Darbhangha | 861,000 |
| Champaran | 517,000 |

Taking a sanguine view of the present season of 1883-1884-1885 outturn, we will put the crop result at one-half of the usual average, viz.:—

| | Tons. |
|-------------------|---------|
| Muzafarpur | 365,191 |
| Saran | 335,192 |
| Darbhangha | 416,281 |
| Champaran | 253,134 |

Taking the consumption at three-quarters of a seer per individual, we have for one year an expenditure of—

| | Tons. |
|-------------------|---------|
| Muzafarpur | 534,595 |
| Saran | 504,430 |
| Darbhangha | 570,038 |
| Champaran | 290,000 |

which leaves an apparent deficiency in—

| | Tons. |
|-------------------|---------|
| Muzafarpur | 170,404 |
| Saran | 169,248 |
| Darbhangha | 153,751 |
| Champaran | 40,866 |

In the early, and, it may be said, the middle, stages of a scarcity there must always be an extreme element of uncertainty. Our knowledge of the stocks of grains and the habits of the people, of the actual produce of the fields, and of the many things which act and react on the market, are not such as to enable us to calculate eventual results with any approach to certainty. This is especially the case in Bihar and Bengal, where any system of agricultural statistics is in its infancy, and the executive can only gradually build up a system by which they can read the famine pulse. The whole country north of the Ganges has an average density of (in the 1872 census) over 631 per square mile, but in parts of Saran it is 984. Throughout Saran, Muzafarpur, and Darbhanga districts, with an average area of 9,000 square miles, the average density is 751 per square mile. Looking at this great density of population, and noting the fact that only some 3 per cent. is urban, the intelligent reader will grasp the truth that even a partial failure of the crops of one year must entail considerable hardship on a great part of the population who have nothing to fall back on, and whose hope is in the Indian Government, and God, who in His mercy will succour the thirsty and the hungry.—*Englishman*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR JUSTICE, SLOW AND UNCERTAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In page 459 of the *Mail* of the 6th inst., you have indicated how the real tendency of costly proceedings in Indian courts is to deny justice to the poor, and to encourage the unscrupulous and the litigious to drag their adversaries into labyrinths whither they are unwilling to follow.

In to-day's *Times* the third article commences with, "English suitors complain of the delay of litigation."

Our subjects in India would not object to the costliness, if there were any certainty in our decrees; but the system of appeals, and the slowness of our procedure in deciding them are sufficient to drive litigants to despair. Even after an English judge of great experience has carefully heard and decided a Civil suit, an appeal can be taken in non-regulation provinces to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. The latter court consists of one judge only, often imperfectly acquainted with the local laws and customs of the province; he can reverse or alter at pleasure the judgment of the Divisional Court, and his decree can only be interfered with by Her Majesty's Privy Council in London, sitting thousands of miles distant from the scene of contention. During the past three months three officers have succeeded each other in the *Gazette* as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, Mr. SPARKS, Dr. DUTHOIT, and Mr. YOUNG.

It is scarcely fair to the owners of valuable property to commit it to the disposal of one man who is not profoundly acquainted with the law; in Oudh there are many customs and local laws, on the interpretation of which opinions vary. Two judges should sit together to try appeals from the decrees of Divisional Courts. Litigants would accept the united decision of two learned Englishmen; if not, the party dissatisfied must make up its mind to pay the enormous charges of a final appeal to the Privy Council.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, should without delay be amalgamated with the High Court at Allah-

had, and two of the judges should every three months sit together at Lucknow to hear appeals.

Nothing excites hatred towards the English Government in India more than the sense of injustice caused by the slow, expensive, and uncertain administration of the laws. A poor man has but little chance of obtaining his rights, if opposed by a rich and unscrupulous litigant. Ladies of rank are the greatest sufferers. The widow of one of the most loyal noblemen in Oudh has at present a suit pending in court; her pleader boasts of getting Rs. 1,000 a day every time he appears in the case, and it is believed that his fees will exceed Rs. 50,000!

Yesterday was read in the churches how Absalom seduced the hearts of the Israelites, because David did not give sufficient attention to the administration of justice. Let us beware lest similar evil overtake us in India.—Your obedient servant,
May 9. T.

SPRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

PROMOTION IN THE STAFF CORPS.

There has been a good deal of correspondence lately on the subject of promotion in the Staff Corps, and on perusal of some of the letters written thereon, it appears that a good deal of uncertainty exists in the minds of correspondents regarding the means that are being employed to promote the scheme of accelerated promotion. A recent report from the fountain head, has, however, reached us, and shows clearly that good solid work is being done by Mr. Alison and the distinguished committee presided over by Colonel Malletson, C.S.I. They have published articles on the subject in all the principal London papers, and every member of Parliament has received a statement of the question of accelerated promotion in the Staff Corps. The leading military journals have taken up the subject, and every effort is being made to secure the support of influential military men. On examining the report of the Committee it appears that there is now a balance of close on £350; which, though it will serve as a foundation for starting on, still requires to be augmented by the subscriptions of those who have not yet helped the fund. Twenty-five rupees, the amount of the subscription, is trifling when compared with the results to be obtained. Another point on which the report lays stress is, that to ensure success, individual petitions must be sent in by subscribers, and the form which the petitions should take is clearly shown. On this point the report says:—"In order to adequately place the case before Parliament, it is necessary that the Committee should be supported by a large number of petitions, and it is hoped that every officer interested in the accelerated promotion question will prepare and send to them a petition with as little delay as possible, so that a large number may be presented to Parliament during this session." And again:—"The Committee beg to add that officers need have no fear of presenting their petitions in the manner here indicated, as it has been ascertained that they may petition Parliament, and that such petitions need not be sent through any official channel." Now, after such an announcement, there is no excuse for subscribers and intending subscribers to defer any longer their petitions. These petitions can be sent direct to the headquarters of the Committee at No. 22, Grosvenor Mansions, Westminster, or through the agents to the Staff Corps Promotion Fund. The importance of these petitions cannot be overestimated; they are quite as requisite as the subscriptions to ensure success to the undertaking, and considering all the efforts that have been and are being made by the Committee of disinterested gentlemen to benefit the officers of the Indian army in accelerating their promotion, we think that the officers themselves should throw off their apparent languor, and support, to the last echo, this effort which is being made at home in their behalf.—*Englishman*.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

(*Indian Mirror*.)

GREAT BRITAIN cannot afford much longer to trifle with her serious loss of prestige in Asia. The *Times*, in reviewing the debate in the House of Lords, is disposed to look upon the Russian occupation of Merv as a menace to Persia rather than to British India. It seems to be forgotten that the relations, in which the Courts of St. Petersburg and Teheran have for some time stood, are so close as to imply a fast alliance and even a feudatory subjection on the part of Persia to the White Czar! Russian statesmanship is, not to put too fine a point on it, as Snagsby says, altogether unscrupulous, and when Russian aggrandisement is to be furthered, it is perfectly indifferent whether a friend or an enemy is to be sacrificed. Even, if Persia should be the next victim of Russian ambition, that ambition will be whetted into greater sharpness for absorbing India. A Lahore telegram to a contemporary informs us that:—

Traders arriving at Peshawur from Cabul say that the occupation of Merv by the Russians is the engrossing topic of the day in Afghanistan, and is causing much excitement. The Amir regards the Russian advance with complacency. It is

believed that a secret understanding exists between himself and the Russians. At the present time the Russians are reported to be in Cabul. On the other hand, it is believed that the Amir has made urgent representations to the Indian Government for more money, ammunition, and arms, without which he fears he will not be able to protect Herat. The Russian movements are being discussed in every bazaar in Upper India.

Judging from the character of the Afghan people, it is not difficult to understand the cause and nature of the excitement into which they have been thrown by the Russian annexation of Merv and the dangerous vicinity into which the Asiatic Empire of Russia has been brought to Afghanistan. The complacency with which the Amir Abdur Rahman is reported to be regarding the Russian advance is not at all strange or inexplicable. Abdur Rahman was maintained by the bounty of Russia during his exile in Russian Turkestan; and if he entertains a spark of gratitude in his breast, it must draw him towards Russia. Whether his people will follow him is, however, quite another question. The Afghan character is proverbially treacherous; and Abdur Rahman's intercourse with the Russians has probably improved upon his national character. Before the Government of India complies with any application from him for money, arms, and ammunition, it should take every precaution to be assured that they should be employed to thwart and overthrow the hostile designs of Russia, when attempted to be carried beyond the limits she has already reached.

THE BARODA INSULT.

THE Foreign Office are in a quandary. The outburst of ill-temper on the part of the Gaekwar is something for the like of which the office was totally unprepared. It has been reported that the guard of honour for General Watson was sent to the railway station by the Dewan according to custom, and that it was countermanded by the Gaekwar himself. What, then, are we to think of the following undignified attempt to get the Dewan to apologise, which appears in the columns of the official paper?

Regarding the reported unpleasantness between the Gaekwar of Baroda and General Watson, the Resident, due to disrespect shown by the State authorities in not furnishing the guard-of-honour and firing a salute on the Resident's return to the station, we are inclined to think that the Gaekwar personally was not cognisant of the slight put upon General Watson with whom His Highness has always been on the best terms. The Baroda Durbar is rather inclined to overstep its authority, and it is not unlikely that the Dewan and some of his friends are responsible for the alleged discourtesy. General Watson, as directly representing the Governor-General, is of course bound to insist upon the most complete apology.

The Gaekwar is a young man of anything but an amenable temper, and it is known that he has declared he will not apologise. It is suspected that this slight has been put upon the Resident by the Gaekwar because of the slight which he fancies was put upon himself at Ahmedabad. In order to smooth the way out of the difficulty, the suggestion is put forward that the Dewan, a Mohammedan noble especially selected for the post by the Gaekwar himself, has overstepped his authority. The utter and undignified absurdity of such a suggestion is shown in the fact that the Dewan must have known that to openly insult the Resident was to create a quarrel between the Government of India and the Baroda State, and to make it imperative upon the Government of India to insist upon his, the Dewan's, dismissal.

Then, again, the guard did go to the station, but it is a simple fact it could not have gone to the station without the Dewan's knowledge and sanction. No one supposes he would have first given the orders, and then have countermanded them so as to make clear his intention to pass the severest slight possible upon the representative of the Viceroy. We are told that the Resident must insist upon the most complete apology; but we fail to see what the Resident has to do with the matter. The Government of India, the Viceroy, is the party aggrieved, and it is for the Government to insist upon an apology. Any other Viceroy than Lord Ripon—even the imaginative Lord Northbrook—would have at once withdrawn the Agent and would have at once suspended all relations with the Baroda Durbar. What the Viceroy ought to do is even now to withdraw the Resident, and to leave the Gaekwar to communicate with the Government of India through the collector of the nearest British district, and to insist that, before friendly relations can be resumed, the Gaekwar must not only apologise, but must himself receive the Resident at the railway station, and conduct him to the Residency where in His Highness' presence the British flag should be again hoisted with fitting ceremony. Instead of making at this juncture the affair at Baroda an occasion for making the dominance of the Government of India felt in every Court of India, we have the Foreign Office hunting about for some subordinate on whom to lay the blame of an occurrence which goes a long way to prove that the Government of India, that is, the Viceroy, is neither liked nor feared by the native chiefs. We have come upon days when the

Government of India cannot afford to be charged with even a suspicion of weakness.—*Indian Daily News.*

A SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

A QUESTION has come to the front somewhat urgently with reference to the provision of a Smallpox Hospital for Calcutta. At present there is a shed for native patients in the rear of the Campbell Hospital, and in that hospital itself there are two rooms where Christians of all degrees and all nationalities must be placed if they be sent to hospital at all. The urgency of the case consists in this, that a person may be compelled to leave his own house, or may desire to do so for the sake of his friends or relatives, and there is no other place to which he can be sent, or to which he can go. The rooms set apart for patients of this class are the merest makeshifts. They are attached to the body of the hospital, in itself a singularly objectionable arrangement, and they are in every way below the requirements of the disease or the needs of the patients. Then, there is no proper staff of servants or nurses, and no sufficient allowance for special diets. We need not now go into details, but we may say that the public have a distinct grievance against the medical staff of the Presidency in that this arrangement has not been brought strongly to the notice of the Government. We feel sure that the Lieutenant Governor would never permit the wants of the public to be so entirely overlooked as they are in the case of smallpox patients, and that now if the doctors will move as they ought to in the matter, a reform will be undertaken without further waste of valuable time.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE HYDERABAD LIBEL CASE.

EXAMINATION OF MR. SEYMOUR KEAY.

THE action brought by Mr. Seymour Keay against the editor and publisher of the *Deccan Times* was resumed on April 5.

On the court assembling after tiffin, Mr. Keay was put into the witness-box and examined by Mr. Branson. He said: I was sent about the end of 1863, by the directors of the Bank of Bombay to establish a branch of the bank in Hyderabad. I was then twenty-two years old. The administrative staff consisted of myself as agent (I forget if Mr. Burn was accountant then or came after), Tatia Bapoojee, came with me from Sholapore as cashier, and the last witness examined was the English clerk. The cashier of the bank had to furnish large securities. The footing of the shroff was that he had to advise young Europeans who were new to the country on bazaar transactions. The value of money in Hyderabad was estimated by rates of exchange on hoondies on Bombay, the hoondies being drawn at fifteen days after date, the quotation being made in Seegoor rupees; it is now a nominal currency representing ten annas eleven pies of halli sicca rupees. The rates of exchange in the busy season, March to May, the cotton season, are lower than during the rains. The fluctuations in exchange were much greater than now and were so for many years after 1866. About 1866 and subsequently in the busy season the fluctuations were about 600 per cent. more than in the dry season. In view of these fluctuations transactions for future delivery in hoondies were essential and necessary, and business could not be carried on without them. In Bombay since silver has begun to fluctuate so much, and consequently the exchange with England, the exchange banks have been compelled to adopt the same system. As far as I remember, the actual rate in April 1866 must have been about 126, which I thought unduly high. In the monsoon months, had they been correspondingly high, the rates would have been six or seven per cent. higher. These would have been the natural rates without any higher operator appearing on the scene, like a bank or other capitalist. The effect of a bank or other capitalist appearing in the market and selling demand drafts for what they would fetch would be to reduce the rate at a very small expenditure. The whole full moon transactions for purchase of hoondies would drop correspondingly for the rains. The effect of an operator or a bank selling its drafts would be that other people would secure future delivery transactions at low rates. If the bank or other operator stopped its sale of drafts, the rate would gradually rise, and if the bank or other operator, instead of selling, began to buy, the rates would go up still higher. This would operate to raise the rates still higher. The profits would be represented by the difference between the low rates at which he had purchased, and the higher rates to which the exchange had been forced up by such operations. In April, 1866, as agent of the Bank of Bombay, I entered into an arrangement with Poorunmull's firm. The arrangement between the bank and Poorunmull was embodied in a letter from Poorunmull to the bank, dated 27th April, 1866. The original of that letter I have not been able to find on a search of the remaining records of the Bank of Bombay. The arrangement was that the bank should enter the market on the spot as a seller and sell its demand drafts on Bombay at whatever rate procurable, of course in consultation with the other party as to how low the rates should be driven; but when the rates had been thus reduced Poorunmull should

enter the market as a buyer of native hoondies for the two groups of full moons which were then immediately ahead. The first group was the two moons for May and June, the second for the four full moons July, August, September, and October. These purchases were to be made entirely under the bank's supervision in two ways: first, the bank would not accept any hoondies from sowcars unless satisfied of their solvency, the bank having certain rules which preclude its taking more than a certain amount from each; second, with regard to the general extent of the transaction it was limited by the bank's approval of daily memoranda of purchases by Poorunmull. These purchases would necessarily terminate on any evening when the memoranda was not approved of. These memoranda were submitted in duplicate, one of which was kept by the bank and the other returned initialed by me to Poorunmull. The drafts being sold for what they would fetch, it was natural to expect loss would be incurred, and it was agreed half this loss was to be borne by Poorunmull. It was agreed the first three lakhs which Poorunmull would purchase were to be given over entirely to the bank by Poorunmull at purchased rates. The first of these three lakhs was to be made over on the 29th, two days after the agreement was entered into on the full moon of "Vaishak" and the other two lakhs were distributed over the full moons of May and June. The reason of this special provision of three lakhs was to wipe away the unnecessary cash balance which the bank had owing to sale of its drafts, and to return the same to Bombay. After Poorunmull had received in my estimation a sufficient number of hoondies at low rates caused by the bank's sale of its drafts, the bank was to appear openly as a buyer. The effect of this would be to send up rates at once both for future and present delivery. The profits on this were to be divided equally between the bank and Poorunmull. It is clear if the rates had so risen, the sowcar, who, say, had bought at Rs.122 beforehand, and when the full moon rate settled itself at Rs.128, he would sell his own hoondies at the higher rates and would thus make six per cent. In the pursuance of this arrangement, the Bank of Bombay did, at the end of April, 1866, and beginning of May, sell its own drafts to the extent of Rs.2,59,000, the average rates realised by the whole sale being Rs.123-1-11 per cent. The rates for future delivery did not go down in similar proportion. Poorunmull, did, in pursuance of this agreement, secure a large amount of hoondies for the two groups of full moons already mentioned. The average rate at which he secured hoondies for the first two moons, May and June, was Rs.124-14-4 for Rs.10,95,000; and for the remaining group of July, August, September and October he secured hoondies for ten lakhs at the average rate of Rs.125-14. These were all arranged for before May 15, 1866, by nine daily lists, which had been submitted to me for approval, and which were also included in the memorandum of debts sent to Poorunmull. Enclosed in my letter of December 7, 1866, registered (Exhibit 16) on May 15, I stopped further purchases of hoondies by Poorunmull's firm. I do not remember how it was done, but the stoppage of the daily memorandum would have been sufficient, even if no other intimation was given. I have no doubt other intimation was given. Immediately after this, on May 16, 1866, the bank appeared as purchasers. (Hoondie book shown.) I find here on May 17, 1866, after an interval of at least a month, during which no fifteen days' sight hoondies are mentioned, i.e., that the bank purchased no fifteen days hoondies in this time. It means that from April 13, to May 16, 1866, the bank purchased no hoondies. Except for the one lakh of Poorunmull's "Vaishak," above referred to, entered on April 30, 1866, the day after the full moon of "Vaishak," there was no purchase of hoondies until the May 17, 1866, which referred to hoondies purchased on the 16th May. I find on that day hoondies for Rs.25,000 were purchased, on the 21st and 23rd there are other two purchases amounting to Rs.12,500, on the 26th for Rs.7,500, on the 28th for Rs.30,000, &c. The effect of this was to set the rates rising a very great deal. The instantaneous rise appears to have been about 5 per cent. The bank had approved of hoondies of Rs.2,40,000 (Government of India currency) purchased by Poorunmull on the 29th May, 1866. It was necessary for the bank to advance this money to Poorunmull's firm to enable them to obtain these hoondies, they not being rich enough. I did advance (halli sicca currency), Rs.2,75,000 in two instalments to Poorunmull's firm. The custom is for the money to be paid for these hoondies on the full-moon day, but we do not get the hoondies till the "punchmee" (five days after), consequently I took two *pro forma* promissory notes from Poorunmull's firm. (Exhibits 16 and 17 shown, dated 23rd and 29th May respectively.) These are the promissory notes. One dated 23rd May, 1866, is for Rs.2,00,000, the other for Rs.75,000, both to mature on the "punchmee," that is the 3rd June, 1866. Hoondies for Rs.2,40,000 were bound to be delivered by bazaar custom to me by Poorunmull's firm on the 3rd of June 1866. Soorujmull Bankutlall was the representative of Poorunmull's firm who used to bring the daily memoranda to me for approval, and who used to take back the initialed duplicates. These hoondies for Rs.2,40,000 were not delivered to the bank on the 3rd June 1866, as they ought to have been.

I made repeated demands for them. On the 6th June, 1866, I caused a written demand to be sent to Poorunmull's firm for these hoondies and signed it. (Copy proved by last witness Shreedhur.) No one came to me from Poorunmull's firm on that day (6th June, 1866.) Jamnadass came to see me the next day; he was their Amraoti *Goomashta*; he came about six or seven in the evening, not before. Up to that time no demand had been made, and during the three days there was no indication of hostility, only conventional answers being sent to the bank's demands, the object being, evidently, to work the bank into a state of apprehension by the delay. Jamnadass produced for the first time a long list, more than half a yard long of the hoondie engagements which he wished the bank to agree to. He had duly tested all the authentic purchases for the two "jaishas" and also a list of unauthorised purchases for the second "jaishat," but omitting entirely the authorised transactions for the four full moons following. I cannot swear to the amount of unauthorised purchases, but I fancy they would represent five lakhs. He had also another document, an undertaking in the native language, which he wanted the bank to sign, to the effect that the bank should renounce its claim to the profit of the four full moons purchases altogether, and that it should accept the unauthorised purchases for the remaining "jaishas" (full moons). He distinctly said the real reason they detained the hoondies was in order to get me to sign this document, and that they do still detain them. I do not remember the exact rates at which these unauthorised hoondies were purchased, but they were three or four per cent. more than the effect produced on the market by the bank's purchases. The character of the sellers of those hoondies was quite different to that of the other sowars with whom the bank had authorised dealings; they were petty grain dealers and others living near Poorunmull's shop, and our idea was that they were bogus purchases. As a matter of fact, if I had broken faith with the bank and taken such rubbish, which I could not possibly have done, the effect of the circulation of so much local currency in the market would have further enhanced the value for the subsequent four full moons which they demanded the bank should give them a release from. When this fraudulent demand was made I asked Tatia to turn over the Marwarree document into English in the office. He did so, and Shreedhur (the last witness) brought me the translation. This was written in pencil. I copied it on to a sheet of the bank's letter paper. I gave it back to Shreedhur along with his pencil draft. I told him to take it to the native officer, and he returned with Jamnadass, who asked me to sign the letter. This was about twelve midnight or one in the morning or even later. I went to bed at 4 a.m. on that occasion. (Exhibit H shown). Yes, this is the document I signed. The date in the last paragraph (May 15, 1866) is the authentic date, which I knowingly inserted from the draft Shreedhur brought to me. In this document under compulsion I abandoned the hoondies for the four full moons, because I wished to recover my hoondies, and I had no means of enforcing the contract for the four full moons' hoondies, and as a matter of fact he has stuck to them (or rather to the profits arising from them) to this date. I put the date May 15, 1866, because it was the authentic date on which the purchases were closed, and this can be proved by the initialed memoranda by me in Poorunmull's hands. It was perfectly impossible for me to have accepted the unauthorised hoondies Jamnadass tried to foist on me without having been guilty of breaking trust with the bank. I never wrote any other document in reference to these hoondies, or rather to Jamnadass's demands except this one (Exhibit H).

The court then adjourned to April 8, when,

Mr. Keay's examination was continued by Mr. Branson. He said: Before the document (Exhibit H.) was written I had a very prolonged consultation with the bank cashier Tatia. There was great difficulty in discovering how the Marwarree list of hoondies purchased bore upon the character and contents of the draft brought for my signature. I do not think it was mentioned that in this list the dates of purchases, or alleged purchases, were entered opposite the transactions or group of transactions. We had difficulty first of all in finding any allusion to the lists in the draft, and eventually found it at the end in the words, "I have conveyed to you a memorandum explaining your share in the above bargains. We had still greater difficulty in finding out how we were to sign the list brought by Jamnadass. We found this list of hoondies concluded with May 19 or 20, the equivalent of the Marwarree date. That date corresponded with the date in the latter paragraph of the Marwarree draft, brought for signature, and the list of hoondies. We decided to put in the actual date. The true date was in the upper half of the list, from May 1 to May 15, the false ones were from May 15 to May 20, and occupied the lower half of the draft. We determined to put in the correct date, so that by doing so we would have been enabled practically to sign both documents so as to recover the hoondies. There may have been an English list of some sort made out, but to the best of my recollection I initialled the Marwarree list after Tatia.

The witness then, at Mr. Branson's request, proceeded to point out the internal proofs that Exhibit H was a document prepared by Jamnadass to forward his own ends. He continued:—The reason why I could not resort to the courts was, that in those days I could not possibly have obtained redress in the native courts. Poorunmull resided out of the jurisdiction of the British courts; besides another matter of urgency was that the hoondies had been drawn by a number of persons, and were maturing very shortly, and a financial crisis had occurred in Bombay. In the previous month the Commercial or Agra Bank had failed, and every one might have been said to have been tottering.

Mr. Branson: You remember Mr. Burn's somewhat confused account. Tell us what you have to say about it.

Witness: I had certainly no conversation at midday with Mr. Burn, because Jamnadass appeared at 6 p.m. that day, and everything was done by lamplight, and till he appeared we had no knowledge of what line he was going to take. I never asked Mr. Burn to make a blot on a blank sheet of paper for the purpose of writing a letter on it. I see there is a blot on this exhibit (Exhibit H). I have no recollection how it got there. I instructed Mr. Burn very late at night to make an office copy, a *facsimile* copy, apart from the one to be entered in the book, and it was an important document as it was going into the enemy's hands. There is a broad distinction between a letter generally and a letter containing an agreement. It is usual among all persons who take care of their interest, or of their bank, to have private marks. I see such private marks in this letter (Exhibit H). It is to guard against the possibility of forgery. It is not true, as stated by Mr. Clark, that the first thing I said to Mr. Burn on going to the office of the Bank of Bombay, "Burn, do you remember making a copy of the blot?" What I did say was, that I asked him if he had seen the libel. He said he had seen something about it. I said, "I want you to be a witness as regards the Poorunmull transaction." He replied, "I do not remember anything about it, except that I made a sketch of a blot." I said, "Instead of sketching a blot, most of the documents will be found to be in your hand-writing." He still persisted he knew nothing about it, because I only went into his room when the matter was finished. As a test question, I then asked him whether he did not remember entering a vast amount of hoondies in the book on the following day. He replied he did not remember, and did not believe he had entered any such special blot. I said in that case there was no use my calling him. I telegraphed to the Amraoti branch about this. Shortly after this transaction, I had received from the Amraoti branch a few days after receiving back the bank's hoondies from Jamnadass, a letter about a hoondie on Poorunmull for Rs. 50,000. I telegraphed to the Amraoti agent, warning him not to do any business with Poorunmull. I wrote the same day confirming the telegraph. (The letter book, Exhibit U, was shown to witness.) That is a copy of that letter (pointing to a letter in the book).

Witness here drew attention to the fact that in Exhibit T (office copy of Exhibit H), the date 15th May was not in figures but in letters, to show the absolute necessity of having a true copy.

Witness continued: I reported this matter of Poorunmull's confidentially to the board of directors in Bombay. I have searched carefully, but I have not found that letter, but I trace, on reference to it in this letter-book, this letter No. 304, dated 23rd June 1866, containing a reference to my private letter, dated 16th June 1866, which was copied into the private letter-book, that is the letter above referred to. By that letter (Exhibit G) on the 7th December, 1866, I served on him a statement of debt and demanded payment from Poorunmull's firm. In that statement I claim for the four full moons of July, August, September, and October, which I had been obliged to relinquish under duress. The statement shows that the profits are not so large as was expected. Had Poorunmull's firm acted honourably, the total profits on both groups would have been Rs. 40,000, half of which would have fallen to the bank's share. The actual purchase rate of Rs. 10,00,000 of hoondies being Rs. 129-10-0 for the two groups of four full moons, and assuming the rate during the rains to obtain, as it naturally would, at Rs. 126-10, showed a natural profit of Rs. 40,000, one-half of which belonged by right to the bank. The result of the fraud was to compel us to reduce our rates, he having appropriated the ten lakhs. The bank had no interest in keeping up the rates. I consequently sold demand drafts in the bazaar, on or before the said full moon and reduced his illicit gains thereby. Notwithstanding this, there was still a profit in his hands of Rs. 8,700. I communicated this fraud of Poorunmull's to Bheem Rao, the witness called the other day (Saturday) and to a number of other people. I subsequently had an explanation of this fraud from some members of Poorunmull's firm. I think it was Gunshamdass, who said some months after he had found out that Jamnadass was dishonest, and threw the whole blame of the transaction on him, and said he had caused Poorunmull more loss than he had put the bank to. Neither Gunshamdass nor any member of Poorunmull's firm ever made

the slightest complaint to me about having been improperly treated by the bank nor by me. He never made any claim against me on the bank. I have subsequently had many and some very large transactions with Poorunmull, one being represented by Exhibit B 1 of the City Commission; it represented twenty-three laes of rupees. (Shown Exhibits Q and R, letters from Mr. Saunders and Sir George Yule.) I received this letter (Exhibit Q), dated 21st March of last year, from Sir George Yule. The other I received from Mr. Saunders, as agent of the Bombay and Bengal Banks. I had the management to a very large extent of British Government funds for about five years, the Government cash balance alone amounting to from eighty to one hundred lakhs. I left the Bank of Bengal in 1872. I have since almost entirely resided here, carrying on business on my own account, and for the affiliated firm here of the late William Nicol and Co., of which I was a partner, and since then on my own account, and as secretary, treasurer, and agent of the Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company. Mr. Fraser was wrong in stating that the practice of the bank before his time had not been to give and receive differences instead of writing drafts or accepting hoonies. I demonstrated to the Bank of Bengal, in my letter, dated the 12th December, 1871, paragraph 6, that I had made a profit by transactions of this nature of Rs. 70,397-10-3 by receipt of differences without risking one pie of the bank's money. I never had such a conversation as stated by them with Mr. Munden or Mr. Carrs; it is simply an invention of Mr. Munden's. I wish to say I deny the existence of any kind of conversation with Mr. Robert Clark about the blot. What I did say about the blot was confined to what I have already stated. I said about it to Mr. Burn. I do not think Mr. Robert Clark was present. I have a strong impression he was not present when I first went in.

The plaintiff was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Forbes. He denied that he had ever been censured by the Bank for entering into these forward hoonie transactions.

What was Poorunmull's object in asking you to sign the Marwarree document?—The document brought by Jamnadass would have operated to bar the bank from claiming its profits on the four months' cheap purchases, and it also would have made the bank declare itself responsible to accept a whole lot of unauthorised hoonies for the full moons of two "jaishits." I believe Jamnadass thought he would bar the bank from obtaining redress in any court, as the city court do not recognise duress in one sense of the word, or would have done so then. The proof of duress required by the city court would be very different from that required by a British court. If satisfied of it I suppose they would as honest men recognise it.

In reply to further questions witness said:—I had no conversation whatever with Mr. Munden on the subject of the transaction with Poorunmull. I state this on my oath, I was not on such a footing with him that I could possibly have had such a conversation. I had no conversation with regard to this matter with Mr. Carrs. I was not on such a footing with him as to have had such a conversation. I unhesitatingly affirm that every word I used is untrue. I mean the conversation as regards any alleged transaction with Poorunmull is a falsehood, every word. I gave them no version of any sort with regard to this transaction. I also say Mr. Clark's evidence is false as far as it relates to a conversation between him and me, or me and him, and Mr. Burn as regards the blot; though, I will not say it is wilfully so in the case of Mr. Clark. I prefer to think Mr. Clark's falsity is due to misapprehension; he might have carried on an exactly similar conversation with Burn after I left and believed it was what I said—I have no doubt a conversation with Mr. Bullock took place. I have no recollection what it was. From what he says I have no doubt there might have been a conversation. I had a conversation with Mr. Fraser.

Do you remember with any or other of these having had any conversation, which would have been calculated to leave the impression on their minds that you had substituted one document for another?—No, not calculated, if properly understood.

Did you ever use the words "substituted document" to any one of them?—I cannot say, I did not in the sense inferred; it is highly impossible I ever did so, which, as far as I am aware is an invention of the libeller.

Do you remember you said you did?—I remember Mr. Fraser said so in his evidence, and I also remember that Mr. Fraser refused to assert that there was the idea of transfer in his use of the word, that is handing one document from one person to another. Mr. Fraser used the term "substituted" in the sense of "gave" to Poorunmull a document other than he expected, but not instead of one he had already got. I certainly did not tell Mr. Fraser that two documents were prepared. I told him that there was an original document from which there were two translations prepared which differed from the original. I heard Mr. Fraser's evidence. I objected to his use of the word "substituted" or "substitution," because he could not explain any transfer in the sense of the libel. I cannot now say whether I objected to any other portion of his evidence without reading it. I remember without reading his evidence, I also objected

to his stating there was only one Mahrattee document instead of two. Had I more time allowed me I should have made the matter more clear in my cross-examination of him. I do not think I used the expression, "I paid the blackguard off in his own coin." I did not make use of the term "Blackguard;" it is not a word I make use of. I have no doubt I made use of some expression to show that I prevented an atrocious swindle, which Mr. Fraser thoroughly admitted I had made use of. A great part of Mr. Burn's evidence is untrue. I never asked him to copy a blot; that is not true. The part about my conversation with him at mid-day is false. His saying that I made an intimation of what I intended to do is fictitious.

What is your opinion of a person who has acted as Mr. Munden says you did?—My opinion as to the conduct of a person so acting would depend on the magnitude of the fraud, and the extent of the villany attempted by the assailant, the interests of the party, and as to whether there were other and better means of defeating the said fraud.

In order to save your bank a loss of three lakhs of rupees, would you have resorted to the substitution of a document?—I cannot possibly say whether, in order to save my bank the loss of a sum of three lakhs of rupees by fraud, I would substitute one document for another, that is, taking back one from a native and giving to him another of a different character in its stead, leaving him under the impression that he had received the first one. It would depend on the magnitude of the fraud and want of other means to defeat it. I have never been placed in that position.

Do you think your directors would approve of your adopting such a course?—I am not at all sure but that my directors would have approved of my adopting such a course if I had the opportunity, always supposing that the fraudulent person had no right to obtain either of the two, or any whatever.

Did you live in the Residency jurisdiction in 1856?—I did. There was some sort of a Residency court existing, but not a regular court as now exists. It was presided over by a British officer for the trial only of small claims. Large claims where one party resided out of British limits were referred to the city courts. I speak of my personal knowledge, that a special court of inquiry had to be appointed in the case where Lutcheeram used the bank. The rule was all cases were referred to the city courts even when one party was residing in British limits, which authority was delegated by the Nizam's Government.

Mr. Forbes: That is so now.

Witness: I am not aware that this case of Lutcheeram was specially referred by the Minister to the Resident. My impression is plaintiff filed his suit, and I accepted service. If that existing Residency court could have entertained a suit against Poorunmull, it would have been useless to have filed a suit as the other party (Poorunmull) lived out of British jurisdiction, and no decree could have been enforced. I find that the plaintiff Lutcheeram first addressed the Nizam's Minister. As far as I am aware, neither the Minister nor the Resident ever interfered in the protection of large interests either judicially or quasi judicially. Poorunmull did not take Exhibit H to the bazaar, though he announced he was desirous of doing so. He did not take it, owing to the lateness of the hour. I have written lately on political matters. I have done so since about the last two and a half years—that is to say, signed by myself. I am ambitious of entering Parliament. I am the author of the article in the *Nineteenth Century*, headed "Spoliation of India," in the July number for 1883. I am responsible for the circular "Prospectus British India Commission and Indian Reform Association." I did not compose it. I altered it for India. This article contains, as far as I have stated them, my opinions with regard to India. I honestly believe all I have stated as my own views.

Mr. Forbes here read a portion of the article in the *Nineteenth Century* from the words "never before perhaps in the course of history," to the words "European officers."

Mr. Keay said the only object in reading that was to prejudice the judge of the court as a military officer. (Laughter).

Cross-examination continued: I did ask Mr. Fraser in cross-examination whether it was not customary for the Bank of Bengal, after they contracted for future delivery, to afterwards cancel the agreement as far as actual delivery is concerned and accept or pay difference. This question had no reference to the present suit, but was asked on your question, as an admission was sought to be obtained from Mr. Fraser that the receipt and payment of such differences was improper banking. I certainly consider the receipt and payment of differences as proper banking. It depends on the character of the transaction out of which such payments or receipts arose. They are the opposite of speculative, they are certain in the results, which you desire to obtain, to protect the operator from the monsoon losses, the great fluctuations in rates of exchange on the arrival of the dates against which he wishes to operate. In order to secure a profit a bank or operator has to influence the market rate in order to increase his profits just in the way Poorunmull and I did. I was never excluded from the Residency in the sense that I received any notice: I ceased visiting in Mr. Saunders's time.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson:—

State why you ceased visiting at the Residency.—It is a political secret still, I have no wish to bring it forward, but will do so if called upon.

Mr. Branson said the question showed the malice of the whole defence, and he insisted on its being answered.

It was agreed that the question should be answered without any names being made public.

Mr. Keay's statement was summarised as follows:—I was not excluded from the Residency, but was requested by Mr. Saunders in a friendly way not to visit him, so as not to embarrass him in the difficult relations then existing between him and the Government of India in consequence of a rumour that he wished to use me as his financial (adviser?) and it was well known in all respectable circles that my ceasing to visit at the Residency was due to some political reason not generally known and had nothing to do with any matter of personal character. Poorunmull's transaction being of special character, the head offices of all banks have a rule that transactions of such description cannot appear in ordinary letters. The character of the letter may *prima facie* have been libellous, and could not be bandied about amongst ordinary clerks in the head office.

The Court then adjourned till Thursday, the 10th April, when Mr. Forbes would address the Court for the defence. Mr. Forbes was summoned as a witness for the plaintiff, but was not called, and the plaintiff's case was closed.

MAIL NEWS.

H. E. Sir James Fergusson was expected to arrive in Bombay from Aden on April 25. His Excellency will receive a deputation shortly after landing from the Bombay Exhibition Committee.

The Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces arrived at Naini Tal on the 17th ult.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab arrived at Simla on the 18th ult.

It is rumoured that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will proceed to England next cold weather, the Meerut command devolving on Major General Sir George Greaves, whose tenure of office as Adjutant General at army headquarters will expire.

Lord Garmoyne, the son of Earl Cairns, and the defendant in the celebrated breach of promise of marriage case, arrived in Bombay by the last mail from Suez.

There has been a severe outbreak of cholera at Calcutta, as many as 253 deaths from the disease being registered in one week. The small-pox epidemic at Madras is abating.

Quarantine is being enforced at Aden against arrivals from Calcutta.

An affray of a serious character occurred in Meywar recently between the troops of the Maharana and one of his jagheerdars. A number of men were killed and wounded on both sides.

It is reported that the Ameer's troops have been again defeated by the Mongols.

The Ameer has recently ordered that certain measures should be taken to increase the facilities for communication by the Khyber Pass.

We understand that, according to a rough estimate, the cost of the extension of the Sibi Railway to Quetta will be two millions sterling.

Several proclamations from the Mahdi have, we are informed, been seized by the police in this country. It appears that the Mahdi has also succeeded in distributing his proclamations in many parts of Persia and Arabia.

At a large and influential meeting of Mahomedans held at Lucknow on the 12th ult., in support of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's scheme for the establishment of a Mahomedan University, Rajah Mahomed Amir Hasan of Mahmudabad subscribed one lakh of rupees towards the scheme, and another influential Mahomedan present Rs. 10,000.

Judgment was delivered at Hyderabad on Saturday, the 10th ult., in the action for libel brought by Mr. John Seymour Keay against the *Deccan Times*. The decision was in favour of the plaintiff, damages being assessed at Rs. 1,000.

A disastrous fire occurred at Rangoon on the 16th ult., property to the value of ten lakhs of rupees being destroyed.

Another serious fire has occurred at Mandalay. The magnificent temple erected over the image of Guadama, and brought from Arakan by King Alompra when he invaded the kingdom, has been completely destroyed.

There was a severe thunderstorm in Calcutta on Tuesday, the 22nd ult. A jute warehouse was struck by lightning and property to the extent of Rs. 70,000 destroyed.

The wife of a Bengal civilian recently gave birth to four children at Mussoorie.

New pension rules for European civil engineers of the superior engineering branch have been published.

The Bombay Municipality have declined to accede to Professor Monier William's request to contribute specimens to the Museum and Library of the Indian Institute at Oxford, on

the ground that they have no funds at their disposal for such a purpose.

The steam war-sloop *Dryad* arrived in Bombay on Thursday, the 24th ult., from Aden and the Red Sea.

Mr. Harry Bone, manager of a tea garden in Assam, was murdered on the 21st ultimo by a Baboo employed on the estate.

An agricultural exhibition was opened at Travancore on the 17th ult., by the Maharajah of the State.

We learn that T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived at Mussoorie. The Duke and suite are, of course, in deep mourning.

Sanction has been given by the Government of India to the extension of the railway from Sibi to Quetta, and work henceforth on the Hurnai route will be carried on with a view to finishing the line with as little delay as possible.

We have good authority for saying that there is no foundation for a rumour which has found its way into an up-country paper to the effect that the Government of India are organising measures in connection with a new scheme of frontier defence which will take place in Candahar.

Mr. George Muller, founder of the well-known orphanages at Bristol, is in Bombay.

A proposal of the Municipal Commissioner to open a new street in the Fort at a cost of Rs. 1,10,000 has been rejected in the Town Council.

Sir William Wedderburn is reported to have arrived at Simla from Bombay on Tuesday, the 22nd ult., to confer with the Government on the subject of agricultural banks.

The distribution of prizes in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association was this year made the occasion of a *fête* in the Victoria Gardens, Bynulla.

Mr. Murzban, C.E., who had been deputed to Calcutta to make inquiries regarding the recent Exhibition, has returned, and is preparing his report, with special reference to the proposed International Exhibition in Bombay.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorial to the Viceroy urging the desirability of making continued efforts to procure the abolition of the English import duties on gold and silver plate, and of the English laws relating to hall-marking.

A Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been appointed to investigate the condition of the dwellings of the poor, and to report as to the best means of benefiting public health by improving these habitations.

THE NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER OF INDIA.—Under the auspices of the East India Association, a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held on Monday at Exeter Hall, Colonel G. B. Malletson, C. S. I., presiding, for the purpose of considering the North-Western Frontier of India and the British policy in relation thereto. The principal address was delivered by Mr. H. G. Keene, C. I. E., who elaborately reviewed the situation with a view to establish three points: (1) that a friendly influence in Afghanistan, with easy access to the Helmand Valley, and a well-founded confidence in the attachment of the peoples of India, are our main sources of strength; (2) that our naval power is the best guarantee for whatever line we may lay down, if it be done with due resolution; (3) that, while not doubting that the British Government is fully informed, it is necessary for the assurance of the public mind, both here and in India, that the world of friends and foes should participate in the information. Supposing that the rulers of India have to deal with an adversary whose advance was paved with broken pledges, and whose protocols were the epitaph of good faith, the greater should be their inducement to an outspoken avowal of intentions and capabilities. The present state of things was perplexing native Indian opinion with alarm and doubt; but only let the people know that their protection is strong and ready in the hands of rulers who disinterestedly desire their welfare, and the North-Western side of India will be as strong as any other. A discussion followed, closing with the customary votes of thanks.

The Government of India have sanctioned the following appointments in the Hyderabad Contingent:—2nd Cavalry—Lieutenant C. W. Maguire, Officiating Squadron Officer 3rd Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer and Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant E. L. Wright, seconded for appointment as aide-de-camp to General T. Wright, C.B. 3rd Cavalry—Lieutenant E. F. H. McSweeney, Officiating Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Maguire. 2nd Infantry—Major J. J. Kennedy, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel C. V. Conway-Gordon, deceased. Captain F. G. Maltby, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain J. G. Proudfoot, appointed officiating Commander 3rd Infantry. Captain J. G. Proudfoot, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Infantry, to be officiating Commandant during the absence on leave of Colonel D. Shaw.

Paymaster (Honorary Captain) W. Christie, 13th Hussars, is about to proceed to England on medical certificate. A Committee of Paymastership will act for him.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1884.

THE MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE full text of the Maharajah of Darbhanga's dissent from the report of the majority of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill—which we publish in *extenso* this week in a special supplement—amply confirms the impression produced by the summary of this important document which was telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. The Maharajah's minute of dissent is a State paper of the highest interest, and exposes in a masterly manner both the revolutionary character of the Bill as a whole, and also the pernicious tendency of many of the amendments that have been forced through the Select Committee, in defiance of the indignant protests of the minority. That the Government has been victorious "all along the line" in the Select Committee, goes without saying. The affectation of a "full and impartial inquiry"—by a body nominated, with a cynical disregard of decency, strictly for the purpose of voting straight—has been carried to a degree of absurdity that is positively laughable. But with all their advantages of numbers and influence, Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert will, we believe, find it after all impossible altogether to counteract the force of the unanswerable arguments which have now been publicly recorded by such high authorities as the Maharajah of Darbhanga and the Hon. Kristodas Pal, and which are unquestionably backed up by the whole weight of competent Native opinion throughout India. The Viceroy may, of course, use his official majority to thrust his Radical views on the country in spite of all argument; but the moral victory will still remain on the side of the oppressed minority, and we are confident that public opinion in England will insist on the reversal of a policy that has been so clearly proved unjust and dishonest.

Perhaps the most screaming part of the farce of

"impartial inquiry by the Select Committee" is to be found in the dissent recorded by the Hon. H. J. Reynolds; who blandly differs from his colleagues—*risum teneatis, amici*—on the ground that they have favoured the landlords at the expense of the tenants! We all know the part the "bonnet" takes in the old "confidence trick;" at the moment when the country bumpkin is inclined to be a little suspicious of the benevolent sharper, the "bonnet" comes forward as a disinterested spectator from the crowd, and gives proof of his unbounded confidence in the benevolence and righteousness of the principal performer in the little game. Mr. Reynolds is far too upright and honourable a man knowingly to pose as the "bonnet" for any Government; but we fear that his very guilelessness has put him at a disadvantage in acting with allies less simple-minded than himself. It was difficult for the Roman augurs to meet without a smile; surely, Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert will be forced to laugh outright when they read Mr. Reynolds's dissent.

The imputation of interested motives on the part of an opponent is usually the most prominent feature of a Radical argument. When all other pleas fail, abuse the plaintiff's attorney. Absolutely the only answer that has as yet been attempted to the powerful protests of the opponents of the Tenancy Bill has been the assertion that, as representatives of the landowning interest, they are pecuniarily interested in opposing the Bill. Our Radical friends care nothing for the fact that this very assertion proves that the proposed legislation is so far confiscatory that it takes away from the landholders their property without offering them any compensation—on operation not easily distinguishable from "dacoity in excelsis." But these base imputations become simply ridiculous when offered in the case of the Maharajah of Darbhanga, whose annual donations to every good cause and princely charities are on a scale that proves him to be inaccessible to mere personal considerations of a pecuniary nature. A nobleman who subscribes huge sums towards the endowment of "Ripon Professorships" can hardly be suspected of opposing Lord Ripon merely for the purpose of protecting his own pocket. And we believe the same may be said of the whole body of the more wealthy zemindars of Bengal—a body whose munificence in all matters of public benevolence is not surpassed in the world. No honourable man cares to be looted by any one—least of all by the very Government whose first duty ought to be to protect its subjects; and it is quite reasonable that this sentiment should make the zemindars of Bengal bitter in their complaints of Lord Ripon's oppressive policy. But both the Maharajah of Darbhanga and the Hon. Kristodas Pal have amply shown that the injury which that policy proposes to inflict on the zemindars is by no means the only, or even the chief, objection which is taken to it by the native noblemen and gentlemen of Bengal. Even if Lord Ripon were to propose to compensate every zemindar for the loss he will suffer, it would still be the duty of every public man in India, with any feelings of patriotism or humanity, to protest against a measure that will pauperise and enslave the ryots, and will benefit no one.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir J. W. Campbell, R.A., who had been ordered to proceed to Quetta to command the Royal Artillery in that district, now goes to Colaba instead. The Quetta command, therefore, remains to be filled.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 19.)

CROSTHWAITE, Mr. C. H. T., C.S., received charge of the office of chief commissioner of the Central Provinces from Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S.I., on the 1st inst.

MACDONALD—The services of Surgeon T. R. Macdonald, M.B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MC EWAN—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint temporarily, with effect from such date as he may take charge of his duties, Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, barrister at law and third judge of the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta, to be additional recorder of Rangoon, and to sit as such in the court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

LOWIS, Mr. J., barrister at law, to be assistant to the Government Advocate in British Burma.

CAMPBELL—The services of Mr. W. Campbell, district superintendent of police, Singbhoon, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The following appointments are made in the Police of the Central Provinces:—

PLAYFAIR, Mr. H. A., to be assistant district superintendent, 1st grade.

Messrs. H. P. K. Skipton, C. W. McIvor, N. Maclean, and H. Spence to be assistant district superintendents, 2nd grade.

SEAGRIM, Mr. C., to be assistant district superintendent, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

HALLETT—DUFF—Messrs. H. Hallett and G. J. Duff to officiate as assistant district superintendents, 2nd grade.

ESCHER—The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. V. Escher as acting consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, with effect from Feb. 27.

ROBERTSON—Consequent on the promotion of Mr. P. J. C. Robertson to be a political assistant of the 1st class,

RAMSAY, Lieut. H. L., political assistant of the 3rd class, and officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to be political assistant of the 2nd class.

MACIVOR, Lieut. I., to be political assistant of the 3rd class.

HARINGTON, Surgeon H. N. V., officiating medical officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the political agencies at Kotah and Jholrapatan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surg. J. Crofts, M.D.

LAMBERT—The services of Mr. J. Lambert, C.I.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from March 20.

The following regimental orders, issued by the commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force on March 19, are confirmed:—

GREENFIELD, Major J. H. L., having reported his departure yesterday on subsidiary leave to enable him to appear before a medical board at Bombay, with a view to obtaining leave on medical certificate, Lieut. and Adjutant J. A. Bell is appointed to officiate as second in command and squadron commander, in addition to his other duties, from March 18, subject to confirmation.

GILCHRIST, Captain R. A., squadron officer, and officiating squadron commander, 1st Cavalry Hyderabad contingent, is appointed to officiate as military secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from Feb. 26, during the absence on furlough of Colonel Hastings Fraser, or until further orders.

BIGGS, Mr. T. H., having been appointed to officiate as assistant comptroller general, made over charge of his duties as officiating assistant accountant general, Bengal, to Mr. O. T. Barrow, B.S.C., on April 7.

COWLEY, Mr. W. D. F., having been appointed to officiate as assistant comptroller, British Burma, and Mr. H. J. Brereton, having been appointed to officiate as assistant accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Mr. Cowley made over, and Mr. Brereton assumed charge of the duties of assistant accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, on March 28.

WILKINS—BADGLEY—Lieut. Colonel Wilkins and W. F. Badgley, deputy superintendents, 3rd grade, Survey of India, having returned to duty from furlough on the 14th ultimo, the following reversion will take place, from the same date:—

WILLMER—Major J. R., S.C., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

MCCULLAGH—Major J. R., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

TALBOT—Lieut. the Hon. M. G., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

HOBDAI—Capt. J. K., S.C., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

BAIRD—Major A. W., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, having availed himself, on the 4th instant, of the furlough granted to him, the following temporary promotions are made, from the same date:—

MCCULLAGH, Major J. R., R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

HOBDAI, Capt. J. K., S.C., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

GABBETT, Mr. J. E., assistant engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is appointed to be lieutenant in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, from Feb. 27.

ENSOR—The services of Capt. E. H. Ensor, assistant staff officer, Bombay Dockyard, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the chief commissioner, British Burma, for employment as officiating port officer and collector of customs, Akyab.

MEDLEY, Major General J. G., R.E., chief engineer, class 1, and consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, who vacates his appointment, is reappointed to the department as a chief engineer, class 1, and retains the same appointment.

Under instructions from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, the services of the undermentioned officers of the Bengal Public Works Department have been placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government from March 28:—

BROWN, Captain R. H., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade.

FOSTER, Mr. E. W. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade.

STEWART—The services of Lieut. J. Stewart, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.

QUINLAN, Mr. F. P., examiner of accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

GOODFELLOW, Mr. A. T., deputy examiner of accounts, is appointed to the charge of the accounts of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

FURLOUGHS.

ROGERS, Major M. W., R.E., deputy superintendent, survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

HERBERT, Lieut. L., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is granted 90 days' privilege leave to study the native languages.

ALEXANDER, Capt. F. G., officiating 2nd in command, Merwara Battalion, returned to duty, on the April 3, from the 40 days' privilege leave granted him.

BRADFORD, Mr. G. A., assistant commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Pachbadra, is granted three months' privilege leave.

SANDFORD, Mr. W., deputy traffic superintendent in class 3 of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is granted twelve months' leave out of India on medical certificate.

MILITARY.

The Most Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, with effect from April 14:—

COLLEN, Major E. H. H., 1st assistant secretary and officiating deputy secretary, to be deputy secretary, vice Col. W. M. Lees, who vacates the appointment on succeeding to the colonel's allowance.

CROOKSHANK, Lieut. Col. A. C. W., 2nd assistant secretary and officiating 1st assistant secretary, to be 1st assistant secretary, vice Major E. H. H. Collen.

DEANE, Major T., 3rd assistant secretary, and officiating 2nd assistant secretary, to be 2nd assistant secretary, vice Lieut. Col. A. C. W. Crookshank.

BIRD, Captain W. J. B., officiating 3rd assistant secretary, to be 3rd assistant secretary, vice Major T. Deane.

BROWN—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. J. A. Brown, Seaforth Highlanders, wing officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, Feb. 21.

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on his Excellency's personal staff:—

OWEN, Lieut. E. R., Lancashire Fusiliers, to be an extra aide-de-camp, dated April 13.

ELLIOT, Col. M., R.A., to be deputy adjutant general, Royal Artillery in India, vice Col. T. E. Hughes, appointed Director General of Ordnance in India, dated April 12.

STRONG, Lieut. Col. D. M., General List, infantry, squadron commander and second in command, 10th Bengal Lancers, to be an assistant quartermaster general on the establishment, vice Col. H. A. Little, appointed commandant, 12th N.I., dated March 26.

BUCK, Brigadier General L.W., Madras S.C., commanding the Western district, Cannanore, to the divisional staff of the Army, temporarily, during the absence on furlough of Major General Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., dated March 18.

JENNINGS, Lieut. H. A. K., R.A., Ordnance Department, to be an assistant superintendent of factories.

CARTER, Lieut. Col. C. A. E. S., military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, to be controller of military accounts.

CAUTLEY, Major C. G., military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade.

ROWLANDSON, Major M. A., military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

WOODCOCK, Major H. F., military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

HAWKES, Capt. R. T., military accountant, 3rd class, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

YOUNG, Lieut. W. H., assistant military accountant, to be military accountant, 3rd class, with effect from March 20, vice Col. D. B. Young, controller of military accounts, deceased.

The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the Pension Establishment, with effect from the dates specified:—

HOWES, Conductor W., Ordnance Department, March 4.

ANDERSON, Conductor A., Ordnance Department, April 16.

The following promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

CADELL, Lieut. Col. T., V.C., Bengal S.C., brevet to be colonel, April 17.

LEES, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. M., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the colonel's allowance, April 14.

MOSLEY, Major J. E. P., Biluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, commandant Biluch Guides, to be major commandant.

WALL, Surg. A. John, M.D., Half-pay List, Indian Medical Service, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from Feb. 26, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

SHERRIFF, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. P., Bengal S.C., private affairs, for one year and seventy-four days.

BEDDY, Lieut. Col. E., Bengal S.C., commandant, 29th N.I., urgent private affairs, for 181 days.

MONEY, Major E. A., Bengal S.C., private affairs, for two years.

LONDON, Major A., General List, Infantry, private affairs, for two years.

GRIFFITHS, Surg. G. S., private affairs, for one year.

BIGGER, Surg. S. F., private affairs, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

DAUNT, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. C. C., V.C., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for six months.

HANNA, Lieut. Col. H. B., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for two months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 10.)

SHERRIFF, Col. J. P., Staff Corps, having vacated the command of the 42nd N.I., on April 1, is posted to Fort William for general duty.

BATTISCOMBE, Lieut. Col. E. G., R.A., is directed to proceed from Cawnpore to Lucknow for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

BLAKELEY, Major E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Sialkot to England, and join No. 3 Battery 1st Brigade, Northern Division, into which he has been promoted.

FULTON, Major C., Durham Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officers passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—

Major O. Williams, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; Major F. A. Dashwood, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; Major E. C. Money, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; Captain F. W. Watkins, R.E.; Captain A. Heathcote, R.E.; Lieuts. W. G. H. Stirling, 6th Dragoon Guards; C. L. Crutchley, 6th Dragoon Guards; H. P. C. O'Farrell, 6th Dragoon Guards; F. W. Duff, 9th Lancers; R. D. Gubbings, R.A.; O. C. Williamson, R.A.; W. R. Morton, R.E.; H. L. Showers, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; W. Fry, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; W. S. Copland, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment; H. T. Lyle, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; C. F. Campbell, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles; F. H. B. Commeline, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment; A. E. S. Hartigan, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment; L. A. H. Hamilton, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment; F. C. D. Amesbury, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment; J. W. H. C. Cusack, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; R. J. G. Utermark, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment; C. Davis, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment; A. C. R. Johnson, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment; A. W. Cripps, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; and H. G. B. Raitt, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; Surg. H. G. Christian, M.B., Army Medical Department; Surg. E. G. Wight, Army Medical Department; and G. Jameson, Indian Medical Department.

HIBGAME—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Captain A. B. Hibgame, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, is extended to Dec. 1.

(Head Quarters, Simla, April 13.)

REID—With the sanction of Government, H. E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Captain and Brevet Major A. J. F. Reid, 29th N.I., to officiate as Brigade Major, Mooltan, vice Major F. C. Burton, on furlough, dated April 2.

FRODSHAM—The order detaching Captain W. J. H. Frodsam, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, for duty at the depot is hereby cancelled.

WYNARD—Under instruction from the Horse Guards, Lieut. R. D. Wynard, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season for duty at the depot.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

FORBES, Lieut. G. W., 1st Dragoon Guards, for six months, on private affairs.

O'FARRELL, Lieut. H. P. C., 6th Dragoon Guards, for six months on medical certificate.

HELYAR, Lieut. H. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

BAKER, Surg. T. Y., Army Medical Department, for four months, on private affairs.

CHRISTIE, Paymaster (Hon. Captain) W., Army Pay Department, attached to 13th Hussars, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.—

HAYES, Lieut. C. H., 1st Bengal Cavalry (Staff Corps), to Kashmir,

on private affairs, from April 15 to July 14; the first two months will be on full staff pay.

YATE, Lieut. W. G., 4th Bengal Cavalry (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to July 15; the first two months will be on full staff pay.

VYSE, Capt. C. F., 27th N.I. (Staff Corps), to Naini Tal and hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from April 15 to October 15; the first two months will be on full staff pay.

JACKSON, Major E. C. S., 32nd Pioneers (Genl. List, Infy), to Daghousie, on private affairs from date of availing himself of it to October 15.

DEANE, Surg. W., Indian Medical Service, to Naini Tal and adjacent hills on private affairs, from April 15 to October 15.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 16.)

GARRETT, Mr. B. C., officiating district and sessions judge, Patna, to act as superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, during absence of Mr. T. T. Allen.

PAUL, Mr. A. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24 Perghs., is transferred temporarily to the sudder station of Nuddea.

STUART, Dr. K. B., to be coroner of Calcutta, vice Mr. B. L. Gupta, resigned.

CRAVEN, Mr. J. A., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the Godda sub-division of the Sonthal Pergahs district, is transferred to Jamtara in the same district.

GRANT, Mr. F., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Doomka, Sonthal Pergahs, to have charge of the Godda sub division in that district.

EDWARDS—The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. O. R. Edwards of his commission in the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

SHAW, Troop Surgeon Major F. A. to be lieutenant in the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, vice Mr. A. O. R. Edwards.

PAGE, Mr. W. H., officiating district and sessions judge of Bhagulpore, returned to duty March 21 instead of 22nd idem, as previously notified.

BEVERLEY—The Lieut. Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon. H. Beverley of his seat in the Council of the Lieut. Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations.

RADCLIFFE, the Rev. W., to be chaplain of the Calcutta Seamen's Mission from 3rd ult., and to act as chaplain of Kidderpore, during absence of the Rev. T. J. Rawson, from 1st prox.

QUINLAN—The services of the Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, officiating chaplain of Darjeeling, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from 5th inst.

STEPHENSON, the Rev. J., officiating senior chaplain, St. John's, Calcutta, is reappointed to be chaplain of Darjeeling, from 5th inst.

DYER—The services of the Rev. F. T. S. Dyer are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh, from 7th ult.

PEARSON, the Rev. A. C., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 20th ult.

BRENNER—The services of Captain J. Brenner, officiating port officer, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

RIDSDALE, Mr. W. D., sub deputy opium agent, Fyzabad, leave for three months, from 10th inst.

REILLY, Assistant Apothecary L. J., is confirmed in his appointment as assistant apothecary of the Presidency General Hospital, vice Mr. P. Heher, resigned.

MURRAY, Surg. R. D., officiating civil surgeon of Burdwan, to act as civil surgeon of Jessore, during absence of Dr. D. W. D. Comins.

MC EWAN—The services of Mr. R. S. T. MacEwan, third judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MILLS, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Benares Cuttack Railways Surveys.

THOMPSON, Mr. H., made over charge of the Tipperah Gaol to Dr. W. Forsyth, on March 29.

MACDONALD, Surg. T. R., made over charge of the Lohardugga Gaols to Surg. Major J. Wilson, on April 3.

FURLONGHS.

CURRY, Mr. T. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Cossye Division, furlough, with necessary subsidiary leave, for eighteen months, from 25th inst. or subsequent date.

RAWSON—The Rev. T. J., chaplain of Kidderpore and of the Presidency Gaol, leave for three months, from May 1.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 19.)

TOLLEMACHE, the Rev. C. R., civil chaplain of Lucknow, to be honorary chaplain of the Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps.

CURRIE, Major F., barrister-at-law, deputy commissioner, Bahraich, to officiate as commissioner of the Fyzabad division during the absence on leave of Major W. E. Forbes.

IRWIN, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, Bahraich, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bahraich, during the absence on deputation of Major F. Currie.

GAISFORD, Surgeon M., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, to officiate as junior civil surgeon of Allahabad from Jan. 21, during the absence on leave of Surgeon S. Deakin.

ACKLOM, Mr. R. E., superintendent of the Rajputana Malwa Railway Police, to be a district superintendent of police for that portion of the Rajputana Malwa Railway which passes through the North West Provinces.

TREGAR, Mr. J. R., assistant superintendent of the Rajputana Malwa Railway Police, to be an assistant district superintendent of police

for that portion of the Rajputana [Malwa Railway which passes through the North West Provinces.

BULLER—DAVIES—INNES—From Jan 23, the date on which Mr. H. A. F. Smith, district superintendent of police (at present on furlough) was promoted from the 4th grade to the 3rd grade—Major F. W. Buller, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 3rd grade; Mr. A. H. Davis, district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 4th grade; and Mr. J. A. Innes, district superintendent of police, new 5th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, old 5th grade.

HENNESSY—From Feb. 9, the date of his promotion to be district superintendent of police, new 5th grade—Mr. R. L. Hennessy, district superintendent of police, new 5th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, old 5th grade.

SHERER—From Feb. 20, the date of his promotion, to be district superintendent of police, new 5th grade, Mr. W. M. Sherer, district superintendent of police, new 5th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, old 5th grade.

HUDSON—From March 7, the date on which Mr. T. B. Tracy, C.S., officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, was confirmed in that appointment, Mr. W. H. Hudson, C.S., district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

DENNISTON—From March 8, the date on which he took charge of the Ghazipur judge's office, Mr. J. L. Denniston, C.S., to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.

AIKMAN—From March 29, the date on which he received charge of the Aligarh judge's office, Mr. R. S. Aikman, C.S., to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.

MARETT—From March 25, the date on which he received charge of the judge's office, Rae Bareilly, Lieut. Colonel J. R. Marett to officiate as district judge, 3rd grade.

MULOCK—From March 2, the date on which he received charge of the Aligarh district, Mr. F. B. Mulock, C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

BULLOCK—From March 13, the date on which he received charge of the Aligarh district, Mr. F. S. Bullock, C.S., to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade; and Mr. F. B. Mulock, C.S., officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

LAMBE—From March 20, the date on which he received charge of the Azamgarh district, Mr. W. Lambe, S.C., joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

BARTETT—From March 22, the date on which he received charge of the Fatehpur district, Mr. H. F. Bartett, C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

AIKMAN—From March 23, the date on which Mr. M. L. Ferrar, C.S., received charge of the Etah district, Mr. R. S. Aikman, C.S., to revert to his substantive appointment of joint magistrate, 1st grade.

FERRAR—From March 26, Mr. M. L. Ferrar, C.S., magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

NEWBURY—From March 1, the date on which he assumed charge of the office of deputy commissioner, Hardoi, Lieut. Col. F. M. Newbury, subordinate judge, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

HASTINGS—From March 7, the date on which Major H. W. Hastings was promoted to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Mr. J. White, C.S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

NOBLE—REDFERN—DYSON—From March 22, the date on which Mr. J. Dyson took subsidiary leave, Mr. H. S. Boys, C.S., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Major C. S. Noble, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. T. R. Redfern, C.S., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

HOEY—CONYBEARE—SHAKESPEAR—From March 8, the date on which Mr. J. H. Carter made over charge of his office at Etawah, Mr. W. Hoey, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. A. M. W. Shakespear, C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

CRUIKSHANK—WYER—GRAY—From March 8, the date on which Mr. J. L. Denniston took over charge of the Judge's office, Ghazipur, Mr. A. W. Cruikshank, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. T. R. Wyer, C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. P. Gray, C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

MULOCK—From March 13, Mr. F. B. Mulock, C.S., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

STOKER—SCOTT—From March 17, the date on which Mr. T. Benson made over charge of his office at Allahabad, Mr. T. Stoker, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. R. Scott, C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. C. M. Edwards, C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

PEARSE—From March 21, the date on which he returned from privilege leave, Mr. H. G. Pearse, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

BIRD—FOX—TWEDDY—From March 29, the date on which Mr. R. S. Aikman received charge of the judge's office, Aligarh, Mr. H. M. Bird, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. F. W. Fox, C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. G. A. Twedy, C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

MACPHERSON—FRASER—SAUNDERS—From March 30, the date on which Mr. E. Rose made over charge of his office, Mr. J. Macpherson, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate 1st grade; Mr. H. Fraser, C.S., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. Saunders, C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

QUIN, March 3, the date on which Mr. R. H. Story made over charge of his office, Major T. J. Quin, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class.

FINN, Mr. E. P., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

OERTED, Mr. O., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is posted temporarily to the 1st Circle, Buildings and Roads Branch.

GASH, Mr. J. D., district engineer, Saharanpur, is transferred temporarily to the Basti district as district engineer, vice Mr. A. E. Rose, proceeding on privilege leave.

FURLOUGHS.

FORBES, Major W. E., commissioner, Fyzabad Division, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from May 13.

HICKS—The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. C. C. Hicks, district superintendent of police, Basti, is hereby cancelled.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 19.)

FOX-STRANGEWAYS, Mr. M. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred to Khandwa, and assumed charge of his duties on the 10th current.

CARNDUFF, Mr. D., inspector of schools, Southern Circle, retired from the service on the 12th current, making over charge of his duties to Lieut. Colonel H. B. Jacobs, officiating inspector general of education.

HOGG, Lieut. Colonel T. W., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Damoh, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Colonel H. M. Repton, or until further orders.

REPTON, Lieut. Colonel H. M., deputy commissioner, Damoh, availed himself on the 10th current of the furlough granted to him, making over charge of the Damoh district to Lieut. Colonel T. W. Hogg, officiating deputy commissioner.

HORNBY, Mr. J., extra assistant commissioner, transferred to Raipur, assumed charge of his duties on the 12th current.

ANTHONY, Mr. H. B., assistant conservator of forests, attached to the Bhandara district, assumed charge of the 2nd class reserved forests of that district on the 5th inst.

MCINN, Mr. C. W., C.S., deputy commissioner, Wardha, transferred to Jabulpore, assumed charge of the Jabulpore district on the forenoon of the 11th current, from Mr. W. A. Nedham, officiating deputy commissioner.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, April 5.)

PORTER, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, relinquished charge of the police of the Tavoy district on March 22.

OLIVE, Mr. J. W., district superintendent of police, made over charge of the police of the Moulmein Town District to Mr. C. V. Harris, assistant superintendent of police, on March 27.

SERRES, Mr. G. C., assistant superintendent of police, received charge of his duties in the Pegu district from Mr. C. V. Harris, assistant superintendent of police, on March 22.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 16.)

SEWELL, Mr. R., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Kurnool, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Glenn, on privilege leave.

HASTED—The appointment of C. I. J. O. Hasted, R.E., as officiating chief engineer for irrigation and joint secretary to Government, is confirmed.

The following posting is ordered:—

VINCENT, Mr. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, to the office of chief engineer for irrigation.

The following reversions are ordered from April 5, owing to the return of Mr. C. Vincent, executive engineer, 4th grade, from special duty:—

PAUL, Mr. J. E., from executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive promotion, to assistant engineer, 1st grade.

CLERK, Mr. H. E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, substantive promotion to assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

COUTTS, Surgeon G., M.B., Army Medical Department, in medical charge, station hospital, Calicut, will do duty station hospital, Bangalore.

FITZGERALD, Surgeon M. E., Army Medical Department, doing duty station hospital, Cannamora, to be in medical charge of the station hospital, Calicut.

The following list is published of officers who have qualified as instructors and assistant instructors at the School of Army Signalling, Bangalore.

2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Major T. Harris; assistant instructor Lieut. S. G. Redcliff.

The following orders are confirmed :—

- PYM**—Dec. 31, 1883—By the officer commanding Sumbulpore, appointing Lieut. E. A. I. Pym, wing officer, 29th Regiment N.I., station staff officer, Sumbulpore, and officer in charge of pensioners and family certificate holders, vice Lieut. Col. G. Murray, relieved.
- MATURIN**—Feb. 9—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Bangalore division, appointing Lieut. C. E. Maturin, E. Battery B. Brigade, to officiate as adjutant, Royal Artillery, Bangalore division, vice C. B. Wickham, promoted to major.
- ORR**—Feb. 29—By the general officer commanding Western District, appointing Col. J. W. Orr, 19th Regiment N.I., to command the garrison of Cannanore during the absence of Brigadier General L. W. Buck, on inspection duty at Bangalore.
- GORDON**—March 1—By the officer commanding British Burmah division, appointing Col. B. L. Gordon, C.B., Royal Artillery, to command the garrison of Rangoon from the 2nd inst., during the absence of the major general commanding, on a tour of inspection to Thayetmyo.
- FLOWDEN**—March 3—By the general officer commanding Nagpore force, appointing Col. F. D. Plowden, 20th Regiment N.I., to command the garrison of Kamptee during the absence of Brigadier General W. K. Elles, C.B., A.D.C., on inspection duty at Sumbulpore.
- OSBORN**—March 12—By the general officer commanding Western District, appointing Col. W. Osborn, 6th Regt. N.I., to command the Western District, and Col. J. W. Orr, 19th Regt. N.I., the garrison of Cannanore, vice Brigade General L. W. Buck, proceeded to Secunderabad to assume command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
- SHORTLAND**—March 15—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Eastern District, appointing Major D. V. Shortland, Q Battery 1st Brigade, to command the Royal Artillery, Eastern District, vice Col. McGregor, who assumes command of the Eastern District.
- CAULFIELD**—March 15—By the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Lieut. C. T. Caulfield, Royal Artillery, to act as Aide de Camp to Col. P. W. L'Estrange, Royal Artillery, commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from March 12, vice Lieut. H. H. Smythe, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, proceeding on leave to England.
- FURLONGHS.**
- HEMING**—Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Major D. Heming, acting assistant inspector general of police, Madras, from May 7.
- HAIG**, Mr. W. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough on medical certificate, for six months.
- The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—
- PETERS**, Lieut. L. C., wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem, 17th Regiment N.I., for six months, from March 1, or date of departure, Madras, to study the Native languages.

MILITARY.

- The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—
- HOLLOWAY**, Lieut. Col. E. G. N., Staff Corps, wing commander, 16th Regiment, N.I., medical certificate for one year.
- AUSTIN**, Lieut. Col. E., Staff Corps, wing commander, 19th Regiment N.I., private affairs, for one year and eighty-nine days.
- FOORD**, Major A. W., Staff Corps, wing commander, 14th Regiment N.I. (a.c.), for one year.
- Yule**, Captain W. A., Royal Scots Fusiliers, assistant quartermaster general, British Burmah Division, medical certificate for 182 days.
- DODSON**, Lieut. F. W., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, 22nd Regiment, N.I., medical certificate for 273 days.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, April 17.)

H. E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to approve of the committee of paymastership, 14th Hussars, being reconstructed as follows, consequent on Major J. Dennis and Lieut. A. C. King having been relieved from March 1 and Feb. 29 respectively.

Major R. Scott, president; Captain W. N. Hill and Lieut. C. C. P. Southon, members; Major Garth will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

H. E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire I.L., consequent on staff pay Mr. (Hon Major) J. S. Brereton having been directed to proceed to England, with effect from the date Major Brereton hands over his duties :—

Lieut. Colonel S. Crozier, president; Major A. C. Money, and Major W. Clark, members. Major Clark will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

GORDON, Brigdr. Gen. B. L., C.B., Royal Artillery, who has been brought on the Brigade Staff, is posted to the command of the Western District, temporarily.

JONES—Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, Major (Lieut. Col.) T. J. Jones, D Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to England for duty at the depot.

HOUGHTON, Lieut. Col. J., R.A., is directed to proceed to Rangoon to command the Royal Artillery British Burmah Division, temporarily.

PALEY, Lieut. Col. J., Royal Artillery, is directed to do duty temporarily with No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery.

BADGLEY—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. J. M. T. Badgley, R.E., is brought on the strength of the Indian establishment from March 4, the date of his embarkation for India.

BANNERMAN—**THOMSON**—Surge. W. B. Bannerman and H. Thomson, Indian Medical Department, will, on arrival from England, report themselves to the Deputy Surgeon General, H.M.'s Forces, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, for general duty.

COURT, Surg. G., M.B., Army Medical Department, is medical

charge, Station Hospital, Calicut, will do duty Station Hospital, Bangalore.

FITZGERALD, Surgeon M. E., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Cannanore, to be in medical charge of the Station Hospital, Calicut.

The following list is published of officers who have qualified as instructors and assistant instructors at the School of Army Signalling, Bangalore :—

HARRIS—**REDCLIFF**—2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Major T. Harris; assistant instructor Lieut. S. G. Redcliffe.

The following orders are confirmed :—

PYM, Dec. 31, 1883—By the officer commanding Sumbulpore, appointing Lieut. E. A. I. Pym, wing officer, 29th Regiment N.I., Station Staff officer, Sumbulpore, and officer in charge of pensioner and family certificate holders, vice Lieut. Colonel G. Murray relieved.

MATURIN, Feb. 3—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, appointing Lieut. C. E. Maturin, E Battery, B Brigade, to officiate as adjutant, Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, vice C. B. Wickham promoted to major.

ORR—Feb. 29—By the General Officer commanding Western District, appointing Colonel J. W. Orr, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to command the garrison of Cannanore during the absence of Brigadier General L. W. Buck, on inspection duty at Bangalore.

GORDON—March 1—By the officer commanding British Burmah Division, appointing Colonel B. L. Gordon, C.B., Royal Artillery, to command the garrison of Rangoon from the 2nd inst., during the absence of the Major-General commanding on a tour of inspection to Thayetmyo.

FLOWDEN—March 3—By the General Officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Colonel F. D. Plowden, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to command the garrison of Kamptee during the absence of Brigadier General W. K. Elles, C.B., A.D.C., on inspection duty at Sumbulpore.

OSBORN—March 12—By the General Officer commanding Western District, appointing Col. W. Osborn, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to command the Western District, and Colonel J. W. Orr, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, the Cannanore vice Brigadier-General L. W. Buck proceeded to Secunderabad to assume command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

SHORTLAND—March 15—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Eastern District, appointing Major D. V. Shortland, Q Battery 1st Brigade, to command the Royal Artillery, Eastern District, vice Colonel McGregor, who assumes command of the Eastern District.

CAULFIELD, March 15—By the officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Lieut. C. T. Caulfield, Royal Artillery, to act as Aide de Camp to Colonel P. W. L'Estrange, Royal Artillery, commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from March 12, vice Lieut. H. H. Smythe, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, proceeding on leave to England.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

PETERS, Lieut. L. C., Royal Marine L.I., wing officer, (on probation), sub pro tem., 17th Regiment N.I., for six months from the 1st March, 1884, or date of departure, Madras, to study the Native languages.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 24.)

TURNBULL, Surg. Major P. S., acting inspector general of prisons, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

HOLLAND, Mr. W. J., on being relieved at Satara by Lieut. Col. G. H. F. Codrington, to revert to his substantive appointment of district superintendent of police, Upper Sind Frontier.

FOX—The Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay has granted to Mr. C. E. Fox, M.A., barrister-at-law, Master and Registrar in Equity, commissioner for taking accounts and taxing officer, High Court, furlough from April 25 to Feb. 28.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon. the Chief Justice during the absence of Mr. C. E. Fox :—

FARRAN, Mr. G. H., M.A., assistant commissioner for taking accounts and taxing officer, High Court, to act as master and registrar in equity, commissioner for taking accounts and taxing officer, High Court.

OLIVER, Mr. A. K., assistant registrar, Appellate Side, to act for Mr. G. H. Farran as assistant commissioner for taking accounts, and taxing officer, High Court.

LEWIS, Mr. H. W., is appointed to be superintendent of the School of Industry at Katnagiri, from Sept. 1, 1883.

REBSCH, Mr. S. C.E., executive engineer for irrigation, Sholapur and Kaladgi, passed an examination on the 7th instant in Marathi according to the standard laid down in Government resolution in the Public Works Department, dated Sept. 30, 1881.

BANKS, Surgeon Major S. O'B., L.R.C.S., M.K. and Q.C.P. (Ireland), F.R.C.S., L.M. (Dublin), to be civil surgeon, Surat.

OLLIVANT—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., to be municipal commissioner for the City of Bombay on the expiry of his present term of office.

DASTUR—**YOUNGHUSBAND**—Mr. P. H. Dastur delivered over and Mr. A. D. Younghusband received charge of the office of the district deputy collector, Panch Mahals, on the 8th inst.

HOLMESTED—**OGILVIE**—Surgeon Major T. Holmested and C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Hyderabad district gaol on the 7th inst.

KEELAN—**FERGUSON**—Surgeon Majors B. C. Keelan and A. F.

Fergusson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhulia district goal on the 6th inst.

MILITARY

WAPSHARE—The services of Lieut. R. Wapshare, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, and Lieut. M. T. Shewen, 5th Regiment N.L.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

COLOMB, Lieut. R. P., of the 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, officiating wing officer, 25th Regiment N.L.I., is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the 6th July, 1882, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

FAGAN—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval: Infantry—Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) G. H. W. Fagan, to be Colonel, with the Colonel's allowance, from the 17th April.

FRITH—The services of Captain J. S. Frith, R.A., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

HODGKINSON, Lieut. C. C., Staff Corps, wing officer, 26th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate from date of departure with the necessary subsidiary leave.

LAFOND, Passed Hospital Apprentice H. A., is granted acting rank of assistant apothecary, second class, from 21st to 24th March, whilst in medical charge of invalids proceeding from Neemuch to Deolali.

BANKS—The services of Surgeon Major S. O. Banks, Indian Medical Department are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

JONES—Lieutenant G. G. J. S., of the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the 16th March, 1882, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

LOWDELL—The services of Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

CARTWRIGHT—Lieutenant C. M., of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 20th Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from April 8, 1883, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

STOPFORD—Captain A. B., Royal Artillery, assistant quartermaster general, Poona Division, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for six months, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

SARGENT—The services of Surgeon A. F. Sargent are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief. Lieutenant W. A. Thompson, Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

HORE—**MACRURY**—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major W. S. Hore, Infantry, and Surgeon Major C. W. MacRury, Indian Medical Department.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, April 18.)

H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

JAMES, Lieut. Colonel, 2nd Regiment N.I., second in command, officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Colonel Fagan, who has vacated the appointment on attaining the Colonel's allowance, dated April 17.

KYVES, Major C. M., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Lieut. Colonel James, appointed commandant, dated April 7.

PEILE, Captain F. B., wing officer, officiating second in command, to be wing commander, vice Major Ryves, appointed second in command, dated April 17.

GIRAUD, Surgeon Major C. H., Army Medical Department, is placed on general duty, Sind Circle.

ELMES, Surgeon R. K., Army Medical Department, is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Mhow Circle.

QUICKE, Surgeon W. H., I.M.D., being relieved of the officiating medical charge of the 3rd Regiment N.I. by a surgeon, will be placed on general duty, in the Quetta district.

CHASE—Persian, Lower Standard—Lieut. W. St. L. Chase, Staff Corps, and Lieut. H. Purkin, 2nd Regiment, N.I.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India:—

VIBART, Captain F. M. E., Royal Artillery, G Battery, 2nd Brigade, for four months' on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

HUYSHE, Major D. F., Royal Artillery, A Battery, 2nd Brigade, from May 1, to Oct. 15, to Kirkee, on private affairs.

MARTER—The leave granted to Lieut. R. A. F. Marter, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is here cancelled at that officer's request.

GOMES, Surg. D. A., I.M.D. (since resigned) is granted leave on medical certificate, from Nov. 5 to Dec. 21, 1883.

YOUNG, Capt. H. P., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

MORSE, Major H. C., Staff Corps, second in command, 8th Regt. N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

HEATH, Capt. L. F., Staff Corps, wing officer, 3rd N.L.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Colonel Clay, of the Staff Corps, retires from the service on the 20th inst. on a pension of £692. His first commission was dated August 24, 1850. Three years later he was appointed to a lieutenancy. In 1862 he became a captain; in August, 1870, a major; in August, 1876, a lieutenant colonel, and in July, 1881, a colonel.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. M. Randall, S.C., Lieut. W. E. Bunbury, S.C., Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, S.C., Major J. S. Tait, S.C., Major H. E. Eliot, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. Walter Coningham, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major C. A. Cuninghame, S.C.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. H. B. Hanna, S.C., six months; Col. R. S. Robertson, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Col. F. J. Hicks, S.C., six months; Col. C. M. Ducat, S.C., six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. J. Orr, S.C., Lieut. Col. J. B. Leggett, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major E. S. Skinner, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. N. S. Kirkwood, S.C.

MAY 3.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed Mr. William Henry G. Deacon to superintend the transfer of Lascars, or other persons, at the Port of Plymouth, and to grant the certificates required under Section 23 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 91. The fee to be paid for every Lascar, or other person, in respect of whom such certificate is applied for, is limited to 3s., and in no case is the total amount of fees in respect of one crew to exceed £5.

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers, were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills, on Calcutta, Rs. 60,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; in telegraphic transfers, on Calcutta Rs. 10,26,500, average rate 1s. 7½d.; on Bombay, Rs. 10,60,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; and on Madras, Rs. 9,65,000, average rate 1s. 7½d.; or a total of Rs. 31,11,500. Tenders for bills on Calcutta at 1s. 7½d. will receive about in full, and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. about 90 per cent. and above in full. Later in the day bills for Rs. 61,000 on Madras were sold at 1s. 7 13-16d., and transfers for Rs. 1,00,000 on Bombay at 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee. Between April 1 and May 6 the remittances had reached Rs. 2,35,89,000, and they realised £1,945,770.

The Secretary of State for India in Council gives notice that he will be prepared to receive at the Bank of England, up to 2 p.m. on Friday, May 6, tenders for a loan of £3,000,000, on security of stock to be created under the provisions of the East India Loan Acts, and to bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable quarterly at the Bank of England, on Jan. 5, April 5, July 5, Oct. 5 in each year. The stock will not be redeemable until Oct. 5, 1948, but will be redeemable at par on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given in the *London Gazette* by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The books of the stock will be kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers will be made. All transfers and stock certificates will be free of Stamp Duty. Trustees are empowered to invest trust funds in this stock, unless expressly forbidden by the instrument creating the trust. The minimum price, below which no tender will be accepted, has been fixed at £93 10s. for every £100 of stock.

OBITUARY.—Major General William George Lennox, late of the Bengal Army, has died at Glasgow, at the age of eighty-seven years. He entered the Bengal Army in 1818, before the birth of Her Majesty, and obtained the rank of captain in 1830. He was originally attached to the 43rd Regiment of Bengal Native Light Infantry, with which he served throughout the campaign in Afghanistan from 1839 to 1842, with the force under General Sir William Nott, and assisted at the capture of Ghuznee, Khelat, Candahar, Istalif, and Cabul, being rewarded with the Afghan medal for his services. He also received the bronze star for his services at the battle of Maharajpore, in the Gwalior campaign of 1843. Later on he was engaged in the campaign on the Sutlej in 1846, taking part in the battle of Sobraon, for which he also received a medal, with the brevet rank of major. In 1847 he attained the regimental rank of major, and was for some years in command of his corps, the 43rd Light Infantry. In 1853, on attaining the position of lieutenant colonel, he was transferred to the command of the 22nd Regiment of Native Infantry, which was stationed at Fyzabad, in the province of Oude, at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857. With his wife and youngest daughter, he was preserved during this troublous period, nearly all the other officers of his regiment, and of the force which he commanded at Fyzabad, having been put to death by the mutineers, or having died in attempting to escape.

His regiment having mutinied, and been struck off the strength of the Bengal Army, Colonel Lennox was transferred to the command of the 63rd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and continued to serve in that capacity till his retirement from the Indian service, with the honorary rank of Major General in 1861. The late Major General Lennox married, in 1822, Mdlle. de Laval, who had arrived at the French settlements in India, with her parents, from the Mauritius, on that island passing from French into English hands; and less than two years ago, at Kelvinside, Glasgow, the aged couple celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage, in the presence of their children grand children, and great-grand children.

THE SILVER MARKETS AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

TUESDAY.—Some trifling amounts of bar silver have again changed hands at 50½ d. per ounce, but there is nothing fresh to report of the market for Mexican dollars. Eastern exchange rates remain at rs. 7 13-16d. in India, 3s. 8½ d. in Hong Kong, and 5s. 1¼ d. in Shanghai. Rupee Paper is firm at 82¾ to 82½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 80 to 80¼ for the Four per Cents.

WEDNESDAY.—Only a small amount of business was again done in bar silver, the price of which remains at 50½ d. per ounce. Mexican dollars continue to be nominally quoted at 49½ d., but there are none here at present, though there is some demand for them. Indian rates for telegraphic transfers are firm at rs. 7 27-32d., and the Hong Kong quotation for four months' bills has advanced to 3s. 8½ d. Rupee Paper is still wanted, and prices this evening are ¼ to 3-16 higher. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closed at 82½ to 83½, and the Four per Cents. at 80½ to 80¾.

THURSDAY.—The silver market is in every respect unaltered. Bars are quoted at 50½ d. and Mexican dollars at 49½ d. per ounce, and although there is some demand for both articles, business remains at a standstill, owing to the want of supplies. Indian exchange rates are firm at rs. 7 27-32d. to rs. 7½ d., and China rates are stronger at 3s. 8½ d. in Hongkong, and 5s. 1¼ d. in Shanghai. The number of buyers of Rupee paper has increased, and the market for this security is very firm. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. have advanced ¾ to 83¼ 83½, and the Four per Cents ½ to 80¼ 80½.

FRIDAY.—The silver market remains firm. Bars are now quoted at 50 13-16d., chiefly because there have as yet been no fresh arrivals, while the current quotation for Mexican dollars is 50d. per ounce. The coined silver is wanted for China, and the available supply is still very short. Indian exchange rates are again quoted at rs. 7 27-32d. to rs. 7½ d. per rupee; but the advices received from China show an advance to 5s. 1¼ d. in Shanghai, and 3s. 9d. in Hongkong. There has throughout the day been an increasing demand for Rupee Paper, owing to the issue of the new loan in sterling and not in currency. The inquiry was chiefly for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., which have by degrees advanced from 83½, at which they closed on Thursday night, to 84¼ 84½, there being still buyers at higher prices which have now been reached. Although these securities are not thoroughly understood by the general investing classes, their relative cheapness, compared with other Indian loans, is attracting attention. As, however, the demand has been for the security bearing the higher rate of interest, only a nominal quotation could be obtained for the Four per Cents., at the close.

SATURDAY.—The Silver Market is still very scantily supplied, and prices are firm. A small amount of business has been done in bars at 50½ d. per ounce. Mexican dollars are again nominally quoted at 50d. The directors of the Bank of Bengal have reduced their discount rate from 11 to 10 per cent. On the other hand, the Indian rates for telegraphic transfers are firm at rs. 7 29-32d. in Calcutta and rs. 7½ d. in Bombay. China exchange rates show no alteration. Rupee Paper has again attracted a large number of buyers, and the market closed with a strong appearance. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. are now quoted at 84½ 85, and the Four per Cents. have risen in sympathy, their nominal price being 81¼ 81½.

MONDAY.—Small supplies and a moderate demand for immediate shipment have caused a further advance in the price of bar silver, the trifling amount received ex Elbe having been sold at 50 15-16d. per ounce. Mexican dollars continue to be nominally quoted at 50d., but the announcement of a consignment may be expected any moment per French steamer. Indian exchange rates are a shade easier at rs. 7½ d. in Calcutta and rs. 7-32d. in Bombay. The Shanghai quotation for four months' bills is rather higher at 5s. 1¼ d. The market for Rupee Paper keeps strong, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closing at 84¼ 85, and the Four per Cents. at 82 82½.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—The China auctions to-day consisted of 630 packages green tea. Prices were about on a par with last Monday's green tea sales, or, if any change, rather tending to easiness. The private market remains

almost at a standstill. At the Indian sales 5,000 packages passed the hammer, all teas over 1s. per lb. realising firm or firmer rates. About 300 chests Java also sold. For to-morrow 4,691 packages Indian (making a total of 21,652 packages for this week), with 1,600 chests of Java teas, are advertised.

SUGAR.—The market continues strong, and the business done includes crystallised and refining West India, of which particulars do not transpire. Several cargoes of Java have sold; 100 tons native Penang sold this week at 9s. Beet, for prompt shipment, is fully 1s. to 1s. 3d. above the lowest point of the week, and in the Clyde market pieces are about 1s. higher than on Friday last. Here an advance has also been paid.

COFFEE.—The Dutch sales have gone above valuations, this market is firmer, and the supplies at auction chiefly sold at full rates to 1s. per cwt. advance. 329 casks, 81 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon—small 56s. 6d. to 58s. 6d.; middling dull to fine middling color, 65s. to 71s.; rather bold, 75s. to 76s.; good to fine bold, 82s. to 97s.; superior, 100s. to 107s. 319 casks, 440 bags East India sold—Coorg medium, 62s. to 63s.; bold, 75s. to 80s. 6d.; pale sorts, 56. 6d. to 63s.; small in proportion. Two casks, 266 barrels and bags Jamaica mostly sold—mixed pale, 45s. 6d. to 47s.; gray, 58s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. 156 half frazils Mocha bought in at 87s., and 1,387 bags foreign about two-thirds sold—Guatemala ordinary, 46s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.; foxey greenish, 49s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.; grayish, 58s. 6d. to 59s.; color, 64s. to 64s. 6d.

SPICES.—Black pepper has been active during the week at advancing prices. White also higher, and the improvement maintained in to-day's auctions, 110 bags Singapore selling at 10½ d.; also 30 bags London made 11¼ d., and 31 bags fine washed Mangalore at 8½ d. to 8¾ d. Of Zanzibar cloves, 2,000 to 3,000 bales sold by private contract up to 5½ d. for fair, but the market is now quiet and the tendency easier. At the public sales to-day, of 929 bags a few lots sold at 5½ d. Cochin ginger small supply; 350 packages went at firmer rates for rough; small and hard to fair, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; small and medium part cut, 47s. 6d. to 50s. 130 packages nutmegs good part sold fully 1d. lower for the smaller sorts; Penang small, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; bold, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d.; Singapore limes, small to medium, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.; Batavia brown, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; 8 cases Penang mace, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. for very common to fair red; 8 cases Dutch, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; 320 boxes cassia lignea bought in, 27s. 6d.

SAGO.—Common small rather dearer. 1,165 bags sold at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; fair, 11s. 6d. to 12s.; good, 12s.; 60 bags large at 14s., and 58 bags medium bought in at 14s., and 210 bags Sarawak flour at 11s. to 11s. 6d.; also 489 bags seed pearl tapioca at 12s.; 4,500 bags flake one-third sold—Singapore, 1¼ d. to 1½ d.; Penang, 2¾ d. per lb.

RICE steady to-day. During the week a cargo of 1,660 tons Rangoon, due, sold at 8s. 4½ d., open charter; one per steamer, 1,950 tons, at 8s. 4½ d., quay terms, Liverpool; and one Bassein steamer, about 2,000 tons, at 8s. 1½ d., open charter.

MONDAY EVENING.

TEA.—Public sales for the coming week are heavy, 29,867 packages China, 13,000 packages Indian, and 2,150 chests Java teas being already catalogued. To-day's auctions consisted of only 2,500 packages greens and new make congous which passed, the Ping Suey greens specially, at lower prices. 27,500 packages China teas will be offered to-morrow "without reserve," and meantime the private contract market is at a standstill.

COTTON.—The market has been very firm with a moderate demand. The sales since Friday amount to about 1,500 bales, including Tinnivelly at 5¼ d., Coconada at 4¾ d., and Benal at 4 5-16d. to 1¾ d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnivelly, May-July, Suez, 5¼ d. to good fair. Forward delivery, July-August, 6 23-94d. to 6 24-64d.; August-September, 6 28-64d. for middling l.m.c.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, April 25.)

Captain P. Montagu, 12th Lancers, intends retiring on half-pay.

Major J. H. Gaussen, Madras Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Captain Brebner, having returned from Calcutta, has taken command of a company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Vivian, commanding 3rd Punjab Cavalry, intends, we hear, to apply to retire from the service.

Captain Lord William Beresford, V.C., Military Secretary to the Viceroy, has left Simla for Umballa to begin his garrison course.

Lieutenant Edward Stuart Masters, of the Bhopal Battalion, is about to appear before a Medical Board at Mhow.

Lieutenant F. D. Lumley, of the Middlesex Regiment has been allowed fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs.

Captain R. H. S. Baker, E.-A., R. H. A., has been appointed to the Adjutancy of the Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division.

Captain Hunter, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been with the Staff Corps, has been promoted to a majority.

Major E. G. Newnham, Squadron Commander, 6th (the Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cavalry, left Calcutta on sick leave to Europe on the 15th instant.

Captain W. H. Salmon, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 5th Infantry, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major J. J. Kennedy.

Captain G. M. J. Moore, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to officiate as military secretary to the Governor of Madras, *vice*

Lieutenant Colonel Kenny-Herbert, who has resigned the appointment.

Surgeon W. N. Keefer, medical officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed, under the orders of the Home Department, senior medical officer, Port Blair and the Nicobars.

Colonel C. J. Anderson, S.C., Commandant of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been allowed six months' furlough, urgent private affairs calling him thither.

Colonel W. C. D. Massy, who vacated the command of the Gwalior Brigade, on expiry of tour, on the 10th inst., has proceeded to England from Calcutta.

Major J. Whitton, 1st Battalion, and Major H. R. C. Hewat, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, have been permitted by the authorities at the Horse Guards to exchange, provided the country is put to no expense.

The services of Lieutenant W. C. W. Rawlinson, Lincolnshire Regiment, late aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Surgeon J. A. Cunningham, M.D., officiating medical officer of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department, for employment under the Government of the Punjab for a period of about six months.

The services of Lieutenant W. H. Pollen, Royal Engineers, extra aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Viceroy, have been placed at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department for permanent employment in the Survey.

The services of Lieutenant E. H. Y. Haldane, wing officer, 30th Bengal Native Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Commissary General, Bengal, for employment in the transport branch of the Commissariat Department for six months.

An extra capitation allowance of Rs. 5 per annum will be granted for each volunteer officer who has passed a qualifying examination in tactics. The examinations are fixed for 1st February and 1st June for Bengal, and 1st March and 16th October for Madras and Bombay.

It is expected that Lieutenant Colonel Sartorius, who is on his way back to Bombay from Egypt, will rejoin the Marine Battalion as second-in-command, Major Echalaz and Captain Simpson reverting to the posts of wing commander and wing officer respectively.

Lieut. Col. Durand, pay examiner, Madras, has been selected to officiate as Controller, Military Accounts, Bengal, superseding Major H. H. P. Cowper, his departmental senior, late Presidency Paymaster here. Lieutenant Colonel Durand was about proceeding on privilege leave to Europe, but will not now go until the return of Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Perrean Controller, Military Accounts, from furlough.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS ON INDIA.

THE Boden Professor of Sanskrit delivered a lecture on India last week before the University of Oxford, and said that, having just returned from his third Indian journey, he felt humbled by a sense of the little he had learned, compared to what he had still to learn of that wonderful land, which was a semi-continent containing one-sixth of the human race. Perhaps the point that had impressed him most forcibly was that India was a land of surprises, contradictions, and anomalies, which over-precise, over-logical, and self-opinionated persons had better not select as the sphere of their life's work. The political economist must expect to see his cherished dogmas brushed away; the philologist his linguistic rules disregarded; and the student of religions his book evolved theories upset by actual experience in India. Then that most unchangeable of countries had during the last hundred years undergone more changes than any other. In the middle of the last century six foreign invasions occurred. Vast districts were depopulated, innumerable homesteads ravaged; Thugs and robbers made all travelling unsafe, widow-burning, infanticide, and human sacrifices were common; no man's life and property could be called his own; the whole country was hastening to anarchy, chaos, and ruin. What a change had our rule effected, and what vast improvements had the lecturer himself witnessed! Order for chaos, good government for anarchy, justice for oppression, a watchful police for plunderers and murderers, a well-organised army for unruly bands of soldiers, peace and security for war and rapine, well drained land for feverish swamps, cultivated fields for wild jungle, comfortable cottages for lairs of wild beasts, engineering works of greater magnitude than can be seen in any other part of the world, 10,000 miles of railway connecting every province; districts once shut up within themselves and hostile to each other brought into interconnection; tramways running in large towns; post-offices and telegraphs in nearly every village; caste—the bane of progress—giving way before facilities of communication; laborious, trigonometrical, topographical, industrial, and archaeological surveys extended to every district; trade and commerce developing; old industries reviving; new ones being introduced (as proved by the recent Calcutta International Exhibition); continually increasing plantations of tea, tobacco, indigo, and chinchona; new jute factories, cotton mills, paper

mills being erected, new coal mines being exploited; new hospitals, sanatoriums, orphanages, and admirably arranged gaols; education everywhere gaining ground, and a new departure being inaugurated by the recent Education Commission, which had just published its exhaustive report, a fourth University just added to the three already existing; women admitted to the University examinations, and at Calcutta even to degrees; new colleges and schools (like the Muir and Mayo colleges) being established; European literature and philosophies more and more appreciated; a free Press giving birth to an increasing progeny of ably-conducted newspapers, magazines, and native books; municipal institutions and self-government gradually advancing; the whole tone of native thought and feeling being elevated and Christianised, if not converted to Christian dogma. And were no reflex benefits conferred on us? One of the chief was the invaluable training-ground afforded by India for developing the administrative ability and energy of the young men we sent there. Great Britain might well be proud of the work done by her sons, often in an exhausting climate and under many difficulties and drawbacks. But she ought to be grateful for the advantages she gained. And was there no reverse side to the picture? It was to be regretted that the old social gulf between the rulers and the ruled remained still unbridged. Yet native caste prejudices were greatly to blame, and the Professor had lately found examples of his fellow-countrymen, high in office, living on terms of the greatest personal friendship with the Indian community around them. Undoubtedly there was a great increase of cordial co-operation between Englishmen and Indians in every department of work. The Professor deplored the yawning gulf still existing between the educated natives and the mass of the people, and between the educated husband and his ignorant wife. He lamented other evils. The killing of cows and oxen caused great offence. They were sacred animals and essential for agriculture. More encouragement should be given in University examinations to proficiency in the vernaculars; the degrees of Pandit and Maulvi should be given for proficiency in Sanskrit and Arabic; the out-still system was increasing drunkenness, while it increased the revenue. More might be done to deter the people from ruining themselves by borrowing from usurers at rates of interest varying from 12 to 75 per cent. and by squandering large sums on marriages, caste festivals, and funerals. Mr. Leslie Saunders had called a meeting of the most influential inhabitants of his district, and persuaded them to combine together for the creation of a strong public opinion opposed to such pernicious customs. Why were rich native minors so often committed to the tutelage of plausible Baboos, who demoralised them instead of really educating them? Why were the native States allowed to maintain useless armies which drained the resources of India, when their military ardour would be quite as well satisfied by making them furnish contingents to serve with our army outside their own territories. The Professor then adverted to the new route likely to be soon opened to India, which, he predicted, would lead to a great development of intercourse between Europe and our eastern possessions. Mr. Cust had lately travelled by this route, so far as it was completed, and had published a map, a rough copy of which was exhibited in the lecture room. A railway ticket might be taken from London to Odessa; thence the traveller was transported by fine Russian steamers in two days to Batoum, at the other end of the Black Sea. There comfortable Russian railway carriages were in readiness to take him in thirty-six hours to Baku, on the Caspian. The trajet in fine steamers to Michaelovsk, on the other side, took one day. At Michaelovsk was the terminus of the new Central Asian Railway, which the Russians had completed some months ago for 144 miles, as far as Kizil Arvat. They were pushing it on to Herat by Merv, lately occupied, and Sarakhs, just ceded by Persia. We on our side, as announced in the *Times* of April 28, were pushing on our line to Quetta. We should be compelled, though against our will, to carry on our railway through Candahar and meet the Russians at Herat. English influence ought to dominate in Afghanistan; but the Professor had been cured of Russophobia by his repeated travels, and hoped we should meet the Russians at Herat as friends. There was room for both. The Russian Empire was being impelled towards Herat, notwithstanding the disclaimers of its Government, by the same law of self-preservation and the same necessity of progress which was impelling the British Empire, against the wishes of its Government, towards the same goal. It was only a question of a few years. If we remain friends with Russia, the journey from Calcutta to the Indian frontier would soon be accomplished in nine days. Professor Monier Williams concluded by saying that his main object in visiting India a third time was to endeavour to induce the Supreme Government to found six scholarships for natives in India to be attached to the Indian Institute. He was happy to say that the Viceroy and his Council had asserted to the proposal, which was enthusiastically supported by the educated classes in India, and now only awaited the sanction of the Home Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 2. Mary Fry, Rangoon; Argomene, Chittagong; Sierra Morena, Chittagong; Delhi (s), Rangoon; Battle Abbey, Calcutta; Patagonia, Java; Jupiter, Batavia.—3. Iside, Samarang; Brie (s), Bombay; Karamania (s), Calcutta; City of Agra (s), Calcutta; Mount Lebanon (s), Bombay.—4. Crimdon (s), Bassein; Nanna, Java.

BOMBAY.—April 7. C. Macgregor (s), Liverpool.—8. Burmah (s), Bussorah; P. Llewellyn (s), Cardiff; Knight of St. Patrick, Liverpool; Clyde (s), Shanghai; Hispania (s), Liverpool; Pehlwan (s), Bhowmuggur; Lucinda (s), London; Lepanto (s), Hull; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Bhowmuggur (s), Bhowmuggur; Africa (s), London.—2. Venetia (s), Trieste; Orion (s), Trieste; Berenice (s), Hong Kong; Melpomene (s), Trieste; Khalif (s), Aden; Max Morris (s), Liverpool; Narcessus, Capetown.—. Bhudara (s), Calcutta; Ashleigh B. o k (s), Cardiff.

CALCUTTA.—April 15. Duke of Sutherland (s), Batavia; Eldorado (s), London; Orealla, Liverpool.—16. Pekin (s), London; Professor (s), Liverpool.—17. Clan Ranald (s), Glasgow; Cormorant (s), Moulmein; Windsor Park, London.—18. Gretna, Galle.—19. Slieve Bawn, London.—20. Salamanca, London.

MADRAS.—April 15. Madras (s), Nagapatam.—17. Bancoora (s), Bombay.—18. Taviot (s), Bombay; Clan Buchanan (s), Colombo.—20. Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; Asia (s), Rangoon.—21. Ellora (s), Calcutta.—22. Columbian (s), Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 1. Drenthe (s), Batavia.—2. London, Capetown; Reading (s), Bombay; Tetartos (s), Singapore; Madras, Java; Glenfinlas (s), Hong Kong; Brankelow (s), Colombo; City of London (s), Calcutta; Armenia (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—April 18. Viceroy (s), Dunkirk; Elliot, Dunkirk; R. Anna Maria, Calicut; Gwalior (s), Trieste; Verona (s), China.—19. Pachumba (s), Karachi; Ordovie, Cochin; Angers (s), London.—20. Canton (s), Marseilles.—21. Toledo (s), Trieste.—22. Timavo (s), Trieste; Zambesi (s), China; Pehlwan (s), Bhowmuggur; Actvea, False Point; Baghdad, Chittagong; Atheletchmy, Calicut; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf; Brenda (s), Hull; Scindia (s), Karachi; Japanese (s), Dunkirk; Dryburgh Abbey (s), Genoa.—23. Avoca (s), Zanzibar; Bhowmuggur (s), Bhowmuggur; Falls of Dee, Liverpool; Sadaktulbar, Calcut; Red Sea (s), Liverpool; Scotland (s), Amsterdam; Huzara (s), Calcutta.—24. Mobile (s), Persian Gulf; Drumpark, Havre; Duke of Buckingham (s), Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.—April 15. Steamer City of Canterbury.—17. Clan Grant and Kirby Hall.—18. Kilwa.—19. Commilla and Sirdhana.—20. Glerearn, Arratoon Apar, and Kerbella.

MADRAS.—April 17. Nagpore, London; Bancoora (s), Calcutta.—20. Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta.—21. Clan Grant (s), London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Venetia*, April 22.

From London: Col. and Mrs. Fane, Mr. E. Clarke, Lieut. Sanders, Lieut. Bayley, Lieut. Burne, Major Brewster, Miss Gladwich, Dr. Noott, Mr. Frinnely, Mrs. Harman and child.

From Brindisi: Col. Tweedie, Mr. Macdonald, Surgeon Ferris, Mr. Willock, Mr. Strohmann.

From Venice: Col. Melville.

From Suez: Lord Garmoyle, Mr. Schaad, Conductor Newhy.

From Aden: Mr. Chico.

AT SUEZ, Per *Clyde*, May 8.

From Bombay: Mr. H. F. D. Moule, Capt. Stopford, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Lennard, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. A. Meredith, Mr. E. Gubbay, Col. Bennett, Mr. H. S. Howard, Mr. T. E. D. Ezra, Dr. J. Tyler, Hon. H. Reynolds, Mr. J. Woodburn, Mr. J. Crew, Mr. M. M. A. Khan, Dr. W. Center, Dr. W. Cummins, Mr. Baickhausen, Mr. Broadwood, Col. C. H. Clay, Mrs. Mou'e, two children and nurse, Mrs. S. Penny, Mrs. Bell Martin, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Ducult and child, Mrs. Evers, infant, and ayah, Mrs. Luckstedt, infant, and ayah, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. Muir, three children, and nurse, Major and Mrs. Woodcock, Mr. A. N. B. Power, Col. H. M. Ripton, Mr. Melville, Mr. Solomon's two children and nurse, Mrs. Pratt, Lady Campbell, Mr. J. F. Muir, Dr. Evers, Mr. R. C. Hamilton, Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Blood and infant, Mr. J. Bailey, Mr. T. Cooks, Mr. B. Crossdale, Mrs. Ray and two children, Mrs. Parkington and two children, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. E. Murrell, Capt. A. C. Hansaid, Lieut. E. Guinness, ten soldiers, Private Brever.

AT BRINDISI, Per *Gwalior*, May 11.

From Bombay: Capt. A. B. Stopford, Capt. W. Cummins, Capt. W. Center, Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. J. Crew, Mahommed M. A. Khan, Mr. A. Meredith, Mr. E. Gubbay, Dr. W. J. Tyler, Col. Burnett, Mr. Lennard, Mr. J. D. E. Eyra, Mr. H. S. Howard, Mr. W. Pearce, Mr. Humber, Hon. H. Reynold, Mr. Barkhausen, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Rev. J. F. Campbell, Col. C. Clay.

From Alexandria: Mr. Ingram, Mr. P. Facelungo, Mr. Hastings, Mr. J. Shone, Mrs. Romoli, Mr. P. Smith and brother, H. E. Blum Pacha and wife, child, and Governess, Mr. and Mrs. Blaines, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. B. rkeley, Mr. G. Dabbas, Mr. and Miss Cartwright, Mr. McDonald, Col. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Thorn, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. J. Strandis, Mr. Bolton.

From Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Battersby, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton.

AT VENICE, Per *Gwalior*, May 13.

From Bombay: Hon. H. Reynolds, Mr. Barkhausen, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Rev. J. F. Campbell, Col. C. Clay.

From Alexandria: Mr. Ingram, Mrs. Romoli, Mr. P. Smith and brother, H. E. Blum Pacha, wife, child, and Governess, Mrs. and Mr. Baines, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. G. Babbas, Mr. and Miss

Cartwright, Mr. McDodald, Col. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Thorn, Mr. Wallen.

From Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Battersby, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Gwalior*, April 15.

For Marseilles: Miss Warwick.

For London: Mr. J. T. LaTouch.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Clyde*, April 25.

For London: Mr. F. Fairlie Muir, Mr. Muir and three children, Mr. C. E. Fox, Mrs. Moule and two children, Mr. A. W. B. Power, Mr. Eltas Gubbay, Mrs. Luckstedt and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Evers and infant, Mrs. Parkington and two children, Mr. H. F. Lennard, Mr. Hunter, Col. H. M. Repton, Mr. J. Bailey, Mr. Broadwood, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hamilton, Mr. Solomon's child and nurse, Mr. J. Crooks, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Bell Martin, Mrs. Penny, Mrs. Pratt, M. and Mrs. Blood and infant, Mrs. Ray and two children, Mr. Richard Pearce, Mrs. Crossdale, Major and Mrs. Woodcock, Private E. Brewer, Mr. Melville.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. E. D. Ezra, Mr. H. S. Haward, Mr. Charles Koywett, Mrs. Ducat and child, Dr. W. Carter, Mr. A. Meredith, Col. C. H. Clay, Capt. A. Stafford, Dr. J. W. Tyler, Dr. Comins, Col. Burnett, Mr. Crew, Mr. Mahamed Masha Allah Khan, Lady Campbell.

For Venice: Hon. H. Reynolds, Mr. Brackausen.

For Suez: Mr. H. F. D. Moule, Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Khandalla*, to sail from London, May 7.

For Karachi: Mrs. Oldershaw.

For Bombay: Mrs. Turner, Mr. Robert Fraser.

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, to sail from London, May 28.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. Chas. Koch, Mrs. Wood, Mr. E. Booth.

Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, July 23.

For Madras: Mrs. and two Miss Knox Gore.

Per s.s. *Henzada*, to sail from London, July 30.

For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. Bulman and children.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Stuart*, arrived May 9.

From Madras.

For London: Rev. Norris, Mrs. Norris, Miss Norris, Masters Norris (2), native servant, Mr. S. R. Hunter, Mr. R. M. Scott, Col. E. G. V. Holloway, Mrs. Holloway.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. Davidson, Mr. Ogilvie.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed April 15.

From Madras.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Haig, child, and ayah, Col. and Mrs. Sampson, three children, and servant, Mr. C. Hight, Mr. Hill, Mr. F. H. Summers, Mr. M. H. Liebrood.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins, one lady, two infants, and ayah, Major and Mrs. Reeves and two European servants, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, three children, and nurse, Miss Mason.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailed April 24.

From Madras.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Nicolson, two children, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Lechler, one child, and two young ladies, Mrs. Matheson and three children, Captain and Mrs. Bevan, child, infant, and servant, Mr. J. Philip, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and two children, Mr. Butler and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Kingston, child, and infant, Mrs. Baddely and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Herklot and family, Col. and Mrs. Hanks, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Kirby.

From Colombo.

For London: Mrs. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and infant.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed April 27.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Baker, two children, and nurse, Mr. J. L. Owens, Mrs. Owens.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail May 7.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mr. John Williams, Mr. C. W. Doig, Mr. E. D. Silva.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to sail May 13.

From Liverpool.

For Calcutta: Mr. Jas. Cuppon, jun.

From Liverpool.

For Madras: Mrs. Dawson and servant.

From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Mr. Peto.

The services of Surgeon J. Armstrong, medical officer 25th Native Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment under the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh, for a period of about six months.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

POMFAY.—April 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 96 to 96½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 100 to 100½ |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — |
| Ten years .. | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 104 |

BANKS.

| INDIAN BANKS | Paid-up Rs. | Cash Rs. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 765 |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 840 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 630 |
| Agra .. | 5,100 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28 | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12½ | 87 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 755 |
| Freer .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 370 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,090 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 491 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 1120 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,200 | 340 |
| Bellar .. | 1,000 | 560 |
| Perar Cotton Ginning .. | 400 | 560 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 750 | 32 |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,325 |
| Dallera Ginning .. | 300 | 195 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,600 |
| French .. | 500 | 510 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 570 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 405 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 195 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 635 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 860 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,500 | 1,445 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 184 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 500 | 500 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 795 |
| Bhowmuggur Mills .. | 100 | 28 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 680 |
| Cooria Mills .. | 1,000 | 740 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 385 |
| Hindustan .. | 7,000 | 900 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Khandesh .. | 1,000 | 930 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,125 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 235 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| Oriental .. | 625 | 670 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 200 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,470 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 700 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New 4½ Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 21-13-1 | — |
| Do. New 4½ Shares .. | — | — |
| B., B., & Cent. India (New 4½ Shares) .. | 106-15-5 | 352 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 470 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. | 100 | 107 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 4,850 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 200 | 340 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Treacher and Co .. | 500 | 1,300 |
| Thacker and Co. .. | 100 | 160 |

CALCUTTA.—April 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 4% Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 96 to 96 7 |
| 4½ of 1870 (1885) .. | 97 6 to — |
| 4½ of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | — |
| 4½ of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 99 8 to — |
| 4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 99 8 to — |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 101 0 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 102 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) .. | 107 0 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 107 12 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 101 0 to 102 0 |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Agra .. | £10 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 185 to — |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 129 to — |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 835 to — |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 100 | 135 to — |
| Delhi and London .. | £25 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Mussoorie .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| National of India .. | £12½ | 90 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 23 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|----------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 200 | 27 to 28 |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | £10 | 104 to — |
| Barnagore Jute .. | £10 | 74 to — |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 135 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork .. | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | £100 | 1134 to 1234 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 100 | 102 to 95 |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 | 330 to — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 55 to 56 |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 80 | 82 to 83 |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 100 | 135 to — |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 100 | 140 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 | 85 to — |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 | 121 to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 | 108 to 109 |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 | 98 to 99 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 51 to 52 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | £20 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway .. | £20 | 300 to — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 250 | 210 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 39 to 40 |
| Goswory Cotton Mills .. | 200 | 220 to — |
| Gouripore .. | 100 | 80 to 81 |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 100 | 90 to 92 |
| Howrah Docking .. | 100 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 | 73 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1650 to — |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills .. | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 | 104 to — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 100 | 104 to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 | 145 to 17 |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Nanthpore Indigo .. | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerboom Coal .. | 100 | 98 to 99 |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | £10 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistopore Press .. | 100 | 83 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. | 100 | 67 to — |
| Riverside Press .. | 30 | 59 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | — | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. .. | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. | — | 280 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 | 90 to 91 |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 | 118 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arctutpore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam .. | £20 | 540 to 563 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 94 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | 35 to 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 200 | 200 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | £10 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Burkhola (Cachar) .. | 100 | 66 to 67 |
| Central Cachar .. | 200 | 145 to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 57 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Cocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 | 41 to — |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 90 | 43 to — |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 | 93 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 | 62 to — |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 | 65 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 48 to 49 |
| Giel'e (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 86 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 | 71 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. | 100 | 77 to — |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellalpor (Cachar) .. | 250 | — to — |
| Jheri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 55 to — |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 | par. |
| Kornafu (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 35 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. | 250 | 135 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 | 110 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 212 to — |
| Lakatoore (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 80 to — |
| Looah .. | 100 | 131 to — |
| Lower Assam .. | £10 | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 41 to 42 |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 41 to 30 |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | £10 | — to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling) .. | 100 | — to — |
| New Gholia Ghat (Assam) .. | £10 | 20 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. | 30 | 120 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. | 200 | — to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) .. | 85 | 63 to — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 78 to — |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. | 56 | par. |
| Seemah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah .. | 100 | 96 to — |
| Singel (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 91 to 92 |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 96 to — |
| Springdale (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 200 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Tendurrae (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 76 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 225 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. | 95 | 14 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 178 to 180 |
| Upper Assam .. | £10 | 25 to 25 |

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|---|--------------|
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| Do. October 10, 1881 .. | 103½ to 103½ |
| 4 India Enfranchised Paper .. | 80 to 80½ |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 .. | — to — |
| 4½ Do. do. 1893 .. | 82½ to 82½ |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Feb. Aug. 16 84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100½ to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. | — to — |
| 4½ Do. .. | 102 to 104 |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 .. | 103 to 105 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. .. | 102 to 103 |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government .. | 101 to 103 |

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|------------------------------------|-------|------------|
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| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. | 100 | — to — |
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| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. | 100 | 103 to 105 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. .. | 100 | 115 to 117 |

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| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------|
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| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 151 to 153 |
| E. Indian, 4 p. c. Ann. A, 1933 .. | — | 23 to 25 |
| Do. Ann. B, 1 p. ann. (less 1½) .. | — | 24½ to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Guar. 4½ .. | — | 133 to 135 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 145 to 147 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 5 do. .. | 100 | all to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 100 | 110 to 121 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 100 | 113 to 115 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, guar. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, guar. 5 p. c. .. | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | — | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. .. | 33 | 18 to 18½ |

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| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern .. | 10% | 102 to 111 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. | 100 | — to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. | 100 | 102 to 105 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference .. | 100 | 13 to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China .. | 10 | 11½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb. 1891 .. | 100 | 108 to 111 |
| Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 .. | — | 102 to 105 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 .. | — | 102 to 105 |
| Indo-European .. | 25 | 31 to 32 |

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| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|----------|
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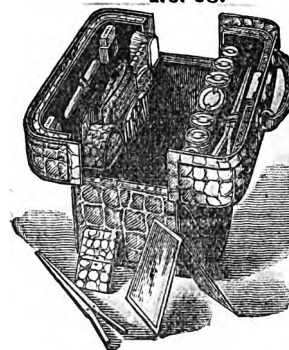
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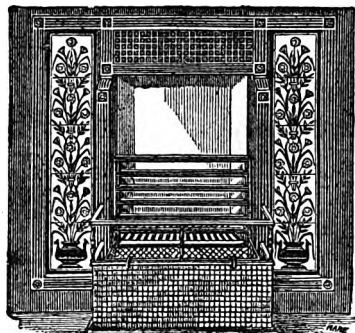
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

CONTAINING

*THE DISSENT RECORDED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF
DARBHANGA.*

*FROM THE REPORT OF THE MAJORITY OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA ON THE BENGAL
TENANCY BILL ; WITH THE CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE MEM-
BERS OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE*

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1884.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

MINUTE OF DISSENT BY HIS HIGHNESS THE
MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA.

PRINCIPLES OF THE BILL.

I would base my dissent to this Bill on the broad ground that it does not settle the land law of Bengal on a firmer, juster, or more satisfactory basis than it now stands on, and that it will neither keep the cultivation of the soil in the hands of a substantial peasantry able to withstand the vicissitudes of seasons, nor tend to promote the accumulation of wealth, the sound growth of credit, and the progress of agricultural improvements; also, that while it fails to accomplish the only objects which in Lord Hartington's opinion justified the introduction of such a Bill [Despatch, August 17, 1882, paragraph 21] it at the same time involves great and entirely novel departures from both the ancient custom and the existing law of Bengal [Despatch, August 17, 1882, paragraph 9] a course which that very same authority has with the true instinct of statesmanship condemned as unadvisable.

I find it difficult to understand what are the principles on which Government proposes to change the present law of landlord and tenant. In the statement of "Objects and Reasons" (which it is customary to send to the Members of the Council with every Bill) it is stated that Act 10 of 1859, though admittedly beneficial, was in some important points so unsuccessful that it had resulted in Behar in rack-renting of raiyats and oppression by zemindars, and in Eastern Bengal in preventing zemindars from obtaining enhancements to which they were legally entitled and even in difficulty in recovering their legal rents. From this we may gather that the main objects of the Bill are to protect raiyats on one hand, and on the other to facilitate the zemindars' collection of legal rents and their making legal enhancements of the same.

If it can be shown that the results of Act 10 of 1859 have really been such as Mr. Ilbert states (which, however, I would, as far as Behar is concerned, most emphatically deny, and of which, I would here specially notice, no proof whatever has been shown), then no landlord or raiyat could oppose equitable measures taken to attain what, as I above notice, appear to be the nominal objects of the proposed Bill, nor do I see that in any of their various memorials the zemindars have raised the slightest objection on these points.

Had the Bill adhered simply to these objects, all would have been well; but departing altogether from them, clauses of the most revolutionary character, and infringing strictly guaranteed rights, have been introduced, which have created a great deal of unrest and mistrust in the minds of the zemindars. It is true that the Government of India have never said that they wish to deprive the landlords of their vested rights; on the contrary, they have always declared that they do not wish in

any way to trench on the vested rights of landlords that were guaranteed to them at the time of the Permanent Settlement, but the result of the passing of this Bill would be practically to negative such declaration.

No legislation whose object it is to deprive one class of its vested rights (without giving that class any compensation) and to give those rights to another class, has, I think, as yet been passed in India, nor do I think that legislation of this sort is ever likely to be enacted. Some such theories have been advocated by certain advanced thinkers in England, but in India, until this Bill appeared, no such theories had been heard of, and even in England there is a marked difference of opinion on this point among the most advanced thinkers.

Notwithstanding that the Government of India have, as I before remarked, never officially said that they wish to do away with the Permanent Settlement, and that the Secretary of State in his letter is most distinct in declaring that he is against any legislation that is likely to trench on the vested rights of any class of the community, notwithstanding this, the proposed Rent Bill has created an amount of ill-feeling and distrust never before excited in India by any Bill affecting the rights of the people; and the cause of such feeling is that, although these professions have been made by Government, still the most of the clauses of the proposed Bill are revolutionary and are directly against the principles on which we are supposed to legislate. The feeling to which I allude has of late been greatly aggravated and intensified by a memorandum that was published by the Government of Bengal on Jan. 5, 1884. I quote below a passage from this memorandum, and the principles contained in it are, I would suggest, quite enough to create distrust and ill-feeling in the mind of everybody interested in the Bill. The passage runs thus:—

"The Lieutenant Governor then thought that, while it was well . . . to have history on one's side, yet the decision of the question . . . turned more on appeals to the requirements of the present . . . than on historical researches. He therefore paid more attention to the practical character of the proposals made in the Bill than to their historical justification."

Apparently overlooking the fact that our rights as zemindars have been clearly defined and legislatively recorded at the time of the Permanent Settlement, the Lieutenant Governor here implies that our rights, and I suppose the raiyats' rights too, are but indistinct in the haze of historical research, and that in consequence alleged present wants affecting those rights should be met by measures, framed not in accordance with the past guarantees of the Government of India, but in the light of views held by a present Local Government. On this ground, he has, it would seem, been biased by views formed with regard to what some consider to be present necessities, and has disregarded the zemindars' vested rights.

We, the zemindars, on the other hand hold that we are one of the classes most interested in this Bill, and that our rights naturally should not only be fully inquired into but protected.

It may be thought, though I do not for one moment admit it, that

the landlords' rights are prejudicial to the interests of the people at large. If so, the matter ought boldly to be faced, and the landlords be allowed "compensation for disturbance" and ordered to surrender their rights. But it is hardly fair to the zemindars that the letter of the Government of Bengal of September last (which, it now seems, did not exhaustively enter into the question of the landlords' rights, and which had great weight with the deliberations of the Select Committee), should ever have been put forward before that committee as the result of an impartial inquiry, and that the able minute of the Chief Justice which fully entered into the legal aspects of the question should not have been published with the other official papers.

The zemindars, as a body, have objected to the Bill ever since it came out of the hands of the Rent Commission. Meetings were held in almost every district of Behar and Bengal, and in all these meetings the revolutionary clauses were condemned, and it was the general opinion that the Bill was a wanton interference with the existing customs and the ancient land law of the country. Raja Siva Prasad in Council in March last correctly described what are the feelings of the landed proprietors, when he said that, "If such a Bill passes, it will shake the faith and confidence of the people."

Under this head I would only add that the general principles of this Bill, viz., the proposal to invest occupancy raiyats with these rights in all fresh lands on the very day that such lands are settled with them, the restrictions that are for the first time proposed to be placed on the right of free contract in favour of the raiyats without giving any reciprocal advantage to the zemindar, and the limit of 25 per cent. enhancement that is also for the first time proposed to be placed in a Bill, one of the primary objects of which is to give the landlord further facilities for the enhancement of his rents, can but be looked upon by the zemindars as not only a wanton digression from the recognised laws and customs of the country, but as a confiscation of their vested rights. The Bengal and Behar zemindars have, as a class, been the most loyal of Her Majesty's subjects in India, and, trusting in the known good faith of the English Government, they have always believed that no Government of India would wish or think of depriving them of their vested rights or of turning a deaf ear to their representations.

Under these circumstances the zemindars are naturally alarmed at the publication of such an official memorandum by the Bengal Government as that I have above quoted from, one which leads them to believe that the Government of Bengal has not thought fit to make a full inquiry into their rights before committing itself to the opinion expressed in its letter of September last.

I would ask what have the zemindars done to deserve this treatment? Are they really as rapacious and unscrupulous as the Government of Bengal thinks them to be? If so, where are the facts to show it? Have we got any statistics to show that it is the general custom in Bengal for the zemindars to change the lands of the tenants every twelfth year? Are there any statistics to show that the treatment of the non-occupancy raiyats is so very oppressive as to justify the introduction of such an idea as compensation for disturbance in our legislation, an idea which is entirely novel to the people of the country, and which was not even dreamt of by the ancient lawgivers? Is there in fact any proof that rack renting and oppression in Behar is so common as to call for the destruction of the proprietary rights?

A great number of official opinions have been published, but few or no statistics to show that the conduct of the zemindars is really so oppressive as described in the above mentioned letter of the Bengal Government. Further, I would ask, is there any ancient law to show that according to ancient custom the raiyats had occupancy rights in all the village lands, and that the zemindar had no proprietary rights in any lands except those that he cultivated himself?

I would now at more length record under different headings those points in connection with the proposed Bill as it left the hands of the Select Committee which leads me to dissent from it.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

Throughout the whole of the discussion of the Rent Bill it has always been officially declared that it is not the object of the Government to infringe on any of the rights that were guaranteed to the zemindars or raiyats at the time of the Permanent Settlement. On this point therefore, the zemindars, the raiyats, and the Government are all at one. The question now to be decided is, what were these rights? On this point, however, there is a great difference of opinion, though I for one cannot make out how there can possibly be any difference of opinion on a well-defined question of this sort. The wording of the Permanent Settlement regulations is most clear, and they distinctly declare the zemindars to be the actual "proprietors of the soil" and not mere rent-receivers, as some people seem to imagine.

There are others who go beyond this, and hold that the zemindars as a class did not exist before the time of the Permanent Settlement, and that before this period they were mere collectors of rent for the Government. In answer to these, I enclose for publication translations of two* firmans granted by the Muhammadan Emperors to two of the oldest families in Behar; one of these was granted to the family of Bhojpur or Doomraon, and the other to the family of Darbhanga; and these clearly show that at least some of zemindari families of Behar were in existence not only before the time of the Permanent Settlement, but even before the establishment of the English Government in any part of India.

As regards the rights conferred on the zemindars by the Permanent Settlement, I cannot do better than quote a passage from the regulation itself. It runs thus:—

"The Governor General in Council declares to the zemindars, independent taluqdars, and other actual proprietors of land, that no alteration will be made in the assessment which they have respectively engaged to pay, but that they and their heirs and lawful successors will be allowed to hold their estates at such assessment for ever. The Governor General trusts that the proprietors of land, sensible of the benefits conferred upon them by the public assessment

being fixed for ever, will exert themselves in the cultivation of their lands under the certainty that they will enjoy exclusively the fruit of their own good management and industry. To discharge the revenues at the stipulated periods without delay or evasion, and to conduct themselves with good faith and moderation towards their dependent taluqdars and raiyats, are duties at all times indispensably required from the proprietors of land, and a strict observance of these duties is more than ever incumbent upon them for the benefits which they will themselves derive from the orders now issued."

Sir John Shore, in one of his minutes, writes thus:—

"I consider the zemindars as proprietors of the soil, to the property of which they succeed by right of inheritance, according to the laws of their own religion, and that the sovereign cannot justly exercise the power of depriving them of the succession nor of altering it when there are any legal heirs; the privilege of disposing of the land by sale or mortgage is derived from this fundamental right, and was exercised by the zemindars before we acquired the Dewany."

These are the opinions of Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore, the actual framers of the Permanent Settlement, and both of them are emphatic in declaring the zemindars to be the "proprietors of the soil." These opinions, moreover, were endorsed by no less a personage than Pitt. Mr. Dundas, the President of the Board of Control, in a letter to Lord Cornwallis, says:—

"I thought it indispensably necessary that the measure should originate with the Board of Control, and likewise that I should induce Mr. Pitt to become my partner in the final consideration of so important and controverted a measure. He accordingly agreed to shut himself up with me for ten days at Wimbledon and attend to that business only. Charles Grant stayed with us a great part of the time. After a most minute and attentive consideration of the whole subject, I had the satisfaction to find Mr. Pitt entirely of the same opinion with us. We therefore settled a despatch upon the ideas we had framed, and sent it down to the Court of Directors."

As regards the rights of the raiyats, I might simply mention that the rights that are now proposed to be given to them are very different from those that they enjoyed at the time of the Permanent Settlement. In fact, they had, properly speaking, no proprietary rights in the land at all. They could not transfer their holdings, nor is there anything in the regulations to show that the raiyats had the right to hold on at fixed rates without the consent of the zemindar. There is besides nothing to show that the rate of rent was regulated by the value of rice, wheat, and some other cheap food crops, which, according to a late declaration of the Secretary of the Bengal Government, are the only "staple crops." I would here quote a passage from Sir John Shore on this subject:—

"It is, however, generally understood that the raiyats by long occupancy acquire a right of possession to the soil, and are not subject to be removed; but this right does not authorise them to sell or mortgage it, and it is so far distinct from a right of property. This, like all other rights under a despotic Government, is precarious. The zemindars, when an increase has been forced upon them, have exercised the right of demanding it from the raiyats. If we admit the property of the soil to be solely vested in the zemindars, we must exclude any acknowledgment of such rights in favour of the raiyats, except where they may acquire it from the proprietor."

"In every district throughout Bengal, where the license of exaction has not exceeded all rule, the rents of the land are regulated by known rates, and in some districts each village has its own. These rates are formed with respect to the produce of the land at so much per bigha; some lands produce two crops a year, some three; the more profitable articles, such as mulberry plant, tobacco, betel leaf, and sugar cane, render the value of the land proportionably great. These rates must have been fixed upon a measurement of the land, and the settlement of Turymul may have furnished the basis of them. In the course of time cesses were superadded to that standard, and became included on a subsequent valuation, the rates varying with each succeeding measurement. When a measurement of the land takes place, the existing rates are confirmed, and generally with some additions."

In this passage the definition of staple crops is not limited to rice and wheat, and the other cheap food crops; on the other hand, it shows that in those days the value of the more valuable kinds of produce, like tobacco and mulberry was taken into consideration.

Before concluding this subject, I quote a passage from another high authority who lived immediately after the Permanent Settlement. I refer to Lord Metcalfe, who, as is well known, was no admirer of the Permanent Settlement, as is evident from the passage I quote below, but he also is of the opinion that the zemindars were vested with the proprietary rights in the soil by the Permanent Settlement:—

"I need not say that I am no advocate for the regulation proprietors of our creation. I consider their creation to have been an enormous error, which has not been attended by any benefit whatever; but having created them, and declared them to be proprietors, we gave them, I conceive, after the reservation of the Government revenue, all the rights of property that it was in our power to give, that is, all the rights that did not previously belong to others. We had no right to destroy the pre-existing property of others, in order to confer on our new-fangled proprietors; we could not legally or justly give them a single field which previously belonged to others; but we could and did give them the right of the Government in every field in their zemindari, and we superadded the full property in lands, not owned or occupied on a permanent tenure by others. Having done so, although we have a right, and are bound to protect the ancient cultivating proprietors and occupants in all their rights, whatever they were, and ought to be ashamed of ourselves for not having done so, we have no right to step in, between our proprietor and the cultivator of his own planting, on lands declared to be his own property, with a view to destroy the engagement which they have mutually entered into, and prescribe others of our own fashioning. . . . I would let the regulation proprietor have all his just rights. It could never have been intended when we created proprietors, that they were to be merely entitled to a percentage on the revenue. It was meant

* One firman has not been received from the Honourable the Maharaja.

that they should be really proprietors, which they are and ought to be, in every case in which that would not affect the previous rights of others, but as we had no power, that is, no lawful power, to take away the rights of others, we have not given them one jot of those rights, and are bound to maintain the ancient proprietors and holders of permanent rights against those of our own creation."

In a disputed legal question of this sort, it would have been well if the opinions of the High Court Justices, the Advocate General, and the other law officers of the Government, and some of the leading lawyers of the country had been consulted. But in this matter, as in the matter of statistics, I find a remarkable want of information among the official papers that have been published. One of the zemindar's chief stand-points is the Permanent Settlement, and on this point it was most necessary that the Select Committee should have the best legal opinions procurable. No such opinions have, however, been consulted.

CHAPTER III. OF BILL—TENURE HOLDERS.

Tenure-holders represent but one portion of the proprietary interest in land, as distinguished from the raiyati interest. I do not see any special necessity for legislating on the present occasion for tenure-holders, properly so called. Their rights are pretty well ascertained, and as a class they at least are quite able to look after their own interests. I could understand the formal reproduction of the provisions of Act 8, of 1869, B.C., with respect to tenures and under-tenures, but I fail to perceive sufficient reason or justification for changes in the substantive law in this respect. In my opinion, the whole of Chapter III. should be recast, the provisions of Regulation 8, of 1819 retained in their integrity, and the relevant provisions of the Bengal Council Act 8, of 1869, simply reproduced.

The injustice of substantive changes is very much enhanced by the direct and indirect promotion of certain occupancy raiyats (viz., those who sublet and those who possess more than 100 bighas) to the status of tenure-holders, as explained at length by my honourable colleague.

CHAPTER IV. OF BILL—RAIYATS HOLDING AT FIXED RATES.

Whatever might have been the necessity felt by the zemindars for facilities in the collection of arrears of rent since the imposition of new Government cesses on lands, and however urgent the necessity felt by a certain class of landlords in Bengal proper for increased facilities as to enhancement of rents, I may say that the zemindari of Bengal and Behar are entirely at one that they would much rather put up with existing inconveniences and hardships, than accept the gift of the proposed legislation. If, however, the law is to be changed, it is but fair and just that the novel provisions of Act 10, of 1859, which are admitted by the highest authorities to have worked wrongful loss to the zemindars, should be modified or repealed. "The presumption arising in the tenants' favour from twenty years' holding at an uniform rate of rent may be said now to have worked out its object, as every tenant who cared for it, has had an opportunity for the last twenty-five years to insist upon the granting of receipts and to take care for their preservation. Vide sections 3 and 4, Act 10, of 1859.) Such being the case, apart from any other facts, it would have been proper to extend the period of uniform payment which should give rise to the presumption. But the necessity for such a change is rendered more urgent by the fact that in its existing shape it works positive and unmerited loss to the zemindar. The Honourable Rai Bahadur has in his dissent already called attention to the recorded opinions of the Honourable Mr. Reynolds in his memorandum, dated the 18th May, 1881. (Report of the Government of Bengal on the proposed amendment of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in that Province, Vol. I. pp. 181-182.) The same opinions have been recorded by Mr. Dampier, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue dated the 19th May, 1881, and although the Honourable Mr. Reynolds thought fit to change his mind, the arguments which were advanced by himself and by Mr. Dampier have not been refuted. (Ditto, Vol. II. p. 460.) Mr. Dampier condemns the retention of the presumption section, not only on the ground already advanced by the Honourable Mr. Reynolds, that the real effect of such a statutory presumption has been not conservative but productive, creating "in the vast majority of instances new rights, instead of merely establishing those which already exist, but for the support of which full proof is not attainable," but also on the further ground of public policy that "the presumption amounts practically to a declaration that when an estate passes to a purchaser from a hostile vendor at a forced sale, in the majority of which cases, no zemindari papers are available to the purchaser, every tenant who has held without change of rents for twenty years shall acquire the right of permanent occupancy at a fixed rent." Mr. Dampier adds a further argument on the ground of public policy, that such a provision drives the landlords to institute enhancement suits every twenty years, "lest their rights should pass away *sub silentio*."

CHAPTER V. OF BILL.—OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.

In approaching the subject we must bear in mind the great distinction between the actual cultivator and the middlemen. Whatever increases the prosperity of the agriculturist conduces to the prosperity of the nation, but the middleman whose prosperity is dependent on what he can squeeze out of the cultivator, is a useless member of society, who simply adds to the difficulties of the situation. Whatever tenderness is shown by the ancient custom of the country or the "official literature" of bygone generations, is limited to the cultivators of the soil, and not to those who having gone into occupation of land for agricultural purposes, set themselves up as microscopic proprietors displaying within their limited spheres the quintessence of all the possible vices and abuses of the zemindari system. If there is to be a radical change in the law, this is a class of men who ought to be excised from our agricultural system, as they are the greatest hindrance towards the rise of that "substantial peasantry able to withstand the vicissitudes of seasons" which it is desired to bring into existence. I am quite willing to recognise the necessity of allowing the validity of sub-letting in certain

special cases, but beyond that limit I would not go. In all cases where the occupation of land was allowed for agricultural purposes, I would insist upon the right of occupancy being made conditional upon the *bona fide* cultivation of the land by the tenant himself, or by hired labour, and I would not allow the transfer to any other than a resident cultivator. Two of my amendments proposed in committee, embraced this question. The one, allowing the sub-letting of an entire holding in case of females, minors, &c., was adopted; but the other, which would restrict the transfer to *bona fide* resident cultivators, was not carried.

It is a well-established fact, that sub-letting has brought ruin upon the cultivator; and that middlemen have the most to answer with respect to the embarrassment of the agricultural situation, and that a raiyat holding direct under the zemindar is in a much better position than the korfa or kaliai raiyat. (A good example will be found at pp. VIII. IX. 355-60 of the first vol. of an avowedly anti-zemindari complication entitled, "The Zemindari Settlement of Bengal," quoting from various official and non-official utterances). In the face of this, it is simply a wanton aggravation of existing difficulties to raise occupancy-raiyats *en masse* to the status of tenure holders and rent receivers, and to afford facilities to other than cultivators to acquire by occupation or otherwise the right of occupancy. Taking for granted that the raiyat requires protection from the arbitrary act of zemindars who purposely shift them from land to land to prevent their acquiring a right of occupancy in any one given bit of land (a practice which, I contend, has not been proved), the Select Committee would create a presumption in the raiyats' favour (*viz.*, that because they now hold land they must have held that land for twelve years) a presumption opposed in itself to the actual state of things in the agricultural population, as occupancy of land is daily changing, owing to causes over which the zemindar has no control. This presumption ignores the circumstances that there are vast areas of riparian land in these provinces, which are constantly the subject of alluvion and diluvion; that throughout the border lands of these provinces there is still in force an active process of reclamation from jungle; that in the interior districts the pressure of population upon the soil has led and is daily leading to the encroachment of cultivation upon waste and pasture lands; that the existence is notorious of a large number of *paikashi* cultivators, who try their chances all round without being attached to any particular locality; and that there are numerous cases in which old raiyats voluntarily relinquish their jotes, owing to a diminution of the productive qualities of the soil, and other sufficient reasons. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, can it be said that a fair and reasonable judge, in the absence of any other evidence whatsoever affecting the probabilities of the case, could, from the mere fact of a tenant's holding a plot of land to-day, deduce, or much less feel himself bound to deduce, that the same tenant must have occupied the whole or at least a part of the same plot for the last twelve years?

With reference to the proposed presumption that all raiyats have occupancy rights, I would here cite a few instances where I think it will be simply impossible for the zemindar or thiccadar, though the raiyats have not got occupancy rights, to rebut such a presumption.

1. In those cases where the landlord acquires possession by buying up the property at an enforced sale for Government revenue, the defaulting zemindar, whose property is thus bought up, is naturally in the majority of such cases hostile to the man who has bought it, and so refuses to give up the papers of past years. How is a zemindar in such cases to rebut the presumption?

2. Where one estate is let out to two or more patnidars or thiccadars, how is a patnidar in such cases to rebut the presumption that the raiyat has not been holding lands in the other patni or thiccadar land of the estate?

This leads me to protest against the proposal to invest an occupancy-raiyat (though his holding may be only one yard in area) with occupancy-rights in all fresh lands he takes up, on the very same day that such lands are settled with him. Because a raiyat can cultivate a small piece of land, that is no reason why he should be able to cultivate large bits of land. He may take them simply to sub-let or sell it.

Then, too, the word "estate" is most vague. An estate might mean a small bit of land, or it might mean large tracts of the country. The word "village" would be more convenient. It has a well-defined boundary and it represents a specific area.

TRANSFER AND PRE-EMPTION OF OCCUPANCY-RIGHTS

It is abundantly clear, that by the ancient land-law of the country no raiyat, resident or non-resident, had the power to sell or mortgage his raiyati interest. The Legislature and the judges have respected this by holding that the right of occupancy is not transferable against the will of the landlord, except by custom. The contention on the part of the Government seems to be, that, as a matter of fact, the custom has grown everywhere, but the statistics to which appeal is made are not really to the point, as they do not show in how many cases the zemindar was a consenting party before or after the transfer.

A custom of this kind would be so notorious that there ought not to be the slightest difficulty in proving it in a court of justice to the satisfaction to all classes and interests, and I maintain that the wholesale introduction of transferability is uncalled for in the absence (1st) of specific and proper evidence to show that it is universally recognised; and (2nd) of any particular instances of the failure of justice in the civil courts from the inability of purchasers to establish a really existing and flourishing custom. Such a wholesale extension of occupancy rights as is now contemplated, must be detrimental to both proprietor and village community alike, as it takes from the former the power of keeping on his land those peaceful and friendly raiyats whom it is his interest to retain, and opens the door for them to be ousted by mahajans

* "It is generally understood that the raiyats by long occupancy acquire a right of possession in the soil, and are not subject to be removed, but this right does not authorise them to sell or mortgage it."—Mr. Shore's Minute of 28th June, 1789; III., Harrington's Analysis, page 434.

or hostile zemindars, who can buy up their rights, and settling a different class on their lands, bring quarrels, litigation, and ruin into village.

I would suggest that the old custom of the country, by which such holdings were not transferable, was one specially tending to the security and well-being of the village community, as it prevented to a great extent those who had no interest in it forcing their way therein, and by setting up interest opposed to those of the community at large, and of their proprietors, ruining the village peace and prosperity.

In support of this theory I would point to the disastrous consequence attendant on right of transfer having been recognised among the Dekkhan raiyats, and also to the disturbance among the Sonthals, due mainly to the oppression of the mahajans into whose hands they had fallen; and I desire to protest against the raiyats on my own and other zemindaries being as a natural result, if this Bill is passed, made over to the tender mercies of mahajans and other land speculators.

It is true that compensation for the introduction of the new right of transfer is offered to the proprietor in a proposed right of pre-emption, but why, I would ask, should the proprietor be forced to buy what is already his own? The proposed restricted right of pre-emption will be but small relief to the proprietor, and I would suggest that, if allowed at all, it should be made far more effective by its extension to every transfer of a raiyati right (except by way of inheritance), and if the same right could be extended to the case of "tenures" as well, a self-acting machinery would be provided for the extinction of middlemen's interests, much to the good of all parties concerned. I would much sooner prefer free sale to *bona fide* resident cultivators than the right of sale to any one and every one, subject to a phantom right of pre-emption. It is supposed that the transferability of occupancy-rights would be of benefit to indigo planters in Behar, but I know many such who are opposed to the proposal, and the Bengal planters, as a class are entirely opposed to the same.

COMMUTATION OF RENTS.

In considering this question I would notice first, that Bhowli or rent payment in kind is not the custom on my own estates, nor do I consider that in those parts it would be as advantageous to either proprietor or cultivator as money payment of rent. But there are parts of Behar peculiarly circumstanced, where Bhowli is the custom, and money payment the exception; and suddenly to introduce so complete a change as is contemplated under this heading, would, I think, press very heavily on all classes. This is a matter which may fairly be left to time, the experience of past generations showing that with the gradual increase of prosperity and civilisation payments of rents in kind have a tendency to change into money payments, and I would deprecate such a change being suddenly forced on.

Personally, this question does not much affect me; but as the representative of the Behar zemindars, I would here record their opinions, and that I think they are worthy of consideration.

The practice of paying rents in kind was no doubt the original method for paying rents, and its retention in parts of Behar is due to its manifold advantages in the present condition of the people, as well as to the known desire of the people of this country to stick to old customs. Akbar's great Hindu financier Todur Mul had fixed the rent of the raiyat at 1/3 of the gross produce. Aurungzebe had increased this to one half; and the zemindars, taking into consideration the difficulty of the appraisement of the price of the straw, have fixed the share at nine-sixteenths of the produce of the crops, and giving to the raiyats the whole value of the straw.

Where the agricultural community has no other occupation to fall back upon, it is distinctly an advantage to the cultivator, that however small the produce of his field in a season of scarcity, he should retain a part of it; on the other hand, a tenant who is bound to pay a uniform money rent, finds that in many cases the value of his whole crop is not equal to the landlord's fixed money demand. Viewed in this light, the cultivator who pays rent in kind is much better prepared to meet scarcity, than the tenant who pays money rent.

As an example of what I mean, take a year in which crops have totally failed. The Bhowli-holder is liable for nothing to his landlord that year as he has no crop to share with him, but the money-rent payer is liable for his full year's rent irrespective of the failure of his crop, and may be driven either to borrow at ruinous rates of interest at a time when his credit is peculiarly low, or to pay the costs and interests of a suit by the landlord. The provision for commutation of rents in kind is therefore held to be undesirable, as rendering the agricultural population more liable to suffer in times of scarcity and famine.

Even in ordinary times (as the demand for rent generally coincides with the harvest), tenants paying rents in cash have in some cases, though the cases may be rare, to part with their grain at very low prices. The Bhowli tenant, on the contrary, has no such sacrifice to make.

Then, again, in large tracts of alluvial formation, when a single season may make an immense difference in the productive qualities of the soil (either for good or for evil), zemindars and raiyats find the Bhowli system to be that most convenient and equitable for settling rents.

Further, in a Bhowli system of settlement, the landlord every year gets the benefit of sharing with the tenant any increase in the productive powers of the soil, or in the area, or in the value of the produce; and if there is any decrease, the loss is shared by both the parties. There is therefore much less cause for any of the parties to be discontented, and then there is much less occasion for the landlords to institute suits for enhancement.

So much for the commutation itself. As to the manner of working it out, the revenue officer is to be empowered to fix the money rents, and the Bill provides that in settling such rates, he should be guided by the rate of money rents prevalent in the neighbourhood, and the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord for the last ten years. These rules are but vague; and as we know that, as a fact, different officers take very different views on all such matters, I do not think that a question of such vital importance should be left to a revenue

officer to decide according to his own individual opinion, and that such a matter is one that can only be decided satisfactorily by mutual agreement or private contract between the landlord and his tenant. It is also argued on the side of the zemindars that it is more profitable to the landlord to get the share of the produce in kind, than to get a money rent, because (unlike the raiyat) he can afford to keep back his grain from the market at harvest time, and sell it to better advantage at a time of the year when the price of the grain is dear. This commutation therefore would amount in practice to a reduction of the income of the zemindars, which I do not suppose is the real intention of the Government.

I hope shortly to send in some statistical information regarding this, which I have not as yet had time to complete. There is another point in connection with this which is worthy of notice in the raiyat's interest, viz., that where the Bhowli system holds, the zemindar alone at his own cost keeps up the necessary dhooz bandhs for irrigation purposes, and no cost in connection with this, although they directly benefit by it, falls on the raiyats. Whereas where rent is payable in money, if the zemindar improves the productive powers of the land by irrigation works, the raiyat is liable to have his rent enhanced, and according to local custom is expected to share the cost of keeping existing bandhs, &c., in repair with his zemindar.

ENHANCEMENT.

About this subject as, on the subject of realisation of rents, it is thought advisable that the zemindars should get further facilities. The present law allows enhancement of the rate of rent through the Civil Court on three grounds only, the most important being, that the value of the produce, or of the productive power of the land, has been increased, otherwise than at the expense or by the agency of the raiyat, and everybody must admit that this principle is very fair, but it has been found in practice that it is most difficult to prove the "increase" in courts of law, and so enhancement through the Law Courts is almost at a dead lock. The zemindar therefore finds it easier and less expensive to enhance his rents by private contract, but even this is by no means at all easy to accomplish, owing to the unwillingness of the raiyats to pay any enhancement which they think is not obtainable through the Civil Court.

However, since Government has begun to publish the weekly price-lists of food crops in each district in the *Gazette*, we have better statistics to show the rise in prices. I therefore consider the proposal to make these price-lists the conclusive evidence of a rise in the price: a very good one, and by doing this the zemindars will no doubt get a certain amount of relief. I would however propose that the general wording of the present law should be retained and that the ground of enhancement should not be restricted, as is now proposed.

There are cases where the value of lands improves through other causes than those contemplated in this Bill; such cases might be rare and perhaps difficult to prove, but that is no reason why their existence should not be provided for.

The definition of "staple crops" in connection with enhancement, should not, I think, be limited to cheap food crops only.

All the old regulations are unanimous in declaring that the zemindars should enjoy the benefit of a change in the crops. Sir John Shore mentions this to have been the custom before the Permanent Settlement. At the present time, too, not only the produce of the food crops but sugar-cane, tobacco, betel, and various other crops also are appraised in those parts of the country where the rent is received in kind, and in the other districts we find a marked degree of difference in the rate of rents between those lands that grow cheap food crops and those that grow the more valuable crops.

This provision, therefore, is a "novel departure from the ancient law and the recognised customs of the country."

I see no necessity for any such additions being made to the old law which left it to the Court to give "a fair and equitable rate of rent" in all disputed cases, nor do I see the necessity for limiting the rate of enhancement. The inquiries which the Civil Court would have to make in each case would put that court in the best position to know what rate of enhancement would be fair and equitable, and there seems no sufficient reason for curtailing its power, and preventing its giving a higher enhancement than four annas in the rupee, even though it might be satisfied that a higher rate would be fair and equitable.

As regards the private enhancements, I fail to see the justice of doing away with free contract in this case. It is no easy thing for a landlord to get any enhancement by a private arrangement, and it is most undesirable that any loophole should be left for future dispute in such cases, and that the raiyat should at the time of the registration of his *kubooliyats* have the opportunity to contest his liability under the contract which he has already signed.

CHAPTER IX. OF BILL—MANAGEMENT OF JOINT ESTATES.

I gather from Paragraph 97 of the Statement of Object and Reasons appended to the original Bill introduced in Council, and from extracts referred to therein, that there exists an impression that the provisions for the appointment of managers for joint owners are much needed; and that the proposed legislation in that respect is necessitated by the repeal, in 1874, of certain portions of Regulation 5 of 1827, which has made the present law, Regulation 5 of 1812, Section 26, unworkable. The old regulations gave the power to the Government to appoint managers for properties, where there are joint proprietors, and where the conduct of these joint proprietors caused an apprehension of a breach of the peace. These regulations, however, were passed long before the enactment of the Criminal Procedure Code, according to which a breach of the peace was made a grave criminal offence. It was therefore found no longer necessary to make breach of the peace a civil as well as a criminal offence. The repeal of these regulations in 1874 was therefore on the footing of obsolete enactments, and, consequently, there is every reason, before reviving such procedure, to inquire how far the regulations of 1812 and 1827 were actually resorted to by public officers or

private complainants, and with what success. I put a definite question to this effect in committee, but the only reply I obtained was that the information would be looked after; and to this day I have heard no more about it. In my humble opinion when such a law has solemnly been repealed as obsolete, the proposal for its revival ought to be preceded by the collection and publication of statistics. Neither theories nor mere general impressions should precede proposals for legislation. Facts, well established and clearly arranged, can alone justify them.

I cannot leave this subject without remarking that with the progress of education and the spread of levelling ideas a purely patriarchal form of Government is no longer needed for the benefit of the raiyats. If these provisions, therefore, are to be re-introduced, the proprietors of estates and tenures, and even the novel tenure-holders created by this Bill, could but view with dislike the proposal which leaves the entire management of their properties in the hands of the district judge without any right of appeal. Is there less chance of a judge giving a wrong decision in such cases than his order in them is to be final, or is the possible inquiry which may be caused by his order likely to be less than in the many other cases which as judge he has to decide, but in which the law refuses finality to his judgment, and provides for an appeal to the High Court?

While on this subject, I might mention that I proposed certain restrictions to be put on the management charges and the powers of the managers; I further proposed that the management charges should, on no account, be more than 12 per cent. of the gross income of the estate; and that in making this suggestion I was justified by the fact that in some cases the management charges under Government in the Court of Wards has exceeded even 20 per cent. of the gross income.

"The rate varied from division to division, having been as high as 25 per cent. in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar (where a thorough reorganisation of the system of management is urgently called for, and is now in progress), and as low as 5·1 per cent. in Orissa."—(Administration Report of Bengal, 1879-80, pages 44 and 45.)

Besides this, I made a proposal to the effect that no managers should be appointed on the ground of breach of the peace, unless all or at least one of the proprietors apply for a manager. I made this proposal, as I thought that, unless we put some restrictions of this sort, we are bound to see all the raiyats apply for joint managers in all *ijmali* estates and in all cases where they have instituted criminal proceedings for breach of the peace, simply to annoy the zemindars, and have failed. The Criminal Codes can more effectually treat this question than Civil Courts, as the powers vested in the Criminal Courts for the prevention of breaches of the peace are much more effective than those with which the Civil Courts are now proposed to be vested.

There was a third proposal which I made to the Select Committee, which was, that the managers should on no account be allowed to have the power of lowering rents without the consent of all the joint proprietors. I naturally think (and I moreover believe that everybody who has studied the subject at all carefully, or has any experience in the management of landed estates, and is besides not committed to official opinions on the subject, will agree with me in thinking) that the manager, who after all has only a temporary interest in the village, and who is supervised by a Government officer, whose other duties do not allow of his giving sufficient time to such supervision, would, according to the proposed Bill, have splendid opportunities of robbing the zemindars of their yearly income by reducing the rents of the raiyats, and filling his own pocket by taking a commission from the said raiyats as bribe for such reduction. What is the class from which the Government can, in such cases, recruit their staff of managers? Looking to the pay of such appointments it can only be much the same class from which they now recruit their Ameeris and Police Inspectors, who, as is notorious, are one of the greatest curses of the country. The Government cannot possibly hope to recruit their managers from the higher class of native gentry, on account of the small salaries such appointments are likely to command. The incomes of the ordinary joint proprietors are, as a rule, very small; and moreover in these days of heavy criminal penalties for "breaches of the peace" it is not likely that Government will be able to appoint one manager for a large number of estates, and so, by ensuring his getting a sufficiently large amount of monthly salary, secure the appointment of a trustworthy man.

To all the proposals about restrictions on the power of the managers, and the expenses of their establishment (which, in the opinions of the zemindars I have consulted, seems strictly necessary) I got the answer in Select Committee that the High Court is to be asked to frame rules. But we, the zemindars, maintain that the functions of the managers should not be left undefined, but that the Legislature should clearly define them. If it is really thought that the High Court knows more of this subject than the Legislative Council, then, why is it that the High Court was not consulted on the very much more important questions concerning the legal rights of zemindars guaranteed to them by the Permanent Settlement?

CHAPTER XII. OF BILL—RECORD OF RIGHTS.

It has been alleged that in some estates the zemindars do not keep up any proper records. If so, then in such zemindari survey and proper record of rights might be necessary; but this is no reason why in those estates where the records are perfect and where those concerned are contented with the records they have got, the raiyat and the zemindar should be put to the trouble of a survey.

All the zemindars measure their estates periodically according to the old system of measurement, and they have all some sort of rough measurement papers, and there are some who even go beyond this and have their estates not only measured but mapped out very much in the same way as is done in the estates of the Government. Their papers show the exact area and position of the raiyat's holdings, as well as the quality of the land and rates of rent payable.

There are a few zemindars who go even beyond this, and induce all their raiyats to sign the record book after fully explaining to each of them the particulars of his field, &c. This is no easy task for this zemindar. He has not, like the Settlement Officer of the Government in its khass mehals, the power to compel the attendance of the raiyate,

hence he has to incur a great deal of expense, and the consequent trouble is immense.

Under these circumstances can it be said that it is necessary to have a general survey, at least those zemindaris where the records are perfect should, I think, be exempted.

I propose that if there is to be a survey it should be taken in hand in only those villages where the raiyats or zemindars wish it, as I do not see the justice of saddling them with the expenses of a survey which they do not wish for, and which, instead of doing good, is calculated to give rise to endless litigation.

In 1876 a law was passed compelling the zemindars to register their rights. We all know the amount of litigation this gave rise to. People who had no claims whatever came forward in the hope of getting some sort of claim recognised, and the result is that though eight years have elapsed since this Act was passed, many of the cases under it are still undecided, and many of the landlords who really have the best possible title to their properties, in addition to the attendant anxiety, have been unnecessarily put to a great deal of expense.

So much for the record of the rights of the zemindars who do not represent even one per cent. of the population.

If the period of eight years has been found insufficient to record the rights of such a small class of the people, will it not take ten times as long to record the rights of the tenants who represent nearly the whole population of Bengal and Bihar, and will not the litigation expense, worry, and agitation during this long period consequent on the necessary inquiries be injurious to all classes?

These are reasons which lead me to think that it is unnecessary to introduce the survey in any village except where those concerned request the Government to do it.

RECORD OF ZEMINDARS—KHAMAR OR PRIVATE LANDS.

This subject has been dealt with so very ably in the dissent by my hon. colleague, Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur, that I need not add anything more than that I fully agree with all he has said about it.

CHAPTER XIII. OF BILL—DISTRAINT AND REALISATION OF RENTS.

It has been admitted on all sides that the zemindars need some more speedy and certain means for realisation of rent than they now enjoy, and that the present law is quite inoperative in those cases where all the tenants combine not to pay rents. Such a high authority as Sir James Caird recognises the difficulties of the zemindars in those estates where the "no rent" cry is once raised, and even in the Bengal Government's memorandum of January last, this difficulty is in a way admitted.

We zemindars had therefore naturally hoped that with this object we would be given some increased facilities for realisation of rent. In this, however, we have been greatly disappointed, and this Bill, if passed as it now stands, would leave us in this respect in a worse position than we now are, as instead of providing a summary and inexpensive method for the collection of our legal rents, it practically does away with distraint, the one only sure, equitable, and inexpensive process now allowed to us.

The present law provides that in those cases where the raiyats fall into arrears the zemindar can by his own agency serve them with notices stating the particulars of their arrears, and then at once distraint their crops. This is the only system possible in those parts of the country that lie on the frontier where a large portion of the tenants are not even British subjects, and therefore able to evade the jurisdiction of the British Civil Courts, and also in those vast tracts like the Cossidarah in the Purneah District, which are inhabited by a semi-nomadic class of tenants who seldom stop in the same locality for more than one harvest.

Even a day's delay in such cases is fatal. The crops, if the raiyats refuse to pay their rent, must be distrained as soon as they are ripe, and the raiyats should not have sufficient time to cut them without paying in their rents, as they leave the village for good directly they have gathered the harvest.

The Bill, however, proposes that in future the landlords must in every such case apply to the Civil Court, and that the crops should be only attached through that Court, thereby giving to the raiyat ample time to cut and carry off his crop before the Court officers can reach the spot to distraint it. Such a procedure not only throws extra and new costs on the zemindar on account of Court-fees and legal agency which must be employed, but it will result in the landlord having no power whatever to realise his rents from those semi-nomadic raiyats who leave the village directly after they have cut their crops. His only remedy will now lie in a civil suit against a raiyat of whose whereabouts even he may be ignorant, and to execute a decree against whom, if he succeeds in obtaining one, will be almost impossible.

I would specially record that it appears to me to be very strange that a Bill, one of the avowed objects of which was to give to landlords what is admittedly so necessary—viz., some increased facilities for the realisation of their rents, should leave the hands of the Select Committee in such a form that instead of doing this, it intensifies their present difficulties, and deprives them of the little relief they now enjoy.

It is the proprietors who are responsible for payment of their share of the Government revenue, which they have to collect from their raiyats, and it is not the Government revenue only that they have to realise; they have also of late been made to collect from their raiyats their share of certain Government cesses, and if by sunset of the day fixed for payment of the Government revenue they have not paid in their Government dues, they are liable to be summarily sold up, and turned out of their properties, and yet they are not to be given any means by which they can ensure their raiyats paying to them what they are bound under such a heavy penalty to pay to the Government to a day.

The practical working of the law as it now stands is this, that a proprietor may be sold up and ejected from his ancestral property

owing to no fault of his own, but to his inability to recover his legal rent from his raiyats, an inability due to a defect in our existing laws, a defect which, as I above show, the proposed Bill aggravates.

I do not for a moment wish to dispute the justice or necessity of the law that makes it possible for large estates to be sold up for trifling arrears of Government revenue, but what I do wish to point out is that it seems to zemindars a want of justice on the part of Government to reserve to itself this power of summary sale while it refuses any summary power to the landlord for the collection of his rents from his raiyats.

The Government itself recognises the inutility of trusting to the Civil Courts only for the realisation of rents, by having peculiar laws of its own in its own estates or khass mehals, and, if necessary, for Government, surely such rules are equally so for us. I do most earnestly hope that this matter will be seriously looked into before any final conclusion on it is arrived at, as it is one which gravely affects the majority of the Bihar zemindars.

CHAPTER XVII.—FREEDOM OF CONTRACT.

I wish to enter my strong protest against the abolition of freedom of contract between zemindars and their raiyats, and to the contemplated annulment of contract now existing, and entered into in confidence of the good faith of Government, by whom such contracts were specially legalised and thereby encouraged.

I would urge that no evidence has been shown of the alleged evils arising out of these contracts, or that zemindars have by an improper use of them, injured an unsuspecting peasantry; and that until the most conclusive proof can be given that such evils have become common, no such violent breach of existing arrangement fairly arrived at by mutual consent and sanctioned by Government should be allowed.

The proposed legislation on this point seems to start with the assumption that all contracts between a zemindar and raiyat must be prejudicial to the latter, an assumption utterly incorrect, as there are many cases in which a contract is directly to the advantage of the raiyat who benefits by complying with his landlord's wishes, to such contracts there could be no possible objection, and yet these also will now be barred.

Finally, I would desire to record, that I object strongly to the conclusions of this Select Committee, because I am of opinion that in such a momentous question, we have not had any sufficient data from which to form a fair judgment.

We should have had clear evidence given to us of the existence of those all-god causes, which not only necessitate so extreme a measure as a breach of Government guarantee and infringement of a proprietary right, but which call for a law avowedly so imperfect that the legal member of Government in introducing it has to admit that it is in itself likely to cause the extinction of the present class of cultivators for whose benefit it is specially passed; and to create in a few years a new class of cultivators unprotected by any law, and to leave the then Government of India to plunge the country once more into agitation and trouble in attempting to remedy the evils created by this Bill.

I would urge that if a Bill is now necessary to define and regulate the relations of landlord and tenant, it should be conceived in such a spirit and so framed that instead of creating future difficulties, it should set this subject at rest for ever.

I am also of opinion that it was impossible to give the proposed Bill proper consideration in Select Committee without evidence being taken on most of its points; and that this not having been done, and proper statistical information not having been given to and tested by us, our deliberations were unsatisfactory, and that the results arrived at are based on very insufficient data.

DARBHANGA.

April 1, 1884.

TRANSLATION OF THE FIRMAN.

[SEAL.]

Be it known to all the amils of the present and future, and to the jagirdars, karoriars officers and Nazims of Sooba Bihar, that in accordance with the order of the Emperor, who is universally obeyed, the long-standing zemindari of Pargana Dharmpur in Sirkar Monghyr and Debat Pargana of Sirkar Tirhut, belonging to the said Sooba Bihar, has been confirmed to Raja Madho Singh with appertaining rights—viz., inam rasooms, &c. It is necessary that the officers and kapardases of the Nizama should recognise the aforesaid Raja (whose zemindari having descended to him by succession is declared as such) to be the permanent zemindar (subject to loyalty), keep him in possession of the zemindari rights, cause his all demands to be paid up, act according to his advice, if the same be loyal and tending to benefit the raiyats. Further also, act in accordance with this Firman, which is high in dignity, they should strictly act up to the orders contained in the above Firman, and refrain from calling upon the production of the renewed sanad annually.

Dated the 29th Shawal of the 42nd year of accession.

D. FITZPATRICK, Secretary to the Government of India.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE following is the full text of a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for India by the members of the Viceroy's Council, forwarding a petition of the Central Committee of the zemindars and other landholders of Bengal on the Rent Bill to the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

"Calcutta, February 12, 1884.

My Lord,—We have the honour to transmit to your lordship a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for India by the Central Committee of the zemindars and other landholders of Bengal on the subject of the Bill to amend the Rent Law, which is under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

2. On receipt of the memorial we communicated it to the Govern-

ment of Bengal, in order to give that Government an opportunity of considering the allegations of the memorialists. We beg to submit the Local Government's reply, which takes the form of a memorandum prepared by its secretary in the Revenue Department, and which subjects the memorial to a minute and careful examination. We concur with the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in considering that the memorandum successfully answers most, if not all, of the objections taken by the memorialists to the proposed measure, and we shall therefore confine ourselves to a few supplementary remarks on such points of the memorial as appear to call for special notice. In thus forwarding Mr. MacDonnell's memorandum, we do not thereby adopt each and all of his arguments, the more especially as in the historical examination of the early rights and status of the zemindars there is ground for some difference of opinion, and we have already placed your lordship in possession of our own views.

3. Passing by as scarcely demanding refutation such rhetorical denunciations of the Bill as that it is "a revolutionary measure which would make a *tabula rasa* of the vested rights of property in Bengal," that "precedents" (for our action) "must be sought for in the atrocious cruelties of Mahomedan usurpers," that "the measure is revolutionary in its character and subversive of all the rights of property in Bengal," we find the first allegation against our Government, which the memorialists attempt to in any way substantiate, is that we have misrepresented to your lordship the character and objects of the Permanent Settlement. Our statement was, as the memorialists correctly observe (paragraph 7), that the Permanent Settlement did not convert the zemindars into absolute proprietors as against the ryots; but that the latter possessed substantial rights, which though, not ascertained at the time, were saved in express terms, and that the Government reserved itself in Regulation 1, of 1723, the power to ascertain and settle these rights at any future time. This statement the memorialists attempt to controvert. They contend, first, that we ought not to have referred your lordship to the official correspondence of Lord Cornwallis, Sir John Shore, and the Court of Directors, but should, in conformity with the alleged practice of the law courts, have ascertained the effect of the Permanent Settlement from a consideration of the Regulations alone. Secondly, that we were wrong in supposing that Lord Cornwallis created the zemindars, whereas they had existed from time immemorial and their property had always been held sacred. Thirdly, that the rights of the ryots were finally and conclusively ascertained and settled by the Permanent Settlement Regulations, and that the Government did not reserve to itself the right to ascertain and settle them at a future time.

4. We will take these three points separately. As regards the first, we are still of opinion that it is open to us, in considering the nature of an administrative measure like the Permanent Settlement, to consult the records of the Government of the time, with the view, not of explaining away the distinct provisions of the statute book, but of tracing the origin and object of these provisions. The distinct provision in question is the reservation in Section 7 of Regulation 1 of 1793, of the right of the Government to enact such regulations as might be thought necessary for the protection and welfare of subordinate owners and ryots. The records of the Government of the time explain the origin of this provision, which might otherwise be considered more surplusage, in a clear and satisfactory way. The doubt in Sir John Shore's mind was, as is well known, whether a Permanent Settlement ought to have been made while the rights of the ryots were still imperfectly ascertained and badly protected. Lord Cornwallis met this doubt by denying that the Permanent Settlement would in any way prejudice the rights of the cultivator, and the Court of Directors, in affirming this opinion, directed that a reservation of the power of Government to protect the ryot in his rights should be expressly notified to the landholders when the Permanent Settlement was introduced. As Mr. MacDonnell in his memorandum shows, our view of this measure can be perfectly well maintained upon the text of the Regulations themselves, without gloss or commentary. But in reporting our conclusions on the tenancy question to your lordship, it did not occur to us to impose upon ourselves restrictions opposed alike to common-sense, to the practice of the law courts as exemplified in the Great Rent Case, and to the usage of numerous Parliamentary Committees which from time to time have inquired into the affairs of the East India Company in Bengal.

5. As regards the second point, we would merely remark that the memorialists are fighting a shadow. We have never asserted that the zemindars as a body were without possessory or hereditary rights before the Permanent Settlement. On the contrary, we said that while some of them were mere fathers, others were Hindu chieftains, or possessed pre-existent rights of various kinds. That in 1793 these rights had to a great extent become obliterated, and that the zemindar had sunk into the tax-collector is fully proved by the discussions as to the nature of the zemindari right to which the memorialists refer. The question raised by Mr. Grant, the Sherishtadar of Bengal, in his papers republished in the Fifth Report, to which the memorialists refer, was not whether the zemindars were the absolute owners of the soil as against the ryot, but whether they had any interest in it at all outside those conveyed in the *Sanads* or in their farming leases. Could the zemindari right be transferred. Could it be inherited? Could it be resumed at the pleasure of the Crown? These were the points on which Mr. Grant expressed opinions adverse to the zemindars. His opinions were extreme, and the Court of Directors felt obliged to dissent from them. The Court of Directors accepted the decision of Parliament that the zemindari right was frequently an hereditary one, and that where this was the case, the zemindar should not be dispossessed in favour of a revenue-farmer. But the discussion as regards the memorialists' case is quite irrelevant, and loses all significance when it is recollected that the rights of the ryot were not then in dispute, and that they were afterwards affirmed in the most distinct manner by the Court of Directors in the very despatch in which the proprietary right in the soil was conceded to the zemindars as against the State.

6. As to the third point, the memorialists quote a few extracts from Sir John Shore's Minute of 18th June, 1789, to show that before the

Permanent Settlement was made the rights of the ryots had been fully ascertained and defined. It would have been more candid had the memorialists referred also to those parts of the Minute in which Sir John Shore opposes the immediate carrying out of the Permanent Settlement, on the ground that time was required to ascertain the rights of the ryots and to protect them from the exorbitance of the zemindars by means of written leases and covenants. The memorialists might also have referred to Lord Cornwallis's argument against further delay, which was to the effect that these measures for the protection of the ryot would take long to complete, and that the Permanent Settlement would be no obstacle to their gradual completion. To supplement the quotations given in the memorial in these particulars would considerably lengthen this despatch, and we will therefore content ourselves with referring your lordship to the accompanying volume, which contains extracts from the more important documents bearing on the Permanent Settlement. We would also invite your lordship's attention to the Tagore Law Lectures for 1874-75 on the Land Tenures of Lower Bengal, by Mr. A. Phillips, an eminent member of the Calcutta Bar and Standing Counsel to Government, in which the subject of the Permanent Settlement is examined with great moderation and ability. We have indeed had some doubts whether any remarks were required on this part of the memorial since your lordship, in your despatch of August 14, 1882, has fully accepted the position that the Permanent Settlement has not affected our right to legislate on behalf of the Bengal peasantry. But as the memorialists have chosen to appeal to antiquity, we have thought it better to furnish some answer to the charge that we had neglected to refer Her Majesty's Government to the original documents which formed the basis of the Permanent Settlement.

7. The second allegation brought by the memorialists against our Government is that certain provisions of the Bill involve a radical departure from the ancient law and custom of the country. In particular they take exception to (1) the proposed definition of settled ryot; (2) the restrictions placed on freedom of contract; (3) the imposition of maxima limits of rent; (4) the transferability of occupancy rights; (5) the distinction between khamar and ryoti land. To defend the provisions of the Bill in these points would require us to traverse the whole field of the rent question, and to repeat arguments and statements already familiar to your lordship. We do not think this to be incumbent on us, more especially as the ground has once more been exhaustively surveyed by the Government of Bengal in its letter of 27th September last, with which was submitted a very large number of opinions, official and non-official, on the Bill. Mr. MacDonnell has commented on the characteristic fact that the memorialists have abstained from all reference to that letter, in which the main provisions of the Bill are most carefully and thoroughly considered from the standpoint not only of ancient law and custom, but also of the present economic condition of Bengal. Had the memorialists impugned the arguments or conclusions of that letter on any point, we should be in a better position to appreciate their present objections, and to consider whether the Bill in any particular goes beyond the necessities of the case. If your lordship will refer to the letter in question, it will be seen that the Government of Bengal has suggested numerous alterations in the Bill, some of which touch the provisions objected to by the memorialists. These suggestions have been placed before the Select Committee to which the Bill has been referred; and as the Committee was especially constituted with a view to securing the proper representation of the zemindars, we have no doubt that every provision of the Bill, which may be thought to injuriously affect their interests, will be most carefully considered. While we thoroughly agree with the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that the Bill, as a whole, is a constitutional and successful effort to remedy abuses which exist very widely, and which are incompatible with the peace and prosperity of the Province,* we think it quite possible that some of the provisions may be found to require modification.

8. For these reasons our remarks on the objections of the memorialists must necessarily be of a general character. In regard to their first objection, we would merely observe that the definition of settled ryot is in strict accordance with your lordship's decision that every resident ryot should have a right of occupancy in the land which he occupies and pays rent for, and that a resident ryot should be one who himself, or through his ancestor, has occupied any land in the village or estate for twelve years. The necessity for this definition has been fully established in the Bengal letter of the 26th September, to which we have already referred your lordship. The memorialists' second objection refers to the restrictions which the Bill places on the ryot's freedom to contract himself out of his occupancy right, or to agree to enhancements of rent. That some restrictions are necessary is a point that admits of no doubt, but it is for the Select Committee to consider whether the precise form they assume in the Bill is the best that can be devised. The same remark applies to the third objection of the memorialists as to the imposition of *maxima* limits of rent. The Select Committee will, no doubt, consider whether such limitations are economically sound and capable of practical application, and whether, if this be the case, the limits tentatively proposed in the Bill are on the whole fair to landlord and tenant. The memorialists' statements in paragraph 46 on this point deserve notice, because they are characteristic of their whole line of argument. In objecting to a maximum they urge that the zemindars will "consider that they have a right to get what the Government says they are entitled to receive." But Government has never said anything of the kind. The Bill said that on certain grounds, and by specified rules of proportion, rent might be enhanced, but that in no case should it be enhanced above the maximum. This is very different from saying that a zemindar is always "entitled to receive the maximum." Again, they assert that in some districts "there will be an enormous depreciation of property, and the landlords will simply be ruined for an idea." They keep out of sight the fact that the Bill starts with maintaining existing rents, and does not allow of reduction on the ground that "the existing rent is above the maximum." Although the memorialists strongly object to this portion

of the Bill, it should not be overlooked that at one time the zemindars of Bengal were in favour of an absolute standard of rent expressed in terms of the gross produce. As bearing on this point, the extracts given in Part 2 of the Appendix to this despatch from the correspondence between Sir Richard Temple and the British Indian Association, and also paragraph 20 of the Bengal letter of Sept. 27 last, may be referred to. The fourth objection of the memorialists is as to the powers of sale and subletting which the Bill confers on the ryot. Both these proposed incidents of the occupancy right have been carefully examined by the Government of Bengal in the letter already mentioned, and important statistical evidence as to the general existence of the custom of transfer has been adduced. In the face of this evidence the absolute denial of the right of transfer to occupancy-ryots, even if, as asserted, it were desirable in their own interests, is out of the question. The extent to which the landlords should be authorised to control or to benefit from such transfers or to exercise a right of pre-emption, are points on which any reasonable suggestions on the part of the landlords will be carefully considered. The same remark applies to the last objection of the memorialists as the restrictions placed by the Bill on the landlord's power to deal with lands which have come into his possession by sale or abandonment. Doubts as to the expediency of these restrictions have been expressed by the Government of Bengal, and an alternative scheme for protecting the non-occupancy tenant against the excessive enhancement and arbitrary eviction, which would lessen the necessity for them, has been suggested. We are, therefore, unable to discuss this question until the report of the Select Committee is before us.

9. We would add a few remarks on the arguments by which the objections discussed in the preceding paragraph are maintained. In paragraph 33 the memorialists "unhesitatingly assert that there never was a time when the zemindar could not make what terms he pleased with his ryots, and that the pargana rates, or the established rates, were the rates which the zemindar himself established." And they instance the illegal cesses and other dues exacted by the landowners in the time of Lord Cornwallis as one of the proofs of this assertion. We will not repeat the evidence which has convinced us and former Indian Governments that the acts of the zemindars have not invariably been the measure of their rights, and that illegal cesses and awabs presuppose the existence of established rates of rent. We must content ourselves with referring your lordship to the extracts from the early authorities given in our appendix, and also to the opinions of the judges in the Great Rent Case which we have reprinted for facility of reference.

10. In paragraphs 40 and 41, the memorialists state that we have determined to fix a maximum rate of rent for the whole province, simply because one-fourth of the gross produce was thought to correspond with the "rebbah" or money rental of the Mogul Government. The memorialists contend that we are misinformed as to the "rebbah," that, in excluding the more valuable crops such as opium, tobacco, or sugar cane from the category of staple crops, we are depriving the zemindar of his just dues, and that by reducing all existing rents to the limit of one-fifth the gross produce we shall enormously depreciate the value of landed property (paragraph 46). As regards the "rebbah" we may refer your lordship to the extract in our appendix from the Fifth Report of the Select Parliamentary Committee, which bears out our statement that it represented one-fourth of the gross produce. But we may point out that in proposing a maximum limit of rent in terms of the produce, we relied on the analogy of the Mogul *rebbah* than on the fact that an easily ascertainable limit was required for the preparation of tables of rates, and that the landlords themselves were in favour of a gross produce standard. The further statement of the memorialists, that we propose to cut down all rents to this standard, is, as we have already shown, absolutely contrary to the fact. Nor need we enlarge on the reasons which would require the exclusion of the more valuable crops, from the list of staples, supposing a gross produce standard to be eventually adopted. Tobacco, opium, or sugar-cane are of the nature of garden crops, and the value of the gross produce in the case of such crops represents to a very large extent the toil and expenditure of the cultivator, which, under any reasonable system of rent, is left untaxed by the landlord.

11. In paragraph 48 the saleability of the occupancy right is objected to on the ground that it is opposed to the early Regulations, and that it will hasten the ruin of the cultivator. We have already pointed out that the agricultural custom of to-day recognises the right of sale in most districts of Bengal. Mr. MacDonnell's 12th paragraph shows that this right was admitted by the British India Association to exist generally as far back as 1851, and we would further refer your lordship to the extracts in Part 2 of our Appendix as showing that the zemindars have no objection to the sale of occupancy holdings in execution of their own demands of rent.

12. We have noticed these objections at some length as they concern particular provisions of the Bill, and will, as already said, receive full consideration from us at the proper time. The concluding portion of the memorial calls for fewer remarks, as it contains allegations of a general character which at this stage of the question appear to be out of place. Your lordship has already expressed yourself satisfied from the facts before you that legislative interposition is necessary, as the existing law has failed to ensure to the ryot security of tenure, and has been productive of discontent among both zemindars and ryots. We need not therefore refute the memorialists' assertion that there is no political necessity for the measure. The memorialists attempt to support their position by extracts from the Annual Administration Reports of the Province, but Mr. MacDonnell, whose memorandum on this point is especially valuable, has shown that these reports, if cited in evidence, are more damaging than favourable to the memorialists. In paragraph 67 of the memorial the value of the inquiry made by Mr. Finucane during 1882 in North Behar, by the orders of the Bengal Government, is impugned, and he is styled a violent supporter of the ryots. But if your lordship will refer to the Board's letter* of Feb. 19 last, submitting the report of that officer, it will be

*Bengal letter No. 972 of 27th September, 1883, paragraph 38.

*Gazette of India for Oct. 20, 1883, page 1719.

seen that Mr. Dampier, the Senior Member of the Board, expressed his opinion that the state of things there described "calls for the introduction in the Rent Bill of a provision for a reduction of the existing rents where they are found to be excessive." The memorialists are apparently ready to submit to Mr. Dampier's opinion (paragraph 70) in such matters, and yet this experienced officer has felt himself constrained by the facts of the impugned inquiry to recommend a far more drastic provision than any which the Bill contains. The memorialists further contend that the great rise in rents, which is reported by Mr. Finucane, proves nothing, as a similar inquiry made by another officer, Mr. Macpherson, shows that the rent roll of a Government estate in another district has trebled in five years. If your lordship will verify this reference, * the true value of the argument will appear. The estate in question (the Chhawalpara Estate), consists mainly of waste lands, which are temporarily brought under cultivation, and then abandoned, so that the rent-roll constantly fluctuates, while the rates of rent remain the same; whereas Mr. Finucane's inquiries went to prove that the actual rates of rent in North Behar had increased much more rapidly than the rise in prices would justify. We do not wish to lay undue stress upon this fact, but we think it desirable to draw attention to the misleading character of the memorialists' argument.

13. A similar mistake is made with respect to Regulation 51 of 1795, which is referred to in support of the statement that rents in Behar are lower than the rates which were paid in the last century in the Province of Benares. The Regulation prescribes a general form of lease in which certain rates of rent per bigha ("whether of 3 deraiahee or pergunnah measurement or dherawat") are entered by way of illustration. That no conclusion can be drawn from these figures is evident from the fact that they are hypothetically applied in the exemplar to three different units of measurement. The memorialists' argument is really based on an illustration appended to a section of an Act.

14.—The last allegation which we need notice is that the weight of official opinion is against the weight of the Bill. Mr. MacDonnell has shown how exaggerated are assertions that the Divisional Commissioners "are to a man opposed to it," and that "there are not five officers of any standing or position in the province who approve of it. But while we agree with Mr. MacDonnell that the memorialists have very greatly exaggerated the degree to which the Bill has been unfavourably received, we are prepared to admit that it has encountered a considerable amount of criticism. As your lordship can form your own conclusions on this point, we refrain from any remarks on the opinions of local officers which have appeared in the *Gazette*, and have been transmitted to your lordship. A large and complicated measure like that on which we are engaged necessarily gives rise to much difference of opinion on points both of principle and of details. We neither expected nor desired unanimity, and we are fully sensible of the impossibility of framing any rent law for the vast Province of Bengal and Behar which will successfully meet every case and be equally suitable to all localities. We are satisfied, however, that the bulk and weight of opinion taken from time to time under successive Lieutenant Governors is distinctly in favour of the main principles of the Bill. As regards the most important of these—the establishment of the occupancy right on a broad basis—the zemindars themselves admit that ninety per cent. of the ryots now have the right. The difficulty lies in the inability of the ryots to prove this under the existing law. In seeking a definition which shall be broad enough to secure the occupancy right to the individual ryot, the Bill in no sense encroaches on, much less "confiscates," the property of the landowner.

15. Finally, we desire to point out that the Bill is now under the consideration of a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Ilbert, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Hon. Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, the Hon. Mr. Evans, the Hon. the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Hon. Rai Kristodas Pal, the Hon. Mr. Gibbon, the Hon. Mr. Amir Ali, the Hon. Mr. Quinton, and the Hon. Mr. Hunter, whose experience specially fits them for dealing with the subject. These gentlemen have for the last two months met twice a week for its consideration. It is estimated that they will be occupied for several weeks to come in completing their first revise of the Bill, and it will then probably be republished for consideration and further criticism by local officers, and a copy will, as usual, be forwarded to your lordship. It cannot be doubted that in the course of such an exhaustive examination many details of the Bill will undergo important modifications, and that due consideration will be given to the objections entertained by the memorialists to its provisions. In dealing with the memorial, it is important that this fact should be borne in mind.

We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

J. GIBBS, C. P. ILBERT, S. C. BAYLEY, T. C. HOPE, A. COLVIN.

* *Gazette of India* for October 20th, 1833, page 1765.

Major H. B. Winter, of the Royal Fusiliers, has been granted fifteen months' leave on private affairs.

A considerable number of changes among the officers of the Bombay garrison are about to take place. Major Dundas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, who proceeds to Mhow, will be succeeded by Major W. O'neagh, 7th Dragoon Guards. Deputy Surgeon General D. A. C. Fraser is likely to act for Surgeon General Auchinleck, who proceeds home on three months' leave. Lieutenant Colonel Blowers, second-in-command, 10th Bombay N.L., has sent in his papers for permission to retire. Colonel Dodd, of the same regiment, has applied for furlough, and it is thought Lieutenant Colonel Stock will be appointed to officiate for him.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CRANE—April 1, at Tanjong Katong, Singapore, Strait Settlements; the wife of Charles E. Crane, a daughter.
AUSTIN—April 19, at Dharwar, the wife of F. T. V. Austin, a daughter.
BOSE—April 21, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. C. Bose, Civil Account Department, a daughter.
BRUCE—April 4, at Negapatam, the wife of Graham Stewart Bruce, Esq., a son.
CAMELL—April 18, at No. 5, Hill's-lane, Calcutta, the wife of J. Camell, solicitor, a daughter.
CARRS—April 22, at Bombay, Colaba, the wife of J. Carrs, Esq., contractor, a son.
DENNY—April 14, at Sialkote, the wife of Lieutenant Charles J. Denny, B.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, a son.
DESOUZA—April 23, at Modee Khana, Bombay, the wife of D. P. J. L. de Souza, a son.
EMERY—April 22, at Drunford Villa, Madras, the wife of Fred. W. Emery, a daughter.
GLADSTONE—April 13, at Derah Ismail Khan, the wife of Mr. C. E. Gladstone, Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.
INGRAM—April 14, at Lucknow, the wife of T. Lewis Ingram, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, a daughter.
JOHNSON—April 15, at Sagra, Benares, the wife of William Johnson, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and L.M., Edinburgh, medical missionary, Church Mission Society, a son.
JOSEPH—April 17, at Chinsurah, the wife of Major F. W. Joseph, Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.
MACDONALD—March 6, at Gollanfield House, Allahabad, the wife of M. N. MacDonald, a son.
REPORTER—April 18, at Cannanore, Bai Jaiji, wife of Surgeon Manekji Edulji Rustomji Reporter, of the 19th Madras Native Infantry, a son.
TANDY—April 14, at Saugor, C.P., the wife of Surgeon-Major E. O. Tandy, 8th Bengal Cavalry, a son.
VERNON—April 18, the wife of C. Vernon, a son.
WILSON—April 15, at Ranchi, Lohardaga, the wife of Surgeon Major J. Wilson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

SHAW—KINGCOME—May 5, at St. Mark's, Mercara, India, Henry Thomas Shaw, of Amutty, S. Coorg, third son of the late Colonel Henry J. Shaw, 45th Foot, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Charles Kingcome, of Claughton, Birkenhead, and niece of the late Admiral Sir John Kingcome, K.C.B.
BRABSON—HUBBARD—At the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, James Brabson to Mary, widow of the late W. H. Hubbard.
FERGUSON—WINSOM—April 19, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, Hugh Baird Ferguson, of Kencha Kottay Estate, Coorg, to Kate Isabel, youngest daughter of the late John Cave Winsom, Esq., of the Madras Unconventured Civil Service.
HENDERSON—BOTHAMLEY—April 17, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. A. E. Stone, Garrison Chaplain, James Henderson, commander, British India Steam Navigation Company's Service, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Henry Langley Bothamley, of Blackheath.
WYLIE—BERKLEY—April 15, at Lanouli, by the Rev. H. Blunt, Chaplain of Kirkee, assisted by the Rev. W. Clark, Robert Wylie, Ghadachi, Kattiawar, to Leonora, third daughter of the late James J. Berkley.

DEATHS.

FORBES—March 27, at Silchar, Cachar, India, aged 36, John Hinton Forbes, fourth son of the late Arthur Forbes, Town Clerk, Glasgow.
LYSLEY—April 12, at Ferozepore, Bengal, from an accident, Warine Duvernet Lysley, Lieutenant 60th Rifles, aged 24.
ANDERSON—April 15, at Morningside, Allahabad, Agnes, the wife of Mr. William Anderson, office of the Adjutant General in India, Simla.
BRUCE—April 15, at Negapatam, Graham Stewart, infant son of Graham S. and Mary Bruce.
GREEN—April 17, at Madras, A. K. Green, barrister-at-law, aged 38.
HARRIS—April 19, at Allahabad, Benjamin F. Harris, aged 25 years and 2 months.
HEARNE—April 20, at Allahabad, James Emmanuel Hearne, late sub-editor of the *Statesman*, aged 31 years and 8 days.
HOTHAM—April 19, at Malabar Hill, Aileen, the beloved wife of Captain W. C. Hotham, Indian Marine.
MOULE—April 18, at Bijnor, Doris, youngest child of H. D. Moule, C.S.
SWEETING—On Easter Monday, at Mokul Bari, Debrughur, Alfred, only child of Alfred and Adeline Sweeting, aged 6 weeks.
TAYLOR—April 13, at Peshawur, Mabel Agnes, the beloved child of Lieutenant R. E. S. Taylor, 38th Native Infantry, aged 2 months and 26 days.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HEMMING—April 28, at 52, Cromwell-road, West Brighton, the wife of Benjamin Hemming, a son.

DEATHS.

MAUCE—May 5, at Moat Villa, Woburn-road, Bedford, of whooping-cough, Annie Ruby, the dearly-loved and only daughter of Henry Christopher and Annie Mauce, of Karachi, India, aged nine months.
HARRISON—May 6, at Blackheath-park, Matilda Frances, wife of Major-General Thomas Branfill Harrison, late of the Bengal Staff Corps.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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LONDON, MAY 20, 1884.

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TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, May 1; Madras and Allahabad, April 30; Calcutta, April 29.

WE should like to hear the criticisms of our youthful friends of the "India Reform Association"—and the other young Indian gentlemen who have tied themselves up to the Radical party in England—on the debates in the House of Commons last Thursday on the tobacco, duties and the silver duties.

It was virtually admitted by all, that the cheap and good tobacco of India—that might easily afford the whole of our English working-classes a wholesome "smoke" at a far less cost than they now have to pay for the American tobacco patronised by our great importing firms—are practically prohibited by the monstrous duty imposed by the Government. On the other hand, the costly Havannah cigars that are smoked only by the wealthy, pay comparatively a trifling duty. And yet Mr. Wills, Liberal member for Coventry, and member of the great tobacco-manufacturing firm of W. D. and H. O. Wills, got up and declared from his place in Parliament that nothing but a "preferential duty" (!) would obtain any sale for Indian tobacco in England. We venture to say that this statement is absolutely contradicted by the experience of every Anglo-Indian smoker—who knows full well that the English preference for American tobacco is a mere matter of habit, and that a taste for good Indian tobacco, such as that of Dindigal, is readily acquired.

WE consider this question a very important one, both to India and to the English working classes. The Radicals profess to be Free-traders; and yet India is distinctly handicapped, on nearly every point of the British tariff, by their selfishness. The opening-up of the English market to Indian tobacco would mean the creation of a magnificent Indian industry that would pour millions of capital into the country. And yet the Liberal member for Coventry abets the Radical Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney) in refusing justice to India in this matter. What say our talkative friends of the "India Reform Association" to this?

AND what say they to the opposition of Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Liberal member for the City of London, to the removal of the iniquitous duties on Indian silver goods? The Liberal Alderman declares that the abolition of these duties would be "an injustice" to the silver craftsmen of Clerkenwell! Are these the Free-trade principles of the Liberal party?

THE telegrams from India this week are perhaps more disquieting than any that have ever been received in England, considering that Lord Ripon's Government is still in the enjoyment of every good, such as peace and plenty, that Providence can bestow, and that cannot be taken away by Viceregal incompetence. On all sides, wherever harm and danger can possibly be created by administrative folly and mismanagement, Indian affairs look gloomy in the extreme.

THE progress of the Native agitation "to strengthen Lord Ripon's hands" against his own responsible advisers and against the Secretary of State is such as can hardly fail to cause even Lord Ripon himself to reflect seriously on the irreparable mischief he is hatching. The start of "a well-known Calcutta agitator"—supposed here to be Mr. Surendranath Banerjee—on a political stumping campaign in Upper India, taken in combination with the tone of the Native Press as reported

by the *Times* correspondent, is a way of "strengthening Lord Ripon's hands" that we should think even Mr. Ilbert could hardly approve.

A VERY circumstantial rumour is current in London, that the "honourable English friend" who has been so much talked of of late, and who seems to have set all this mischievous agitation a-going, is no less a personage than the Hon. C. P. Ilbert himself! We cannot believe this to be true, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Ilbert will be able flatly and entirely to contradict it; but in that case it is clear, that it ought to be contradicted, authoritatively, and without delay. But for the many amazing instances we have had of Mr. Ilbert's lamentable lack of discretion and judgment, it would have been impossible for such a rumour to have obtained currency at all.

THAT seditious placards should have been seized at Amritsar, is sufficiently disquieting in itself. But the affair becomes far more serious, when the Government is forced to admit officially that "as a measure of precaution the garrison was slightly strengthened!" This astounding statement demands the fullest and clearest explanation.

Is Lord Ripon content, now that a "well-known Calcutta agitator" has been lecturing at Allahabad, and drawing "a contrast between England and Russia by no means flattering to the former?" Let His Excellency collate this pleasing fact with the disclosures of Prince Dondoukoff-Korkasoff's paper, the *Kavkas*, with which we deal elsewhere. Side by side, also with these studies he might profitably ponder General Hamley's lecture of last Friday. And then it might be well for him to remember that, in order to please ignorant Radicals at home and "well-known Calcutta agitators" in India, he has thrown into a state of panic, and almost of despair, the one class of our native fellow-subjects who have more than all others been distinguished for their devoted loyalty to the British Crown. Surely, Lord Ripon has now done enough to satisfy his ambition of making a name for himself in history! The man who set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus, with a similar end in view, will henceforth be remembered only as a very humble prototype of the "great" Viceroy of India.

WAR appears to have already broken out on the Northern frontier between Nepal and Thibet. The state of Burma is described by the Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* in three words—"Ruin stalks abroad." An attempt at a punitive expedition from Quetta against the Kakars has collapsed in a ridiculous *fiasco* calculated to bring disgrace on the British name. Copies of the Mahdi's proclamation have been "obtained" by the Indian Government, in India, Turkish Arabia, and Persia.

IN fine, the general state of affairs is so cheerful that Dr. Hunter is to come home "at the public expense" to give evidence before the Railway Committee, while Mr. Ilbert is in busy squelching the Bengal zemindars, and Lord Ripon is waiting for his hands to be "strengthened" by well-known Calcutta agitators against his own Government and the Secretary of State.

THE judgment in the great Hyderabad libel case, Mr. Seymour Keay versus the *Deccan Times*, will be read with interest by those who remember that Mr. Seymour Keay is one of the Vice-Presidents of the "India Reform Association," and that he was supposed to have gone to India to promote the interests of that Association. To comment upon that judgment, or upon Mr. Keay's cross-examination, would be to gild refined gold and spoil a good joke. To enjoy the joke thoroughly, however, Mr. Keay's evidence in regard to the transactions between himself and Poorunmull's firm ought to be read side-by-side with the speech which he made last year in support of the Ilbert Bill at the meeting of the East India Association in Exeter Hall.

THE *St. James's Gazette* of Saturday last says:—

"The Indian Government missed its opportunity. Had its loan come out a week sooner it would have gone off much more

satisfactorily. Now the demand for such stocks has fallen. Still the loan has been successful. The prices tendered ranged from £93 11s. 6d. to £97, the average being £94 4s. 2d. The following is the official announcement issued yesterday evening:—Tenders for £3,000,000 India Government Three per Cent. Stock were opened to-day at the Bank of England. The applications amounted to £3,127,800, at prices varying from £97 to £93.10s. (the minimum). Tenders at £93 11s. 6d. will receive about 98½ per cent. of the amount applied for, those above that price being allotted in full. The average price obtained for the stock is £94 4s. 2d. per cent.

THE *Englishman* gives the following report on the Calcutta Freight Market, for the week ending April 29:—

"There has been again rather more doing during the last week in freight engagements, both by steamers and sailing vessels. Nearly all the business doing is for London, other ports are totally neglected, with the exception, perhaps, of the Mediterranean, for which there has been some little demand. Four sailing vessels have been worked off during the week for London, one for Liverpool, one for the States, and two for Mauritius, leaving our unfixed tonnage to-day at 44,000 tons. Rates of freights have hardly shown any fluctuation, they were quoted slightly better for steamers; by sailors wheat had a firmer tendency, whilst seeds are weaker."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending May 2:—

"Mr. W. H. Merk, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Major Anderson, Paymaster, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Rev. John Clay, late missionary S. P. G."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE reports on the State of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 23rd ult. are as follow:—

"Rain has fallen in varying quantities in British Burma, Assam, and Bengal during the past week. Showers have also occurred in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg, and in parts of Bombay and Sind. In Central India, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab there has been no rain. Standing crops continue in good condition in Madras and Mysore, and prospects are unchanged. The rabi harvest is still in progress in several districts of the Bombay Presidency. Locusts are disappearing from Kanara. Some injury has been done by worms and high winds, to the crops in parts of Hyderabad (Sind). In Berar the rabi harvest has been completed, and the land is being prepared for the kharif. In Central India and Rajputana prospects are good, and the crops have for the most part been cut. In the Punjab harvesting has commenced, but has not yet extended to all districts. Prospects are favourable in the northern districts, but in the south-east of the province the rabi on unirrigated lands has proved a failure, and the cattle are suffering in some districts from scarcity of fodder and water. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh reaping is almost over, and thrashing and winnowing are in active progress. Unirrigated crops have given a poor outturn. Markets are reported to be well stocked. Fodder is scarce in some tracts, but the condition of the cattle is generally good. In the Central Provinces ploughing for the kharif has commenced, and, except in a few districts, the rabi has been gathered. The recent rain in Bengal has facilitated agricultural operations, but more is needed everywhere for the sowing of the autumn rice crop, which has already commenced in some places. The boro or winter rice crop is now being harvested. In Assam rice sowings are in progress, but rain is still much wanted in Gauhati. In British Burma preparations for the ensuing rice crop have not yet commenced. Small-pox continues generally prevalent, but it is abating in Bengal and Burma. Cholera is reported in most provinces, but severe only at Sara, in the Pubna district, Bengal. Prices are on the whole keeping steady."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated May 18:—

"The persistent efforts to rouse native feeling on the question of the age of competitors for Civil Service appointments which certain agitators in Calcutta and Bombay have been making for some time back have been so far successful that every native newspaper in India has taken the matter up. It is curious to note that every journal discusses the subject in the same tone, and follows exactly the same lines of argument; and this fact alone would raise a suspicion that the writers all derive their inspiration from the same source."

"Flattery of Lord Ripon is the most marked feature in

these articles. They one and all assert that he is personally anxious to meet their wishes, and is only prevented from doing so by the opposition of the Secretary of State. The exposure by the *Indian Daily News* of the confidential circular addressed to native sympathisers by two Bombay Parsees shows that the leaders of the agitation have at least one English supporter who encourages them to take this view, and urges them to strengthen Lord Ripon's hands by sending in as many memorials as possible, so as to bring the subject to the notice of Parliament, because, as he goes on to say, Lord Kimberley will pay ten times more attention to the House of Commons than to any representations which Lord Ripon may make."

"This mysterious supporter is described in the circular as 'an honoured English friend who is in the best position to advise us, and whose advice we have always gratefully acted upon.' Whoever he may be, it is certain that he has done serious mischief by encouraging the noisy demagogues of the Presidency towns to bring agitation to bear upon the House of Commons, and by representing Lord Ripon as requiring to be 'strengthened' against his own Council and against the Secretary of State. The matter, as the *Indian Daily News* says, is one which should be cleared up, not on the low grounds of an individual's misinterpretation of his duty or misconception of the obligations and responsibilities of a high position, but on the far higher ground of the honour of the Indian Government and the good government and well-being of the Empire."

"Already a well-known Calcutta agitator has started on a lecturing tour in Upper India. In addressing a meeting at Allahabad, he described the existing rule regarding the maximum age of competitors for the Civil Service as 'excluding the children of the soil from all posts of trust and emolument in their own country,' and then proceeded to draw a contrast between England and Russia by no means flattering to the former."

"A rumour has been circulated to the effect that some seditious placards had lately been found posted up at Umritsir, and that it had been thought advisable to strengthen the garrison there. The placards were stated by some persons to have emanated from the fanatical sect of the Kuhas, while others connected them with the introduction of local self-government. It is now officially stated that the placards were, in fact, discovered last month, and that, as a measure of precaution, the garrison was slightly strengthened, but that the temporary effervescence which was created has now quite subsided. It seems certain that some ill-feeling does prevail between the various religious sects at Umritsir."

"A scheme for the separation of the executive from the judicial branch of the service has been sanctioned for the Punjab, and will be introduced shortly. Its main provisions are intended to relieve the Commissioners and Deputy-Commissioners from judicial work, and to re-arrange the grades of the service so as to give fair and equal chances of promotion."

"Dr. Hunter will start for England this week to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Railways. He will travel at the public expense, and it is generally believed that he will be deputed to represent the Viceroy's special views on the subject."

"The *Official Gazette* contains a note by Mr. Branford, meteorological reporter to the Government, concerning the influence of the Himalayan snowfall on the monsoon. He says that the thickness and extent of the snows in spring may serve as a trustworthy basis for a forecast of the summer's rain. Last winter, he says, the higher ranges of the Himalayas had a large, and in some places an unusually heavy snowfall, and the snow-mantled area is more extensive than usual this year. If, during the next two months, there is no great addition to the snow fields, the monsoon will not be seriously prejudiced; otherwise the rainfall will be dangerously deficient."

"The Government of Madras, despite strong protests from all classes of the people of the Presidency town, has resolved to remove the Military Accounts office to Bangalore, a step which will cause the most serious inconvenience to all except a few superior officers."

"The Government of Ceylon has inquired of the Indian Government whether the latter will advance to it 15 lakhs of rupees temporarily, if needed. This the Indian Government promised to do, but no further application has yet been received. The Ceylon officials thought that the money might be wanted in connection with the guarantee by the Government of the Oriental Bank's notes. It is stated that the Governor of Ceylon in guaranteeing the Oriental Bank's notes, acted in opposition, to all his Council. His action, however, has met with the cordial approval of the entire population of the island, and it seems to be clear that his determined attitude alone prevented a serious panic."

"The long-threatened war between Nepal and Tibet appears to have begun. A report reached Khatmandu on the 8th inst. that the Tibetans were moving forward to seize the stores which the Nepalese had been accumulating on the frontier. On the 12th four regiments, in all 2,000 strong, were despatched by different roads to the frontier. The men were provided with warm clothing and tents. General Puddum Jung, youngson of Jung Bahadur, commands the brigade. The Nepalese

troops are greatly superior to the Tibetans in equipment and discipline, but they will have to contend with serious difficulties, owing to the climate and the nature of the country.

"The 45th Sikhs have been ordered to proceed from Jhelum to Quetta, probably for employment in the intended expedition against the Kakars in the autumn. From further reports regarding the attack on the Dhuki outpost, it appears that the post was held by thirteen Sepoys of the 3rd Bombay Infantry, while the raiders numbered about one hundred. Seven of the Sepoys were killed, but the remaining six kept their assailants at bay until the arrival of a squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers, upon seeing whom the Kakars retreated to the hills. A movable column was at once organised at Quetta, with the intention of striking a severe blow without delay; but it was discovered that there was no available transport for such a large force, and the expedition had to be postponed till September. This is a matter for great regret, as the delay will deprive the lesson of half its efficacy.

"Bahram Khan, a Ghilzai chief and a relative of the late Osmatulla Khan, has been expelled from Afghanistan by the Ameer.

"A severe earthquake has taken place in Punjdeen.

"It is alleged, but on doubtful authority, that the Ameer lately said in Durbar that the Russians, accompanied by Ayoub Khan, had occupied Merv and would presently march on Herat. He then went on to say that they must prepare themselves or obtain a British force to help them, whereupon all present protested against the latter idea, and declared that they would rather die fighting, like the Ghazis.

"The rumour that the Afridis had announced an intention of raiding into British territory has been contradicted by the Punjab Government.

"It is stated that the Indian Government has obtained copies of the proclamations of the Mahdi circulated in Turkish Arabia and Persia. Those which penetrated into India appear to have caused no excitement.

"Disturbances still continue among the Kachyens, near Mogoung.

"A Rangoon Correspondent thus describes the condition of the country:—'Ruin stalks abroad; robberies are committed with impunity, even in Mandalay. Food is scarce, and is sold at famine rates; and an epidemic is waisting the vital energies of the people.'"

THE following telegram was sent on the 15th inst., by the St. Petersburg correspondent to the *Times*:—

"The official newspaper from Tiflis, the *Kavkas*, which has so suddenly brought itself into notice, has launched forth another article on the journey of Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, which has thrown the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg into quite a fever of alarm. The official press here, too, is altogether beside itself, and knows not how to contradict or explain away these indiscretions of Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff's organ. This article is not more insolent and threatening towards England than indiscreet as regards Russia, and however disposed the Russian Foreign Office may have been to let the first imprudent and premature announcement pass of Russia's advance of her frontier line to Old Sarakhs, it cannot well ignore this second oracular, and somewhat foolish announcement, and in some sort also challenge to the British Empire in India.

"Accordingly, orders were at once issued to suppress all telegrams referring to the matter, while the Foreign Office is arriving at a decision as to the best means of humiliating and putting down this upstart of the Caucasus, which, under the ægis of the comparatively independent rule of Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, acts as if it were the only organ of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

"Sir Edward Thornton was at the Ministry again yesterday to see M. de Giers, and no doubt this matter was referred to. In the circumstances, an account of the article in question may possibly reach you before the arrival of this despatch, as the vagaries of the Russian Censorship on such occasions are curious and inexplicable. In any case, I subjoin a short summary of the article, which appeared in the *Kavkas* of the 6th instant:—

"While England is absorbed in Egypt and the Soudan, our Governor-General in Chief has gone on the eminently peaceful mission of organising the civil government of peoples who have hitherto lived only by attacks and depredations upon their neighbours. It is impossible not to approve this direction of our policy, but we have a more difficult task as regards arranging with our neighbours for the tranquillity of other nomadic peoples in the vicinity. Over against Merv, on the upper Murghab, and on Afghan territory, are the Mongolian tribes of Hasari and Djemahidi, and the Afghans, as well as ourselves, must become responsible for the good behaviour of these nomads.

"We do not require India for the economical development of our Empire. We do not want her grain, or her teas, because we have enough and to spare of the first, and will soon begin to grow the latter. If we desired, we could undoubtedly conquer India, but it would half ruin us to keep it in subjection, especially with its extent of sea-board and our small fleet.

Therefore, in our opinion, our near approach to India is important in this respect, that we can always deal England a weighty blow when necessary. In fact, rather than think of subjugating India, our policy is to liberate the Indians from the British yoke. Standing at Merv, on the frontiers of Afghanistan, we are quite close enough to India; and Afghanistan, in case of war, would just serve our purpose, as Roumania did in the last war with Turkey. Consequently, we do not want to conquer Afghanistan, for it is more exposed on our side than on that of India. In the extent of its population (about nine millions) as in other respects, Afghanistan resembles Roumania. This population can be easily turned against India, but never against us. The payments now being made by England to Afghanistan are money thrown away.

"Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff goes to Merv principally to see what we want most, and what is best for us in the tremendous task we have undertaken in the Transcaspians."

SELECTED ARTICLES.

COLONEL OSBORN AND THE INDIAN REFORM ASSOCIATION.

MR. R. D. O. (Col. Osborn), the well-known London correspondent of the *Statesman*, observes:—"I see from the Indian papers that Mr. Surendro Nath Bannerji and his friends are bestirring themselves in the getting up of a National Defence Fund to provide the means for systematic agitation in this country. Should this fund be a success, there is one sunken rock which I would especially caution them to avoid. Let them have nothing to do with what is called 'influential support' in London. 'Influential support' means the co-operation of a number of gentlemen who are either Members of Parliament or retired Anglo-Indians with large pensions and the prefix of 'Sir' added to their names. Support of this kind is purchased at the cost of all aggressiveness and definite purpose in the association which is encumbered with it. The would join an agency for the reform of the Government of India, not for the purpose of aiding, but of impeding, choking, suffocating, and altogether suppressing every effort in that direction. It will be seen that from this cause, the British India Committee just transformed into the India Reform Association, will degenerate into a boneless, purposeless, useless, and semi-defunct imposture like the East Indian Association. So certain do I hold this to be, that I have withdrawn my name from the Committee. If Mr. Bannerji and his friends desire to do anything for India, they must hold themselves aloof from retired Anglo-Indians. It is to Radicalism that they must make their appeal, and they may depend upon receiving a hearty and vigorous response. If they associate themselves with pensioned civilians, these gentlemen will dictate their policy for them, and emasculate it so as to make it good for nothing. There should be no flourishing of trumpets to herald the arrival of their delegation in London. It should begin its business in a silent, determined fashion, and, above all things, it should pitch its claim high. It should claim, at once, for the people of India the rights of perfect citizenship, representative government, control over the finances, and equality with Englishmen in public employ. The apparent height of such demands will attract the greater attention to them, and I speak of that which I know when I say that the nation is prepared to concede them. The future of the Empire belongs to us, and will fashion itself in conformity with our wishes and convictions. And it is of the first importance that Mr. Bannerji and his friends should bear this in mind. If they haunt the lobbies of the House of Commons, if they go in for the seductive hospitality of the National Liberal Club, they are lost men. It would be better, far better, for them to stay in India than come to this country upon errands such as these. If reforms worthy of the name are ever peacefully accomplished in India, it will be, not by the voluntary action of either Cabinets or Parliaments, but at the bidding of the nation at large. It is, therefore, to them that the National Defence Fund ought to address themselves."

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

[FROM THE "PIONEER'S" CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT.]

THE Indian Constitutional Association has followed up the issue of its prospectus, which formed one of the topics of an earlier letter, by holding its first meeting last Saturday. As already indicated, the leading landholders of Behar take a prominent place among the persons elected to office in this association. Bengal is represented by the Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore and Prince Furrakh Shah. The acceptance by the former of these two personages of the office of Vice-President, has raised the ire of the *Indian Mirror*, which is yet smarting under the reverses which befell the Ilbert Bill in its passage through the Viceregal Council. The writer of the article can foresee nothing but disaster as the result of the present endeavours to associate Europeans and Natives in a common cause, and deduces from the attempt the infallible outcome of the Native becoming in time a passive instrument in the hands of his more astute associates,

utilised simply for the purpose of helping to carry out the selfish projects of the ruling race. The evident animus which pervades the tone of this article may be a sufficient excuse for the utterance of these gratuitous aspersions. There is nothing to indicate at present the likelihood of the least want of harmony between the European and Native representatives who have joined this association, and so far as the future is concerned, the prospects seem equally unlikely. The topics which presumably are about to engage the attention of the newly-formed council have a purely local interest, and it would be difficult to point out adequate reasons for the supposition that the European members are ever likely to turn their backs on their Native associates. The *Mirror* counts too confidently perhaps on the enervating influence of climate and association; it will discover its mistake hereafter, and when the soreness of its present trouble has been healed by time, it will be among the first to recognise the wisdom involved in the first genuine attempt to mould together the common interests of Native and European alike into one harmonious whole. Probably occasions may arise, as indeed will be the case at present, when associations such as these will find themselves in fierce opposition to the policy of Government. I have not the slightest doubt, indeed it is apparent on the face of it, that this association gathers its present adherents together animated by strong and bitter feelings against the Rent Bill, and that it will pursue its policy of obstruction with the aid of all the constitutional methods it has at its disposal, but such opposition is after all but a healthy outlet for overcharged feelings. If the Government measure against which its force is directed, is founded on principles of abstract truth and justice, a factious opposition, however persistent and well-directed, will have little avail; it will serve however the negative purpose of testing the excellence of the work, pointing out with unerring fingers the weak places in the whole structure, and thus helping the Government indirectly to perfect what was before erroneous or unjust. But the main source of usefulness which will result from an association of this kind will show itself in time of comparative quiet before men's minds are excited and disfigured by the violence of party strife. As the mouthpiece of a large and important section of the public it will be in a position to speak with authority on the leading topics of the day, and the Imperial Government will exhibit less reluctance than has been the case hitherto, pay heed to the fitful expressions of public feelings, which have reached it through the columns of the Press alone, a fact which was happily illustrated by a remark in the Viceregal speech on the Ilbert Bill. Lord Ripon gave special prominence to the circumstance that the Government had been throughout this bitter controversy always ready and willing to receive a valid offer of a compromise, and hinted pretty strongly at the fact that, had the terms of the arrangement now arrived at been mooted earlier in the year, they would have received the favourable attention of the Government. Everyone present who listened with attention to that portion of the speech must have found in it the subject for sincere regret that no earlier intimation of the important truth which overshadowed it had found its way to the public months before. Lord Ripon for the moment seemed to ignore the physical difficulty involved in the endeavour to enter into any negotiation with a Government situated on a hill-top twelve hundred miles away. Public feeling was strangely embittered, and was swiftly acquiring the colour and shape of a personal struggle, and even when the position of affairs had reached so acute a climax, little difficulty was experienced in bringing matters to an amicable close. The task would have been easier and more pleasant if it could have been carried through six months before the actual event occurred. The Defence Association, if it had not sprung into existence at the time of the controversy, and been, therefore, discredited as the mere creature of agitation, would have proved itself an invaluable instrument for interpreting to the Government the true state of the feelings entertained by the public on the Ilbert Bill.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION AND THE INDIAN "MIRROR."

[FROM THE "PIONEER'S" CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT.]

AN article in yesterday's *Indian Mirror* tempts me to recur once more to a subject which I alluded to in my last letter. The *Mirror*, it must be remembered, prides itself on being the expositor of the opinions and feelings of the educated portion of the Bengali community, and as such the article in question is worthy of perusal. The original effusion which attracted my attention was in character an angry diatribe directed against certain leading zemindars of Bengal for associating themselves with certain prominent members of the European community in the formation of what is now known as the Indian constitutional association. In uttering its last note of warning the writer has lapsed from anger into tears, which mode of expression, though forcible on occasions, is apt also to be incoherent. The participation in common interests, whether social or political by European and Indians alike, is an object

fraught with such obvious advantages that it seems at first sight difficult to suggest a reason plausible enough to suffice as an excuse for the endeavour seriously to decry any well-directed attempt to bring about the result. Indeed, the *Mirror*, unless its memory prove conveniently imperfect, should be able to recall numerous instances, when in its own columns it was never tired of dilating on this, its favourite, thesis. In yesterday's article, the *Mirror* condescends to explain to its readers the reason for its sudden and complete change of policy. The whole of the mischief has been caused by the wretched controversy over the Ilbert Bill. During the heat of the contest it seems that the Indian community has been maligned and abused in no measured terms by its adversaries. The great heart of the nation, smarting under this undeserved slander, cannot forgive or forget, and so it happens that the *Mirror*, more in sorrow than in anger, raises its voice in tearful remonstrance against the action of certain erring, though prominent, members of the Indian community, who have failed to keep alive the flame of their just resentment. Allowing for the sake of argument that the accusation made against the European community is just, race-feelings were stirred to their very depths by this unhappy controversy, and it would have been astonishing, indeed, if the occasion did not give birth to a great number of inconsiderate and offensive epithets. Abuse, as the proverb assures us, breaks no bones, and the *Mirror* surely should have little difficulty in testifying to the truth of this very obvious platitude from the records of its own experience. "The responsibilities of native journalists," we are told, "are great, for a good deal of the welfare of the people depends on the fidelity with which they discharge their duties. They must not mince matters any longer, but call a spade a spade whenever there is occasion to do so for the good of the country, irrespective of all personal considerations and perfectly regardless of all consequences and of the position of the parties concerned." In the presence of such lofty sentiments as these words indicate it seems almost cruel to suggest the suspicion of a doubt as to the genuineness of the feeling which prompted their utterance. Is the *Mirror* absolutely certain in its own mind that other and more mundane influences have not had something to do with this hysterical outburst of indignation? Does it view with composure, utterly irrespective of the Ilbert Bill controversy, the pregnant fact that for the first time the representatives of Behar and Bengal join themselves together in a common association of interests; and further, does not spasm of regret pass across its lofty mind when it compares the success which has attended the formation of this association with its own attempts to raise subscriptions with a somewhat similar object in view? Let the *Mirror* place its hand upon its ample bosom and make a suitable and conscientious reply.

THE JUDGES OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT AND LORD HARTINGTON.

The following correspondence has passed between the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta and the Government of India in reference to Lord Hartington's remarks in the House of Commons last August on the memorandum of the Judges on the Ilbert Bill:—

From C. A. Wilkins, Esq., Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Dated Fort William, December 15, 1883.

Sir,—I am desired to invite the attention of his Excellency the Governor General in Council to the observations which the Marquis of Hartington is reported to have made in his speech on the Indian Budget debate of August 23 last, (reported in the *Times* of August 24), in reference to the letter which I was directed by the Judges to address to you on May 23 last, on the subject of the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The report of that speech reached this country when the Court had broken up and the Judges had separated for the Long Vacation. On re-assembling at the close of the vacation the Judges met to consider it, and they have come to the conclusion that it is their duty to submit the following observations on the subject to the Government of India:—

His lordship is reported to have said:—"Able as that document is, I cannot admit that it is invested with any judicial authority whatever. The partisan character of that document is most strikingly exemplified in the 18th paragraph. Sir Stuart Bayley would be supposed by any one reading that paragraph to be an opponent of the measure; whereas he was responsible for its introduction and was its supporter. I think I am justified in saying that the minute of the Judges was not a judicial performance, but rather the offspring of partisanship."

The Judges cannot but regard these observations as conveying a very serious imputation on the manner in which one highly important branch of their public duties is discharged. The letter in question was, as its opening sentence explains, not volunteered by the Judges, but written in answer to one in which the Government of India requested "an expression of the Judges' opinion on the provisions of the Bill." It has been,

as his Excellency in Council is aware, the consideration of the observations of the Judges now present in Calcutta. Government to consult the High Court on all important measures of legislation; and the Judges regard it as among the most important and responsible of their duties to consider such reference with attention, and to offer, either collectively or individually, such advice and assistance to the Government as it is in their power to give. In measures which affect the organisation and procedure of the Courts, the practical enforcement and operation of the law, the amendment of such portions of it as are found to work harshly or inconveniently, or the codification of such parts of it as it is deemed expedient to codify, it is to the Judges of the High Court, acting, as they ordinarily do, not only on their own experience, but on that of a large number of subordinate tribunals, that the Government must mainly look, and has usually looked, for accurate information and trustworthy guidance.

When the Bill in question, which introduced an important change in the powers of native judges and magistrates and in the legal status of Europeans in India, was referred to the Judges for opinion, they considered it with the utmost care, and after protracted and anxious deliberation eleven out of twelve Judges arrived at the conclusions which were expressed to you in my letter. They had, of course, no personal interest in the question, and they were conscious of no desire in connection with it but to offer to the Government, as they were in duty bound to do, with perfect candour and explicitness, their convictions on the subject, and the grounds on which those convictions rested. The Judges considered that, in expressing their opinions as they did, they were but acting in accordance with custom, and responding to an express invitation and the assurance, given in the debate of March 9, that the Government was anxious to consider the arguments adduced on both sides in the discussion. The Judges are not aware that the language of my letter, conveying their views, is in any way chargeable with violence, exaggeration, or other evidence of partisanship. It is unnecessary for them to point out that no indication is afforded by the omission in my letter to state the fact that Sir Stuart Bayley was a supporter of the Bill, a fact which was perfectly notorious, and which had no bearing on the argument except in so far as Sir Stuart Bayley's opinion on the point in question was of the more weight as coming from a supporter of the proposed legislation. Lord Hartington appears to have forgotten that the letter was addressed, not to the public, but to the Government of which Sir Stuart Bayley was a member, and which could not be misled by any statement in the letter as to that gentleman's opinion. The Judges cannot but consider that the imputation of partisanship, based apparently on no stronger ground than this, was wholly undeserved and unjustifiable. Their opinion on the Bill was not, from the nature of the case, "invested with judicial authority" in the ordinary sense of that expression; but in so far as it conveyed the opinions of the Judges on a subject of judicial administration, upon the probable effects of which the Judges were in a better position than any one else to arrive at a well-informed opinion—in so far as it was formed deliberately, carefully, conscientiously, after a patient and exact consideration of the facts—in so far as, in offering it, the Judges were not volunteering their advice, but replying, in the regular course, to a question which the Government had a right to ask and which it was their duty to answer, it was "judicial" in the strictest sense of the words and they emphatically repudiate the charge that, in writing as they did, they were influenced by any partisan feeling or by any other motive than that of endeavouring to discharge with fidelity one of the important and responsible duties with which they have been entrusted by Her Majesty.

It would, the Judges consider, be to the detriment of the public service either if the present practice of consulting the High Courts in matters of legislation were abandoned or if the opinions of the Judges, given on the matters so referred, were to be treated with indifference or disrespect. Yet it can hardly be expected that the Judges will be ready to undertake the duty of advising the Government on proposed changes of the law, or that their recommendations will command respect and authority, if imputations such as that to which this letter refers, made by a Minister of the Crown, who was but a short time previously Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, were allowed to pass unchallenged. On this ground the Judges feel bound to record their regret that such an imputation should have been made. The judges feel satisfied that his Excellency in Council will justly appreciate their motives in making this present communication; and they beg respectfully to request that this letter may be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and that, when the correspondence, of which the letter of May 23 forms a part, is laid before the Houses of Parliament, this letter may be allowed to accompany it. The judges venture to think that their respectful answer to a charge so serious, made in their absence, may not improperly be submitted, together with the letter which formed the occasion of it, to the House in which the charge was made.

Several of the Judges whose views were conveyed in my former letter are now absent on leave, and the Judges have not thought it necessary that my present letter should be delayed till their return. I am desired to state, however, that the fore-

going observations are the expression of the unanimous opinion of the Judges now present in Calcutta.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
A. C. A. WILKINS, Officiating Registrar,
From D. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, to the Registrar, High Court, Calcutta.

Dated Fort William, January 10, 1884.
Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th ultimo, relative to the observations which the Marquis of Hartington is reported to have made in his speech during the Indian Budget debate of August 23 last, in reference to your letter of May 23 last, on the subject of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and to inform you that a copy of your letter of the 15th ultimo was forwarded to the Secretary of State for India on the 31st idem.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. FITZPATRICK, Secretary to the Government of India.

The judges present at the meeting which authorised Mr. Wilkins to write the above letter were Sir R. Garth, and Justices Mitter, Cunningham, McDonnell, Tottenham, Maclean, Field, Norris, Pigot, and O'Kinealy.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY'S LIBEL CASE.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was delivered on April 19, in the action for libel brought by Mr. John Seymour Keay against the editor and publisher of the *Deccan Times*. The following is the text of the judgment:—

The plaintiff in this case sues to recover from the first defendant as editor, and from the second defendant as printer and publisher, of the *Deccan Times*, the sum of H. S. Rs. 10,000, with costs, as damages for the malicious publication by them in the above paper in the issue of Nov. 27, 1883, of a letter signed, "Verbum Sap," and in that of Dec. 4, 1883, of an editorial article, both of which are set forth at length in the plaint, on the ground that the said publications contain false and defamatory statements regarding him, the plaintiff. The first defendant puts in a written statement (marked No. 1) in which he admits the publication set forth in the plaint and his responsibility therefor. He pleads, first, that the said matter is neither false nor malicious, but true in substance, or made in the honest and reasonable belief of its truth, and under circumstances that render it not actionable. Second, that the plaintiff is estopped from denying its truth, as he has on different occasions, and to different people, published the same concerning himself. Third, that in any case the plaintiff is not entitled to damages. The plaintiff then files copies of the *Deccan Times* of the 27th November, 1883, which contain the defamatory publications referred to in the 1st and 2nd pars. of the plaint. These are marked Exhibits B and C, respectively; the plaintiff also files, in order to show malice and aggravation on the part of the defendants, a copy of the *Deccan Times* of the 18th October, 1883, containing a paragraph commencing "The Avenger of Egypt has arrived," marked Exhibit A; also a copy of the *Deccan Times* of the 1st December, 1883, publishing a letter to the editor from the plaintiff's pleader, demanding the withdrawal of, and apology for, the defamatory letter published in the issue of the 27th November, and of the editor's reply refusing compliance therewith, marked Exhibit C. Also a copy of the *Deccan Times* of the 11th December 1883, containing a paragraph headed "Mr. John Seymour Keay," marked Exhibit E. The court frames the following issues:—1. Are the facts set forth in the two issues of the 27th November 1883 and the 4th December 1883 substantially true or not? 2. Are those allegations actionable? 3. Did the plaintiff of his own motion publish the facts alluded to in the said two publications, and if so, is he thereby estopped from suing? 4. To what, if any, damages is the plaintiff entitled for the sake of convenience? Issue No. 3 will be first considered. The counsel for the defendants in opening his case explained that the plea then raised was not put forward under Section 115 of the Evidence Act, since it is not alleged that the plaintiff, when publishing the same facts as those contained in the subject matter of this suit, had any intention as required by that section of causing or permitting the defendants to act, as they have in giving further publicity to the story. It was, however, maintained that as the plaintiff on several occasions published the same story himself, he could not now either legally or morally deny the truth of that story, or claim damages for its publication by the defendants. Against these arguments it has been urged that the above plea is valid neither in law nor in fact, since the story as related by the plaintiff differs materially from that contained in the libel, which it is stated, contains an imputation that the plaintiff had perpetrated a fraud and thereby committed an indictable offence, whereas from the plaintiff's statement and evidence it will be seen that he in fact defeated an attempted fraud on the bank. It is not necessary to record a decision on this last

question of fact under this issue, since the point thus raised will be fully considered later on. With regard to the point of law, a ruling has been quoted in the case "Cook v. Ward," VI. Beng. 409, given at page 161 of Folkard, "On The Law of Libel." This ruling is to the effect that it is libellous to publish in a newspaper a story calculated to bring a person into public ridicule, although such person may have previously told the story about himself. The principle involved seems clearly applicable to the present case, with respect to the plea raised under this issue, and I therefore find that the previous verbal publication by the plaintiff of the defamatory matter in question does not operate as a bar to this suit. It may, however, reasonably be urged that in such a case the relief awarded would necessarily depend on the absence of malice on the part of the publisher, and on the substantial similarity between the story as published in print and that previously narrated by the plaintiff regarding himself. The second issue raised the question of privilege. It appears from the statement of the first defendant and from the arguments of counsel for the defence that privilege is claimed on the ground that the plaintiff has lately appeared in a public capacity as a vice-chairman of an association called "The British Indian Committee and Indian Reform Association," and has published a prospectus for India, by which public subscriptions are solicited in the above capacity. Further, as the author of an article in the magazine named the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "The Spoliation of India," and as the writer of a letter to the Viceroy, on the subject of the Hyderabad Railway scheme, published in the *Times of India*, the plaintiff has posed as a public philanthropist. It is, therefore, maintained that the publication of the matter complained of being no more than fair and bona fide comments on the acts of the plaintiff, and published in the interests of the public, is not actionable. In order to establish this plea, it is incumbent on the defendants to show that the qualified privilege claimed by them has not been exceeded. The limits of this privilege have been closely defined by repeated rulings of the English courts, and it has also been ruled by the Bombay High Court in the case of "Howard v. Mull," Bo. H. C. R., Vol. I., Appendix 91, that the definition of the criminal law as contained in the Penal Code should be held to apply in civil proceedings for defamation. It has been argued, and, I think correctly, that the present case falls within the definitions of the sixth exception to sec. 499 I. P. C., which runs as follows:—"It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion respecting the merits of any performance which its author has submitted to the judgement of the public, or respecting the character of the author, so far as his character appears in such performance, and no further." The illustrations to this exception expressly allude to the case of a person publishing a book or making a speech in public. The English rulings relied on are those quoted in Chapter 11 of Folkard's work, the general deduction being that the qualified privilege of free comment and criticism claimed by the defendants is limited to the public acts and public conduct of public man, and that these alone can be criticised without liability. The imputations contained in the publications which form the basis of this suit undoubtedly attack the character of the plaintiff in regard to a perfectly private matter which is in no way connected with the publication of which he is the author or with any public or quasi-public position assumed by him. It must therefore, be held that the defendants have exceeded the qualified privilege held by them and are liable at law for the excess. The first issue will now be considered. This issue is framed on the direct plea put forward by the defendant of justification by truth of the matter published. The points on which a decision is required are—first, what is the meaning conveyed by the language of the defamatory matter complained of? 2. How far has the plea of justification been established in the manner required by law? The question raised by the first of the above disputed points is a very important one in the decision of this case. That portion of the libel to which this point refers runs as follows:—"During his (plaintiff's) residence at Hyderabad, which embraces a period considerably less than twenty years, he has not been notably disinterested, nor benevolent, probably these attributes were on a par with his integrity, and honestly kept in the background until required. He knows how to largely advance his pecuniary interests; and at least one of his transactions showed his proficiency in reducing those of others. The complete and skilful preparation and manipulation by Mr. J. S. Keay of a document substituted by him for another document taken by him from the hand of a native who could not read English, and then causing that native (in the belief that he was signing the original document) to sign the substituted document whereby the banking firm of Poorunmull suffered to the extent of many thousand rupees, are facts well known in the bazaars of Hyderabad." The plaintiff alleges that the above imputation amounts to a charge of an indictable offence since the language used distinctly implies that the plaintiff caused wrongful loss to the firm of Poorunmull. This allegation has been traversed by the counsel for the defence in his general reply, on the grounds that the words used refer to the commercial loss, proved by the records to have been suffered by the firm of Poorunmull owing to its transactions with the

Bombay Bank, and convey no imputation of wrongful loss inflicted by the plaintiff. The precedent for guidance in this matter are given in Chapter 20, page 445 of Folkard's "Digest." I there find that it has been ruled that the ordinary sense of the words used (whether written or spoken) is to be taken to be the meaning of the utterer, unless they are explained to import something different to their obvious meaning by previous occurrences, conversations, or other matter having been introduced. Again, on page 446, it is stated that "it was held that the utterance of words imputing an indictable offence, is actionable or not, according to the sense in which they may fairly be understood by bystanders not acquainted with the matter to which they relate. I have no hesitation in saying that any person unacquainted with the matter, reading the portion of the libel above given, would be led to believe that the imputation was intended that the plaintiff by premeditated fraud had caused a pecuniary loss to the firm of Poorunmull. This imputation infers an indictable offence, and the passage must, therefore be held to bear the interpretation placed on it by the plaintiff. It remains to be decided how far the plea of justification by truth has been legally established. The validity of a plea of justification by truth, as a complete answer to a civil action for libel, if established, can hardly be disputed; but in order to establish that plea, the truth of the libel must be fully proved. It has been ruled, vide Folkard, page 531 (s), that in cases where a specific charge is involved, in order to support the plea of justification, the same stricture of proof is required, as would be necessary on the trial of an indictment for the same charge. And again at page 392 (s), it is stated that the suspicion, however strong, will not amount to a justification. On the other hand at page 533 (s) it is laid down that if the justification does not cover the charge to the full extent, the plaintiff will be entitled to damages for the excess not justified. And again at page 547 (z) a ruling is quoted to the effect that if the evidence falls short of proving the offence imputed, yet the circumstances proved may be taken into consideration in mitigation of damages. The law, as above explained, must now be applied to the present case. The oral evidence relied upon by the defence to substantiate the truth of the allegations contained in the subject matter of this suit has been recorded, partly by commission and partly by this court. This evidence tends to show that on four several occasions, two before and two after the commencement of these proceedings, the plaintiff in the course of conversation with the witnesses, or in their hearing, narrated how he had succeeded in outwitting by means of an English document, prepared with that object, a native agent of the firm of Poorunmull who could not read English. The majority of these witnesses state that the plaintiff justified his action in the matter, on the grounds that the native had attempted to carry out a fraud on the bank, and that his object was to defeat that fraud. The plaintiff takes objection to some of the particulars of the conversation deposed to, viz., the substitution of one document for another, or the preparation of any document by the copy of a blot. He denies *intoto* the conversation deposed to by Witnesses 2 and 11 for the defence, but admits in general terms the other three conversations. The plaintiff has called in support of his version of the affair as given at length in his recorded statement, the late cashier of the Bank of Bombay at Hyderabad. This witness gives evidence to prove the identity of the original documents, received by the agent of Poorunmull under the circumstances above stated (Exhibit H). This document is admitted by the defence. The plaintiff then produces certain records of the old Bank of Bombay to show, that on June 7 a large sum of money payable to the bank by Poorunmull was overdue, and that payment of this amount was actually made on the 8th June 1866. It is also shown from these records that subsequently a statement of account, showing a balance in favour of the bank, was forwarded to Poorunmull, and that afterwards repeated demands for this balance was made on him. In order to rebut the imputation of fraud and subsequent loss of character, the plaintiff has produced several native witnesses, and from the statements recorded by commission in the city, it is shown that three of the members of Poorunmull's firm declare that their firm has never been defrauded by the plaintiff. With reference to the transaction with the Bombay Bank, it is stated that through the dishonesty of their agents, Surajmull and Jumnadas, the firm incurred a heavy loss, and in consequence a misunderstanding arose between the firm and the plaintiff, which lasted for some time. It is admitted that subsequently the firm had large money transactions with the plaintiff in his capacity as agent of the Bank of Bengal at Hyderabad. As evidence in proof of character the plaintiff has filed autograph letters from several late Residents at Hyderabad and others. Evidence has also been recorded to prove the destruction of the records of the old Bank of Bombay after liquidation. The evidence recorded by the defence has been impugned by the plaintiff's counsel on the grounds of general inaccuracy of expression and presumption of concerted story proved by admissions in cross-examination. These objections apply, I consider, only to those disputed particulars regarding the substitution of one document for another, &c., which very

possibly are the involuntary result of defective memory and false impressions. I see no reason whatever to doubt that these witnesses have spoken in each case to a conversation which actually took place, and that the general tenour of that conversation was stated in these depositions. As regards the bearing of that evidence on the plea of justification raised by the defendants, I find that there is no evidence whatever to show that the plaintiff, either by premeditation or in the result, caused wrongful loss to the firm of Poorunmull, and that plea must therefore be held to have failed. At the same time I find from the evidence on the record that in the course of a business transaction, in his capacity as agent of the Bank of Bombay at Hyderabad, the plaintiff knowingly prepared and caused to be given to the native agent of the firm of Poorunmull at Hyderabad, a document in the nature of an agreement which was not what it was represented to the said native agent to be, and which he was unable to verify owing to his ignorance of the English language. The alleged reason being that the said native had attempted to defraud the Bank of Bombay in the course of the transaction then in hand. This fact is held to cover to a substantial extent the libel contained in the publications which form the basis of this suit, and should therefore be taken into consideration in mitigation of damages. The fourth issue is framed to determine the extent, as expressed in money damages, of the injury to reputation suffered by the plaintiff from the publication of the libel on which this suit is brought, and also from any proof of malice or aggravation of the libel established by the subsequent conduct of the defendants. In arriving at a decision on this point it will be necessary to consider any facts or circumstances which may justly be applied in mitigation of damages. Mitigating circumstances have already been indicated in the course of this judgment. The most important of these undoubtedly is the question how far the plaintiff has impaired his claim to the relief sought by this action through his own acts. It has been shown by the plaintiff's own admissions that, acting in his capacity as agent to the Bank of Bombay, and in the course of a business transaction without any subsequent effort either by prosecution or judicial inquiry, to vindicate his character and motives in the action then taken by him, he had recourse to a discreditable stratagem which I must emphatically condemn as unbecoming, under any circumstances, the influential position then held by him as agent to the Bombay Bank. It has been proved that the plaintiff had since on various occasions published the particulars of that transaction to persons quite unconnected with him in any official capacity, and I hold that he has by so doing laid himself open to the fullest criticism of his conduct and principles as expressed in those statements. It may also reasonably be urged that owing to the prominent position assumed by the plaintiff, and the violent partisan character of his contributions to the public press, he has voluntarily exposed himself to the criticism and attacks of his political opponents, especially with regard to any generally credited rumours affecting his title to assume that position.

For the reasons above given, I consider that the plaintiff has not established his right to the very large sum claimed by him as damages in this suit. I have now to consider the liability of the defendants with regard to the plea of good faith put forward by them. The legal definition of good faith being the exercise of due care and attention that test must be applied to the acts of the defendants both before and after the publication of the libel. I find from the evidence on the record, that whatever ground may have existed for assuming the good faith of the defendants up to the first publication of the libel, the want of due care and attention subsequently shown by them goes far to destroy that presumption. It was the plain duty of the defendants before refusing the retraction and apology demanded by the plaintiff to ascertain the extent of their legal liability, and to examine the tangible proof, than obtain command and by independent enquiry to corroborate these proofs. So far from performing this duty they appear to have relied implicitly on the statement of the author of the defamatory letter signed "Verbum Sap," whose position as an anonymous libeller should of itself have suggested caution and further inquiry. The reckless statements contained in the letter of the 4th December 1883 published, as has been proved, before any documentary evidence had reached the defendants or their agent, and also the letter of the 11th December, clearly indicate a breach of good faith. The plea of justification by truth put forward by the defence and adhered to throughout the case, is a very grave aggravation of the libel on the part of the defendants. The imputation of a criminal offence contained in that plea has not been supported by a particle of evidence, and the maintenance of that plea throughout the case is under those circumstances a strong proof of malice and reckless determination to injure the plaintiff's character. Taking into consideration the whole of the facts of the case, I consider that justice will be served by the award of substantial but not vindictive damages. I decree in favour of the plaintiff for the sum of H. S. Rs. 1,000, and the costs of this suit against both the defendants.

A. P. THORNTON, Judge.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE TENANCY BILL AS AMENDED.

On reading the report of the Select Committee on the Rent Bill, the first thing that strikes one is that the principles of the original Bill remain undisturbed. Perhaps this was to have been expected. It is none the less to be regretted. The abolition of freedom of contract, the deliberate creation of new and unheard of rights, and the incentives to litigation, all stand out in as strong relief as they ever did. As a fact, we do not see that the position of the landlord is much improved from what it would have been had the Bill which was introduced last year been passed into law.

To take the objectionable sec. 56 of the original Bill for instance. By this section squatters or tenants-at-will were entitled to a compensation of ten times the amount of enhancement for the non-payment of which the landlord sought to eject them. This section has been struck out, but what do we find in its place? The parties are to go to court to have a judicial rent fixed, and the landlord is obliged to readmit the squatter for five years at the rent so fixed, unless, indeed the squatter has in the mean time acquired a right of occupancy, in which case the landlord has got to put up with him for all time. This is an encroachment upon the rights of the zemindar which is simply indefensible. Under the old Bill the landlord had the means of getting rid of an objectionable squatter. It is true, he would have had to pay for the luxury of seeing his land held by a person who was not hostile to him. He could, by paying for it, also get what he considered a good and solvent tenant. This luxury is now denied him. He must put up with the squatter for five years, so long as the squatter chooses to pay the judicial rent, or if, in the meantime, he acquires rights of occupancy, the landlord is saddled with him for all time. This can hardly be said to improve the status of the zemindar.

Again in the draft submitted with the report, a new class of tenure-holders is introduced, viz., occupancy raiyats who may have sublet half their holdings, and raiyats, the area of whose holding may exceed 100 bigahs, the whole or part of which is sublet. The first class of tenure holders will have all the rights and liabilities of a tenure holder, except the liability to enhancement of rent. The latter-named class will have every right appertaining to a tenure-holder. It is difficult to see any rhyme or reason for this. What magic is there in the possession of a holding of 100 bigahs over that of the possession of 99, and why should a raiyat, because he chooses to sublet half his holding, be free from the penalties to which the cultivator, who by his labour and toil brings the whole of his land into cultivation, is liable? It is a downright premium on subletting, and what will that subletting be? It will resolve itself into benami transactions to avoid the penalties to which the raiyat is liable. It is the old story—theory ridden to death without considering the conditions of life in the mufasal in Bengal. Again, the tenure holder is benefited at the expense of the zemindar. In the margin left, as profit to tenure holders under the old law, as exemplified by decisions, the tenure holder's profit was not to exceed 10 per cent. of the collections. The new draft declares that it shall not be less than 10 per cent. of the balance which may remain after deducting from the gross rents, not only the expenses, but also "the risks of collection."

There is a pleasing irony about this latter clause. The Rent Bill was originally introduced to diminish as far as possible by legislation, "the risks of collection" to the zemindar. "Risks of collection" admittedly exist when the tenure holder is concerned, but where an unfortunate owner of property is in question, such an idea as there being any risks attendant on the collection of rent is scouted, and the landlord is told to look after himself. The question arises, how the Select Committee can admit "risks of collection" as an item to be considered as between zemindar and tenure holder, when Government does not universally apply the principle as between itself and the zemindar, say in the matter of collection of Government cesses? It would be absurd to suppose that any government could be carried on which would for a moment admit such a consideration. It is equally absurd to suppose that any man could reckon on his income from one year to another, when such a varying and elastic factor as "risks of collection" is to form part of his basis of calculation.

The provision limiting the enhancement to double the present rent, is, like all arbitrary standards, unfair. A railway running through a district may increase the value of the tenure tenfold, and this is a matter which should be left purely to be judged by surrounding circumstances. The tendency of an arbitrary standard, such as has been fixed, will simply be to benefit those zemindars who have exacted the uttermost farthing, and to injure those who, on the principle of live and let live, have only demanded what is fair and equitable. Both will naturally make the double rent standard their goal, and will not be content until they have enhanced up to it.

There is no objection to the proposition to make the enhancement gradual and payable in five years. Nothing causes

more irritation than a sudden and immediate enhancement, whereas, when it comes by degrees the tenant, as a rule, does not feel it, and, in the end, the landlord gets the benefit to which he is entitled. It is the principle adopted by most zemindars who wish to see their tenants contented, and, at the same time, wish to ensure their own rights. If enhancements be left to be regulated by circumstances, and not by an arbitrary standard, they should also be left undisturbed for ten years. There is nothing more irritating than perpetual suits for enhancement, and, once a fair enhancement is settled, the tenure holder should enjoy the benefit of security from further litigations for a period of at least ten years. No reasonable zemindar would seek to disturb the existing rent during that time, but it is as well to have a provision of law to prevent those who are not reasonable from doing so.—*Englishman*.

RUSSIA'S APPROACHES TO INDIA.

A MEETING of members of the United Service Institution, Whitehall, was held on Friday afternoon, under the presidency of Sir F. Goldsmid, when Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hamley read a paper on "Russia's Approaches to India." Sir Edward Hamley narrated in detail the various aggressions made by Russia in Central Asia since 1867. Many circumstances had of late indicated that she was as restless as ever, and as unappeased in the absorption of territory. They had lately been startled by the news that Sarakhs had been occupied and though this might not be the Persian city and fortress on the one side of the river, but the old town, probably nothing more than a mark on the map, on the other, the fact remained that Russia had carried her advanced post forward 185 miles at one stride, and had close to her the resources of the Persian fortress—a place of high importance commercially and strategically. With respect to any invasion of India by Russia, he disapproved of meeting the enemy on the frontier of the Indus. They ought to hold Candahar and the Helmund. As an abstract military plan for the defence of India under present conditions, and supposing sufficient additional troops to be forthcoming, that which most strongly recommended itself to his mind was a strong British Government at Candahar, wielding an army whose advanced troops should be at Cabul and Herat, based on Kurrahee, at the mouth of the Indus, with railway communication at least thence to Candahar. He strongly urged that there ought to be a definite delimitation of the Afghan frontier, beyond which England should not allow Russia to advance.

In the discussion which afterwards took place, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Chelmsford, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir William Fraser, Sir Frederick Haines, and Colonel Maleson joined. The main points of Sir Edward Hamley's paper were unanimously approved, and the feeling was generally expressed that a delimitation of frontier was imperative, and, when once settled, that England should treat any advance beyond it by Russia as a declaration of war.

MAIL NEWS.

H.E. Sir James Fergusson arrived in Bombay from Aden on Friday 25th ult. in the Indian Government steamer Canning, and left again the following morning for Mahabeshwar.

During his stay at Aden H.E. the Governor visited the island of Perim, and also paid a visit to the Sultan of Lahej at his capital.

On the 25th ult. his Excellency the Governor received a deputation from the executive committee of the Bombay Exhibition and discussed various points connected with the Exhibition with them.

The guarantee fund for the proposed Bombay Exhibition has reached two lakhs of rupees.

The Viceroy will hold a Levee at Simla on the Queen's Birthday.

A raid was committed on the 22nd ultimo, by a party of Kakar Pathans on Duki in Thull Chotiali. Seven coolies were killed, and fifteen sepoys and coolies wounded.

In consequence of the bellicose attitude of the Kakar Pathans, a small expedition consisting of about 2,000 men is to be despatched against them.

Another fight is said to have taken place between the Ameer's troops and the Mongals. The result is not known at present.

There were 207 deaths from cholera in Calcutta during the week ending the 19th ultimo. The general death-rate was as high as 51.5 per thousand.

The small-pox epidemic at Madras is on the decline, but the death-rate of the city is still very high.

The new combined post and telegraph office at Madras, a handsome building which has been erected at a cost of six or seven lakhs of rupees, was opened to the public on the 23rd ult.

Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras, distributed prizes to the Madras Volunteer Guards on Saturday, 26th ult.

Mrs. Grant Duff, accompanied by Mrs. Awdry, embarked

from Madras, on the 26th ult., in the Kaiser-i-Hind for England.

It is probable that Port Blair will shortly be placed in telegraphic communication with Burma by means of a sea cable to Diamond Island.

A meeting was held recently in Calcutta to consider the propriety of stopping the local jute mills two days every week, in order to reduce production.

The Marine Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the barque *Asie Mineure* between Coochin and Calicut, on the 30th March, have suspended the certificate of competency of Mr. Roberts, the second officer of the steamer *Nerbudda*, for six months, and have censured the chief officer of the barque, whose certificate they had no power to interfere with.

The Ameer is reported to be busily engaged in the manufacture of screw guns and other munitions of war.

A person who had represented himself as "Captain" Knott of the East Yorkshire Regiment, has been sentenced to a term of six months' imprisonment for obtaining jewellery by false pretences from Messrs. Marks and Co., Bombay. He had previously been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for a similar offence.

The teachers and pupils at the Cathedral High School have presented an address to the Rev. Dr. Evans, the head-master, on the occasion of his departure to Europe through ill health.

The St. George's Medal of the Royal Bombay Golf Club has been won by Mr. Spence, with a score of 111.

Small-pox in a bad form is said to prevail at Rawal Pindee.

A warehouse containing gunny-bags has been struck by lightning at Mallaparah, Bengal. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

Dr. P. H. Caramady, surgeon of the steamship *City of Oxford*, has died at Calcutta through excessive drinking.

The troopship *Clive* sailed for England, on the 1st inst., with 19 officers and 700 men.

An order by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief that brigade parades should be held every week all the year round has been received with something like consternation. Nothing of the kind, it appears, is done in Bengal or Madras.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, May 2.)

The Bengal Cavalry Standing Orders are under revision, as also are the Bengal Army Regulations.

Quartermaster J. Harrison, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, Bareilly, is about to leave the regiment for England on sick leave.

Colonel F. P. Luard, Bengal Staff Corps, has been posted for duty to Barrackpore, but will not join, as he proceeds on furlough almost at once.

Colonel R. A. Wauchope, wing commander and officiating commandant 14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry, is about to apply for furlough to Europe.

Captain T. E. Spencer, Wing Officer, 17th Bengal Native Infantry, has been appointed Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, vice Colonel F. P. Luard, resigned.

The 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, marched from Rawalpindi on the 17th ult. for Kuldurmah in the Murree Hills, where it will be quartered for the hot season.

Major O. G. Cautley, Pay Examiner, Bombay, is at present on leave at Naini Tal. Brigade Surgeon Cates is performing Major Cautley's duties in addition to his own.

It is noticeable that all artillery command appointments of late have been "temporary," thereby showing that the issue of the order for the re-organisation of the artillery in India may be expected soon.

The services of Captain J. S. Frith, R.A., Lieutenants R. Wapshare, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, and M. T. Shewen, 5th Regiment N.L.I., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Captain C. M. Smith, Royal Artillery, commanding No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, has been promoted major into No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Ferozepore, and directed to join.

Major H. F. Woodcock, paymaster, Allahabad Circle, has been granted leave on medical certificate, and proceeded home by the last P. and O. steamer from Bombay. Captain G. B. Rennie is in charge of the Allahabad Civil Pay Office.

Furlough to Europe on private affairs has been granted to the following officers:—Major Morse, S.C., 8th N.I., for two years; and Captain L. F. Heath, S.C., 3rd N. L. I., and Lieutenant Thompson, S.C., 1st Bombay Lancers, for twelve months.

There has been re-issued the General Order with reference to military instruction and regimental appointments which will come into operation on November 1, 1885, not being, therefore, applicable to officers who may complete twenty years' service before that date. It provides that all officers who, on completion of that period of service, while in the grade of squadron or wing officer, have failed to qualify for promotion by passing the examinations laid down in the regulations, will be removed from regimental employ and be placed on general duty.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BENNETT—April 20, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Surgeon Major J. Bennett, Civil Surgeon, twin daughters, prematurely.
- BITTLESTON—May 12, at Rawalpindi, Punjab, India, the wife of George H. Bittleston, Lieutenant R.H.A., a son.
- CORNISH—April 24, at Dilkusha, the wife of Lieut. W. H. Cornish, B.S.C.s Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, a son.
- DAVIDSON—April 24, at Kaira, the wife of D. C. Davidson, Indian Medical Service, a daughter.
- EAST—April 8, at Mercara, Coorg, India, the wife of H. R. East, a son.
- HEBDITCH—April 25, at "The Retreat," Bellasis-road, Byculla, the wife of B. G. Hebditch, a daughter.
- HEWSON—April 26, at Marine Lines, the wife of John Hewson, C.E., a son.
- HICKS—April 19, at Murree, Punjab, India, the wife of Arthur Hicks, C.E., twin sons.
- HUSSEY—April 30, at The Wilderness, Mazagon, the wife of W. H. Hussey, a son.
- INGHAM—April 14, at Lucknow, India, the wife of T. Lewis Ingham, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, a daughter.
- JOSEPH—April 17, at Chibsurab, Bengal, the wife of Major F. W. Joseph, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.
- JOSCELYNE—April 17, at Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of Douglas Joscelyne, Executive Engineer, a daughter.
- MALLOCK—April 29, at Poona, the wife of A. G. Mallock, Esq., Indian Marine Survey, a daughter.
- MORRISON—April 24, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. John D. Morrison, Scotch Chaplain, Madras, a son.
- OSBORNE—April 19, at Basti, the wife of H. Osborne, a daughter.
- ROWLANDSON—April 21, at Hill View, Gotacumund, Mrs. F. Rowlandson, a daughter.
- SIDDONS—April 19, British Indian Street, Calcutta, the wife of Fred. B. Siddons, a son.
- WILLIAMSON—April 24, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Major Williamson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a daughter.
- WILSON—April 15, at Ranchi, Chota, Nagpur Bengal, the wife of Surgeon Major Joseph Wilson, M.D., Indian Medical Service, a son.
- YOUNGHUSBAND—April 18, at Mean Meer, the wife of G. W. Younghusband, Lieutenant 14th Bengal Lancers, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- ANDERSON—CORDUE—April 15, at Shillong, James Drummond Anderson, B.C.S., to Frances Louisa, second daughter of Captain S. Cordue.
- BAGLEY—FERDINANDS—April 24, at Bhandara, C.P., Walter James Bagley, to Eva Beatrice, eldest daughter of Dr. J. B. Ferdinands, Civil Surgeon, Bhandara.
- CROWE—GILL—April 17, at St. Luke's Church, Jullundar, George Ross Crowe, Bengal Medical Service, to Emma Lydia, eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Gill, Retired List.
- DUMBLETON—METCALFE—April 16, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Edgar Clement Dumbleton, Barrister-at-law, Colombo, Ceylon, to Matel Marie, second daughter of H. H. Metcalfe Esq., of Goalpara, Assam.
- FORBES—INGLE—April 26, at Carwar, by the Rev. Alfred Gadney, Henry David Erskine, second son of the late A. Kinloch Forbes, Esq., B.C.S., to Alice Georgina, second daughter of Henry Ingle, Esq., Deputy Collector, Carwar.
- FERGUSON—WINSOM—April 18, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, Hugh Ferguson, of South Coorg, son of the late Francis Ferguson, Esq., of Glasgow, to Kate, daughter of the late J. Cave Winsom, Esq., of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, Madras.
- HENDERSON—BOTHAMLEY—April 17, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, James Henderson, Commander British India Steam Navigation Company's Service, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Henry Labley Bothamley, of Blackheath.
- JOHNSTON—CLARKE—April 24, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, Walter T. L. Johnston, Audit Office, S. P. and D. Railway, to Frances A. L. Clarke.
- MANSFIELD—ROSS—April 23, at the Church of St. John's in the Wilderness, Naina Tal, Herbert Mansfield, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to Debonnaire Lydia Campbell, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel George Campbell Ross, 10th Bengal Lancers.
- SCOTLAND—MOSS—April 19, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, John Parry Scotland, executive engineer, Bengal Irrigation, P.W.D., to Blanche Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of Frederick Moss, Esq., "Seven Oaks," Mussoorie.
- STEEL—WATSON—April 30, at All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill, by the Rev. Archdeacon S. Stead, Frederick Liddell Steel, third son of the late Joseph Steel, Esq., of Liverpool and Kirkwood, Dumfriesshire, to Hilda, second daughter of David Watson, Esq., of Bombay.
- WALKER—OTTAWAY—April 21, at St. Peter's Mazagon, Bombay, Ralph Walker, M.A., to Harriet Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Nash Ottaway, of Matstone.

DEATHS.

- BERKELEY—April 17, at St. John's, Antigua, West Indies, the dearly loved wife of Humphry Berkeley, barrister-at-law, aged 20.
- CAUTTY—April 22, at 17, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, Cecil Osmond Cautty, aged 19.
- EAST—April 19, at Mercara, Coorg, India, the wife of H. R. East, aged 20.
- FACER—April 27, at Sohagpur, after a short but severe illness, Willie, the dearly beloved child of Albert and Mary Ann Facer, aged 1 year and 8 months.
- HAMPTON—April 22, at Chunai, Charles George, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hampton, aged 21.

- MACLEOD—April 14, at Moulmein, British Burma, Julia Gordon, the beloved wife of Donald Grant Macleod, Judge of Moulmein, aged 30.
- MARTYR—April 24, at Sekrout-District, Shahabad, Charles Campbell Martyr, assistant engineer, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, fourth son of Major General Martyr, aged 27.
- MERR—April 21, at Dalhousie, Walter Henry Merr, B.C.S., aged 23.
- PAUL—April 23, at Bangalore, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. J. Paul, of the London Mission, Travancore, aged 39.
- SARTORIUS—April 21, at Murree, Beryl, infant daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Sartorius.
- SCUTT—April 20, at Lahore, Blanche Annie, child of William H. and Kate Scutt.
- SYMONS—April 26, at Aligarh, Kyrle Ernle Symons, Officiating Superintendent Telegraph Department, aged 35 years.
- TORRICE—April 18, at Hyderabad, Sind, of bronchitis, Michael John Torricke, Government Telegraph Department, aged 39 years.
- THOMPSON—April 22, at Lahore, Ned, the little son of Richard and Annie Thompson, aged 1 year and 10 months.
- WALLIKER—April 17, at Kuttal, Cachar, Alice Maude, infant daughter of Charles and Alice Walliker.
- WHITE—En route from the Siam Frontier to Rangoon, C. F. White, Government Telegraph Department.
- JAMES—April 29, near Bangalore, India, from an accident, William Edward Ashton James, of Barrock Park, Carlisle, aged 42.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the produce markets have been steady since the last mail, and the partial advance then quoted is supported. At the public sales of coffee a good demand has prevailed, most of the Plantation Ceylon and East India brought forward finding buyers; bold and color kinds of the former showing some further improvement. There has been a good supply of Costa Rica, which went at rather irregular prices. Other Central American kinds are firm, and Rio held for enhanced rates, which restricts business. The deliveries here continue upon the large scale already noticed. In sugar the chief alteration is a sharp rise upon beet, which has sold up to 15s. 6d. per cwt., against 13s. 9d. per cwt., the lowest point of last week. The extreme price is not however maintained, the tone generally being quiet to-day. Cane-grown closes rather dearer for the week, a few cargoes of West India and Java having sold. Crystallised Demerara is 3d. to 6d. higher. Refined has been active at advanced rates, and pieces in the Clyde have risen fully 1s. per cwt., closing with less firmness. Importers of Java sugar are not sellers at present quotations. Rice has been firm, with reduced supplies of Burmah afloat. There is some pressure to realise China tea by auction, resulting in lower prices for fair to medium grades of Congou. The moderate quantity of Indian in the catalogues has gone at firm rates. Further speculative transactions are reported in pepper, and Singapore white has risen 3/4d. per lb. In other spice no change of interest has transpired. The next sales of cinnamon will be held on the 26th inst. Ceylon cocoa is again rather easier.

TEA.—At the Indian auctions, 3,960 packages Indian, 300 Ceylon, and 420 chests Java teas sold steadily at previous prices. The China sales consisted of 6,600 packages "without reserve." Very common red leaf (1883-4) went firm at 5 1/4d. to 6 1/4d. per lb.; old season's ditto (1881-2), at 6d. to 6 1/2d. per lb.; common black leaf (1883-4) sold at 6 1/4d. to 7 1/2d. per lb.; and a crop of N. S. Ning-chow at 8 3/4d. per lb. for which on arrival 10 1/2d. was refused. The new season (1884-5) was opened at Hankow on the 10th inst., when about 20,000 packages were settled, chiefly for Russian account, at about last year's prices. Since then buying has become more general for shipment to this side, and the first steamer with the new teas may be expected here the last week in June. The quality of the new crop is reported, Onfaas excepted, to be better than last year's.

SUGAR.—The market has become flat, and there are not any sales reported in West India. Privately 500 bags grainy Siam sold at 19s. 6d. Beet is nominally 6d. lower. In the Clyde market pieces sold at easier, but a good amount of business done. M. Bertrand Silz writing from Paris on the 14th inst., made the following remarks:—"During the past eight days the situation has greatly improved in France as well as on all other European markets. Yesterday May's delivery rose to 49s. 75c.; but those interested for a fall, whose uncovered sales are enormous, could not see this rise with indifference, and repeated offers from this side brought the price back to 48s. 75c., and, finally we closed to-day at 49s. 'Bears' chiefly offer July-August delivery, thus preventing any increase of what they have already to deliver this month, while by bringing July-August down to the same value as the May delivery, they may cause owners to sell theirs prompt, being able to replace later delivery at the same price. Ready goods handed over in this way to the uncovered sellers would be an instrument in their favour, but these tactics have no success. The weather is considered favourable for the new crop, and October-January delivery shows no perceptible change in value.

COFFEE.—There has been rather a large supply at auction, of which the bulk sold, and generally at steady prices for Plantation Ceylon, and East India. Of the former 346 casks, 163 bags, and bantels sold—small, 52s. to 57s. 6d.; middle, 64s. 6d. to 68s.; good to fine middling, 70s. to 76s.; bold, 80s. 6d. to 88s. 6d.; superior, 93s. 6d. to 104s.; 145 cases 965 bags East India, mostly sold—low to good medium, 59s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.; bold 71s. 6d. to 74s.; fine, 87s. to 91s.; small in proportion, 108lb. Mocha bought in at 88s. 2,579 bags Costa Rice went slowly—mixed, 47s. 6d. to 48s.; fine ordinary to middling, 52s. to 60s. 6d.; a pile of fine white, 76s. 3,099 bags Guatemala part sold—low middling to good bold, 54s. 6d. to 62s. 126 bags Brazil bought in at 48s. 227 bags Santos peaberry sold, 50s. per cwt.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1884.

GLADSTONIAN POLICY AND RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

MR. GLADSTONE'S allies among the enemies of England have an awkward habit of exposing their hands only at the time most convenient to themselves—which is not always the time most convenient to Mr. Gladstone or most agreeable to the Radical party. If Russia would only be so considerate as to show her aggressive designs against us when a Tory Government is in power, it would be much nicer for the Radicals; for Mr. Gladstone is quite equal to the task of proving positively, under such circumstances, that it is all owing to the innate depravity of English Tories; and the "friends of every country but their own" have then a delightful opportunity of weakening, perhaps even of paralysing, every patriotic effort of their own Government. The Russian Foreign Office quite understands this; but aggression is so easy and safe when a Radical Government is in power in England, that the temptation is too great even for Russian gratitude to Mr. Gladstone. The official newspaper from Tiflis, the *Kavkas*, has (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says) launched forth another article on the journey of Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff which has thrown the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg into quite a fever of alarm. After remarking that Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff's mission is of a purely peaceful character, to organise the civil government of the people, the *Kavkas* continues:—

"We do not require India for the economical development of our empire. If we desired, we could undoubtedly conquer India; but it would half ruin us to keep it in subjection, especially with its extent of seaboard and our small fleet. Therefore, in our opinion, our near approach to India is important in this respect, that we can always deal England a weighty blow when necessary. In fact, rather than think of subjugating India, our policy is to liberate the Indians from the British yoke. Standing at Merv, on the frontiers of Afghanistan, we are quite close enough to India; and Afghanistan, in case of war, would just serve our purpose, as Roumania did in the last war with

Turkey. Consequently, we do not want to conquer Afghanistan, for it is more exposed on our side than on that of India. In the extent of its population (about nine millions) as in other respects, Afghanistan resembles Roumania. This population can be easily turned against India, but never against us. The payments now being made by England to Afghanistan are money thrown away."

The *Times* correspondent adds:—"This article is not more insolent and threatening towards England than indiscreet as regards Russia." And the *Times* correspondent is so far right, that, if these amiable confessions of the Tiflis organ do not awake the English nation to a sense of the depth of ruin and degradation, to which Radicalism is leading it neither shall we be persuaded even though one rose from the dead. It is surely incredible that the great Liberal party—the party once led by a Palmerston, and still adorned by a Forster, a Goschen a Cowen, a Dufferin—has become so deadened to all sense of patriotism by the alliance with Radicals and the slavery of the Caucus, as to be insensible to such outspoken and insolent menaces as these. Will any Radical dare to pretend, in face of the recent annexations, that these menaces are mere idle bluster, and that therefore we can afford to ignore them? That theory, a cowardly theory of traitors, has surely been played out by this time; and we refuse to believe that there are not hundreds of thousands of Liberals in England, who will, equally with Conservatives, remember that they are Englishmen first and party-men afterwards, and who will insist on the punishment of a Government whose follies and crimes have brought on us all this humiliation and disaster.

Opportunely simultaneous with this candid Russian confession of the real meaning of the annexations of Merv and Sarakhs, comes General Sir Edward Hamley's lecture at the United Service Institution, Whitehall, of which we give a brief summary elsewhere. General Hamley—by common consent one of our very foremost strategists—comes forward solemnly to warn the British Government that, under the circumstances, they are positively bound to hold Kandahar and the Helmund. And when we find, in the discussion that followed, authorities of such diverse views and acknowledged weight, as Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Chelmsford, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir William Fraser, Sir Frederick Haines, and Colonel Malleon, "unanimously approving" of the main points of Sir Edward Hamley's paper, the question at once becomes urgent. What is Mr. Gladstone going to do? Will the Premier's memory of his ancient jealousy of his basely-slandered rival, Lord Beaconsfield, prevent his doing that which every competent authority now says he is bound to do for the safety of the Empire? Or will nobler counsels for once prevail, and will Mr. Gladstone frankly acknowledge, by his acts, that Lord Beaconsfield was right and he himself utterly, deplorably wrong?

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

We are glad to be able to announce that at a meeting of the Council of the Liberty and Property Defence League, held at the offices of the League last Friday, the Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss in the chair, the Bengal Tenancy Bill as amended in Select Committee was taken into consideration, and unanimously condemned. Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., on behalf of the Indian Constitutional Association, laid before the

Council the official *Gazettes*, containing the amended Bill, together with the dissents of the Hon. Kristodas Pal Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., the Hon. the Maharajah of Darbhanga, and others, and explained in detail the history of the Bill, and the views of the Indian Constitutional Association in regard to it. On the motion of the Right Hon. the Earl Fortescue, seconded by the Right Hon. Lord Bramwell, it was unanimously agreed that the offer of federation, made by Mr. Roper Lethbridge on behalf of the Indian Constitutional Association, should be accepted by the League, and it is understood that the League will take active measures to co-operate with the Association in opposition to the Bill.

All those who are interested in the preservation of the rights of the subject, in freedom of contract, and in the rights of property, will rejoice to learn that the revolutionary and confiscatory policy, which Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert are endeavouring to force down the throats of the helpless people of India, will not be allowed to be carried out without vigorous protest.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.—THE REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE ZEMINDARS' PETITION.

WHILST the report of the Select Committee and their amended draft of the Bengal Tenancy Bill are now pending further official and public criticism, the Government of India have come forward with a document on which it is desirable to offer some comments. It must be noted that the report of the Select Committee was presented on 14th March, 1884. What, then, could have been the object of the Government of India in presenting to the world a document dated 12th February, 1884? The document is a letter, signed by Mr. Ilbert and four civilian members of Lord Ripon's Council (but not by Lord Ripon himself), setting forth the views entertained by these gentlemen on the petition which was addressed by the zemindars of Bengal to the Secretary of State for India, protesting against certain provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Apparently the members of the Government of India may have hoped that the publication of this letter might have some direct or indirect influence in guiding the opinions of certain of its own official subordinates who are now under orders to submit a report on the amended draft of the Tenancy Bill. They can hardly have imagined that arguments so weak and inconclusive could have an effect upon any unprejudiced reader.

Within the limited space available to me, it is not possible to follow Mr. Ilbert and his civilian colleagues into all the details of their statements. Much of the ground which they cover is not new; and if I hesitate to say that some of their statements are not true, it is only because they contain what is ironically called a half-truth. It is therefore necessary to select some of the leading points of the letter so that the reader may judge, from the samples exhibited, what the value of the article in bulk must be.

The letter opens with a statement regarding the submission of the petition, which, though of little importance in itself, contains a suppression of fact, in order to avoid a sacrifice of official propriety. The petition of the zemindars had been sent home by them direct to the Secretary of State, by whom it was re-

turned to India with the intimation that it should be forwarded through the regular official channel, with a report on it. It was thus that the Government of India came to call upon the Government of Bengal for a report upon the petition, with which call the Bengal Government complied in a very unusual and unprecedented manner; as will now be shown.

It is customary for the Government of Bengal to consult the Board of Revenue and the judges of the High Court on a petition such as that of the zemindars, which concerns the vital question of the Revenue and Rent of Bengal, and the bearing and construction of the law of the land as affecting those questions. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was a confirmed invalid, and unable to deal with the petition himself. Instead of consulting his constitutional advisers, the Board of Revenue and the High Court, he allowed his secretary, Mr. A. P. Macdonnell to compile a memorandum in reply to the petition, and the memorandum was adopted by the sick Lieutenant Governor of Bengal as the expression of his own opinions. It is unfortunate for the Lieutenant Governor that his secretary is one of the most red-hot partisans of the Bill, and the most inveterate opponent of all zemindars and Indigo planters, *sæpe memorem Junonis ob iram*. When this gentleman's memorandum was forwarded to the Government of India, they had to accept it as the basis of their own despatch, although they have had the prudence to observe that "they do not thereby adopt each and all of Mr. Macdonnell's arguments, the more especially as in the historical examination of the early rights and status of the zemindars there is ground for some difference of opinion."

It was undoubtedly necessary for Mr. Ilbert and his colleagues to repudiate some of Mr. Macdonnell's historical theories, for he still persists that in 1793, the ryots had a better proprietary title in the land than the zemindars. But Mr. Ilbert now says that he never asserted that the zemindars, as a body, were without proprietary or hereditary rights before the Permanent Settlement; and he now has recourse to the very curious argument that because there were discussions in 1793 as to the nature of the zemindars' rights, the zemindar had then sunk into the tax-collector; and his rights had, to a great extent, become obliterated. The famous Mr. Grant, known as the Senohtadar of Bengal, in 1793, maintained that the ryots were then the owners of the soil, holding this doctrine, not because he loved the ryots more, but because he loved the zemindars much less—as they intercepted a portion of the land rent which Mr. Grant would have taken direct for Government. Mr. Grant, as is well-known, was overruled and even rebuked for his extreme opinions by the Court of Directors of 1793, and the law was then declared and settled in favour of the zemindars. But because an extreme partisan like Mr. Macdonnell is now permitted officially to revive the defunct doctrines of Mr. Senohtadar Grant, these doctrines are treated by Mr. Ilbert as if they might be accepted as evidence against the rights of the zemindar, so that he may be condemned and subjected to that undisguised and unlimited spoliation which the new Tenancy Bill proposes.

Whilst the Government of India was still intent on undermining the zemindar's title, it is a pity that they did not refer to the opinion of the great Lord Metcalfe, which is so aptly quoted by the Maharajah of Darbhanga, in his dissent from the report of the Select

Committee on the Tenancy Bill. Lord Metcalfe, as the Maharajah admits, was no admirer of the Permanent Settlement; and when he wrote, apparently about 1830, the peasant proprietary school was in the ascendant. But the full spirit of justice and honour pervades the following words:—

"I need not say that I am no advocate for the regulation proprietors of our creation. I consider their creation to have been an enormous error; but having created them, and declared them to be proprietors we gave them, I conceive, after the reservation of the Government Revenue all the right of property that it was in our power to give, that is, all the rights that did not previously belong to others. We had no right to destroy the pre-existing property of others, but we could and did give them the right of Government in every field in the zemindari, and we superadded the full property in lands, not owned or occupied as a permanent tenure by others. Having done so, although we have a right and are bound to protect the ancient cultivating proprietors and occupants in all their rights, whatever they were, and ought to be ashamed of ourselves for not having done so, we have no right to step in between our proprietor and the cultivator of his own planting on lands declared to be his own property, with a view to destroy the engagements which they have mutually entered into. It could never have been intended, when we created proprietors, that they were merely entitled to a percentage on the Revenue. It was meant that they should be really proprietors, what they are and ought to be, in every case in which that would not affect the previous rights of others."

The opinion of an impartial statesman like Lord Metcalfe will surely bear more weight than the theories of a partisan like Mr. Macdonnell or the far-fetched arguments of Mr. Ilbert. It seems needless to add a word to Lord Metcalfe's evidence of the rights of the zemindars which it is now proposed to invade. Under the cover of a cloud of new definitions and fanciful assumptions of fact, the supporters of the Bill are bent on the violation of nearly all those rights of ownership which constitute the value of the zemindars' proprietorship.

It is a main point in the controversy that the proposed Bill involves a radical departure from the ancient law and custom of the country. It introduces an entire revolution of practice and principle on five particulars: (1) the definition of a settled ryot; (2) freedom of contract; (3) the transferability of occupancy rights; (4) the distinction between *Khamar* and ryoti land; and (5) the imposition of a maximum limit of rent. I have no space to enter into all these points, which the zemindars had handled in a masterly manner in reply to the arguments which have been set forth by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in his secretary's letter of September 27, 1883. The zemindars' petition was dated November 17, 1883, and was a direct reply to the Lieutenant Governor's letter of September 27, although Mr. Macdonnell is now pleased to declare that it was not so. If, by way of example, we look to the discussion regarding the maximum rate of rent, we find the Government of India falling into a mistake of fact which would be ludicrous if it were not so important. The gist of the question is whether the maximum rate is or is not to be calculated on the common staple cheap crops—to the exclusion of more valuable crops. In order to prove their claim to exclude the more valuable crops, the Government of India now tells us that tobacco, opium, and sugar cane are of the nature of *garden crops*, and are, therefore, to be excluded. Can anything be more absurd to the mind of those who have seen sugarcane crops extend almost for miles, and broad plains covered with the tobacco plant, and whole fields glistening in the sun with the white blossoms of the poppy? It may be that the poppy is delicately raised in nursery-like beds in its infancy—but it may

also be asked for whom is this poppy cultivated, and why does the Government deal so cruelly and inconsiderately with the cultivators if a bad season injures their crops and disables them from working out the money advanced to them? This inquiry may seem to be rather outside the present question, but when the Government itself is so often the actual landlord, or stands in the place of a landlord, it may be worth while to ask if it always deals righteously and justly with its own ryots and cultivators.

Space fails us to follow the details of the Government letter any further; but whilst Mr. Ilbert and his colleagues endeavour to convince the Secretary of State of the justice and legality of the position assumed by them, they point with satisfaction to the fact that when they wrote, the Bill was pending before the Select Committee where it would receive full consideration. The report of the Select Committee has since been published, and has shown that further inquiry and further information are absolutely and extensively needed. It is, however, to be regretted that no grave notice was taken by the Government of India of certain passages in Mr. Macdonnell's memorandum, in which that gentleman allowed his Irish feelings to run away with him to such an extent that he not only threatened the landlords of Bengal with the diminution of their existing rents, but he actually suggested that the day of "no rent" was at hand, if the landlords did not at once submit to the passing of the very Bill which has now been declared by the Select Committee to need further amendment and consideration.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, April 26.)

WEIR, Mr. C. J., of the Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as first assistant commissioner and district magistrate of Coorg.

CRAWFORD—the services of Surgeon D. G. Crawford are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MACPHERSON, the Hon. W., C.S., took his seat as officiating judge of the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William, in Bengal, on the 8th inst.

BEVERLEY, the Hon. H., C.S., took his seat as officiating judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 9th inst.

GOMPERTZ, the Rev. J. F. W., B.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 16th inst. Mr. Gompertz's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

ABEL—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. W. Abel as acting consul for the German Empire, at Rangoon, vice Mr. Julius Schulze.

HUNTER—The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. James Rose Hunter, as acting consular agent for the United States of America, at Madras, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

RALLI—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. D. Ralli as in charge of the Greek Vice Consulate at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. T. D. Ralli.

PENNELL—The service of Lieut. H. L. Pennell, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The following appointments are made, consequent on the retirement from the service of Colonel C. H. Chay, commandant of the Deol Irregular Force, with effect from April 20:—

BOILEAU, Lieut. Colonel F. W., commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, to be commandant Deoli Irregular Force.

GREENFIELD, Major J. H. L., squadron commander and second in command, to officiate as commandant, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Colonel Boileau.

BELL, Lieut. J. A., wing officer and adjutant, and officiating squadron commander and second in command, to officiate as commandant, during the absence on leave of Major Greenfield, or until further orders.

CREAGH, Major O'M., V.C., wing commander and second in command, and officiating commandant, to be commandant, Mharwara Battalion, vice Lieut. Colonel Boileau.

SMITH, Major P. W., officiating squadron commander and second in command, Erinpura, Irregular Force, to be wing commander and second in command, vice Major Creagh.

ALEXANDER, Captain F. G., officiating wing commander and second in command, Mharwara Battalion, to officiate as squadron commander and second in command, Erinpura Irregular Force, vice Major Smith, during the absence on furlough of Major A. R. T. McRae, or until further orders.

VANSITTART, Mr. C. G., having been appointed to officiate as assistant accountant general, Bombay, assumed charge of the duties of the appointment on April 1.

COWLEY, Mr. W. D. F., having been appointed to officiate as assistant comptroller, British Burma, assumed charge of the duties of his appointment on April 9.

KELLY, Mr. R. H., having been appointed to officiate as postmaster, Calcutta, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. Hutton, assumed charge of the duties of his appointment on April 14.

CRAWLEY, Mr. C. E., having been appointed to officiate as comptroller, Central Provinces, made over charge of his duties as assistant accountant general, Bombay, on April 19.

MURPHY—The services of 1st class Assistant Apothecary G. Murphy are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh for employment as assistant to the civil surgeon, Naini Tal.

COTES—By order of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, Mr. E. C. Cotes is appointed 1st assistant to the superintendent of the Indian Museum, on probation for two years, from April 12.

STODDARD, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, having been relieved, on the 9th inst., from the charge of the Mhow Division, to which he was appointed from Jan. 9, is now posted to the charge of the Indore Division.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, Ajmer, is appointed, until further orders, to be magistrate of both the districts of Ajmer and Merwara, and is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

CORNISH, Lieut. W. H., assistant commissioner, Merwara, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the district of Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his appointment.

CONNOR, Captain A. S. W., B.S.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Bellary-Kistna State Railway to the Bilaspur Etawa Railway Survey.

The following officers, on probation, are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the dates specified:—

THOMPSON, Mr. R. H., 2nd grade officer, from March 26, 1883.

OWEN, Mr. C. H., 3rd grade officer, from April 1, 1883.

MATTHEWS, Mr. W. G. K., assistant engineer, March 7, 1883.

SMITH, Mr. D., assistant engineer, Indian Marine, to be engineer, with effect from April 22.

SARGEANT, Major R. A., R.E., class 1, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways Management, is placed on special duty under the Director General of Railways, with effect from April 12.

WALKER, Mr. G. H. D., B.A., assistant secretary to the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh in the P. W. department, and late officiating under secretary to the Government of India, is appointed to the Account Branch, with rank of Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.

FURLOUGHS.

BLOOD, Mr. B. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, superintendent of way and works, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, is granted eight months' furlough to Europe with the usual subsidiary leave from April 12, or from such subsequent date as it may be availed of.

FOOTE, Mr. R. B., deputy superintendent, geological survey of India, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from May 1, or any later date.

MCCAY, Mr. J., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 14th inst.

MILITARY.

MARTER, Col. R. J. C., 1st Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen appointed to the brigade staff of the army, with the rank of brigadier general, vice brigadier general W. G. D. Massy, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated April 10.

CORBETT, Brigade Surg. W. H., Army Medical Department, to officiate on the administrative medical staff of the army, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon general, vice deputy surgeon general W. M. Webb, on furlough, dated March 19.

FRITH, Captain J. S., R.A., Ordnance Department, to be commissary of ordnance, 4th class.

BIRD, ATKINSON, SHEPHERD, Punjab Frontier Force, 1st Punjab Cavalry—Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Bird, squadron commander, and second in command, to be commandant, vice Colonel C. S. Maclean, C.B., who vacates; Lieutenant Colonel J. R. B. Atkinson, squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Lieutenant Colonel Bird; and Major T. Shepherd, station staff officer, Dera Ismail Khan, to be squadron commander vice Lieutenant Colonel Atkinson, with effect from April 1.

NORMAN, Lieutenant W. W., second Punjab cavalry, officiating squadron

officer, on probation, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Captain R. H. Forrest, transferred to the half-pay list.

PERCY-SMITH—Hyderabad Contingent, No. 2 Field Battery—Lieut. R. Percy-Smith, R.A., to be officiating subaltern.

WAPSHARE, Lieut. R., 1st Infantry, attached to the 3rd Bombay L.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

SHEWEN, Lieut. M. T., 4th Infantry, attached to the 5th Bombay N.I., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

LEWIN, Lieut. W. H., 6th Infantry, attached to the 14th Madras N.I., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
GERARD, Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. M.G., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, April 19.

BUCKLAND—**ALLEN**—Lieut. P. A. Buckland, April 19, and Lieut. B. M. Allen, April 24, to be captains.

RICE, Surg. Major W. R., M.D., Medical Department, to be brigade surgeon, vice Brig. Surg. G. V. Currie, retired, dated April 10.

CAYLEY, Brig. Surg. H., vice Brig. Surg. A. J. Cowie, promoted, dated April 19.

PENNY, Surg. Major J. C., M.D., vice Brig. Surg. T. Mathew, M.B., retired, dated April 24.

To be Surgeons Major Surgeons A. Crombie, M.D.; W. R. Murphy; C. H. Joubert, M.B.; E. G. Russell, M.B.; J. Scully; G. C. Hall; Gopal Chunder Roy, M.D.; A. S. Reil, M.B.; W. A. D. Fasken, M.D.; E. Lawrie, M.B.; J. Wilson, M.B.; E. Mulvaney; J. M. Zorah, M.B.; Russick Lall Dutt, M.B.; Girdharlal Ratanlal Daffary, M.D.; J. T. B. Bookley; A. McGregor; J. Young, M.D.; Josifua Duke; Bankabehari Gupta, M.B.; McConaghey, M.B.; E. Patmer; A. H. Williams, M.D.; R. A. K. Holmes, M.B.; J. E. C. Ferris, from March 30.

GIBBS, East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps, Volunteer N. A. E., to be lieutenant.

SLATER, Major J. B., Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from April 30, subject to H.M.'s approval.

PORTER, Captain R. A., adjutant, 4th Administrative Battalion, N.W. Provinces Volunteers, late Ghazipore Volunteer Rifle Battalion, to be adjutant.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

NEWHAM, Major E. G., General List Infantry, squadron commander, 6th (Prince of Wales) Bengal Cavalry medical certificate, for one year and 163 days.

ATSLABE, Major W. B., General List, Infantry, wing commander, 3rd Sikh Infantry, private affairs, for one year and eighty-one days.

HENDERSON, Captain P. E., Bengal S.C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough, medical certificate, for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, April 21.)

The following corrections are made in G.O.C.C., dated March 20, publishing the Annual Relief for 1884-5:—

10th Bengal Lancers, Headquarters, and two squadrons, from Thal Chotiali to Mooltan, by route march.

14th Bengal Lancers, Headquarters and two squadrons, from Meer to Tal Chotiali, by route march.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

VERNER, Major T. E., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. W. C. W. Rawlinson, resigned, there being no fully qualified subaltern available, dated Jan. 16.

LAMBART—The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Major:—Capt. F. R. H. Lambart, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

ATKINSON—The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of captain:—Lieut. T. J. Atkinson, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.

HERVEY-BATHURST, Lieut. C., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England, during the present trooping season, for duty at the depot.

At the examinations held on Feb. 1, and following days, the undermentioned officers passed as follow:—

Examination in (c) and (d) Section IV. par. 39 (III). Queen's Regulations 1883—Lieut. C. E. Walker, Royal Artillery; Lieut. N. D. Findlay, Royal Artillery; Lieut. J. R. B. Davidson, Royal Artillery; Lieut. E. Pollock, Royal Artillery; Lieut. A. J. Abdey, Royal Artillery.

Examination, Part II., Section 5, para 150, B. A. R.—Capt. J. J. Money-Simons, B.S.C.

Garrison Course Examination, required by Section 4, par. 3, B. A. R.—Lieut. F. Wyllie, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, probnr. M. S. C.; Lieut. H. Comins, Norfolk Regiment probnr. B.S.C.;

Lieut. J. C. B. Craster, Bedfordshire Regiment probnr. B.S.C.; Lieut. E. M. Reed, Royal Sussex Regiment, probnr. B.S.C.; Lieut. F. G. Pollock, S. Yorkshire Regiment, probnr. B.S.C.

MACPHERSON—Tactics on the basis laid down for lieutenants of the regular forces—Capt. W. C. G. Macpherson, East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. J. S., Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Umballa, and join L Battery A Brigade, to which he has been appointed.

(Head Quarters, Simla, April 23.)

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

BARROW, Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) S. D., 10th Bengal Lancers, squadron commander, to be second in command, sub pro tem., vice Strong, seconded for service on the Staff, dated March 17.

ROSS, Lieut. Col. G. C., officiating squadron commander, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Barrow, with effect of date of joining appointment.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

BUTLER, Lieut. C. H., 17th Lancers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

FOWLER, Capt. W. J., Royal Artillery, for three months, on private affairs; Lieut. P. J. R. Crampton, for seven months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

EVANS, Col. I. E., Bengal Infantry, to the Himalayas and Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 21 to Oct. 15.

GRIFFITH—MACLAREN—Surg. Major G. Griffith, Indian Medical Service, to Muir-e and Kashmir, on private affairs, from May 15 to Oct. 1; Surg. J. F. Maclaren, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from May 1 to Aug. 1.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

RENTON, Lieut. W. G., 17th Lancers, for nine months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 23.)

HOLMWOOD, Mr. H. C.S., reported his departure from India on special leave on the 4th inst.

CHARLES, Mr. J. G., officiating additional district and sessions judge, 24-Perghs, and Hooghly, to act temporarily as district and sessions judge, 24-Perghs, vice Mr. J. F. Browne, on leave.

WHITMORE, Mr. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Furreedpore, to act temporarily as additional district and sessions judge, 24-Perghs, and Hooghly, vice Mr. J. G. Charles.

MATHEWS, Mr. H. F., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector Durbhunge, to act as district and sessions judge of Furreedpore, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. J. G. Campbell.

RISLEY, Mr. H. H., commissioner, Manbhoom, on special duty, to officiate as under secretary to the Government of Bengal, during absence on deputation, of Mr. C. W. Bolton.

BAKER, Mr. E. N., officiating under secretary to the Government of Bengal, to act, in addition to his own duties as secretary to Government of Bengal in the Financial Department, during absence of the Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.

HARDING, Mr. F. H., C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on March 25.

LOWIS, Mr. E. E., commissioner Chittagong Division, has leave for two months and twenty days, from 1st prox, or subsequent date.

SCHURR, Mr. H. S., assistant superintendent of police, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the 24-Perghs district.

MUNRO, Mr. H., district superintendent of police, Mozufferpore, to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police from April 1, during absence of Mr. B. Rattray.

BAKER, Mr. E. B., deputy inspector general of police, has leave for three months, from 5th prox, or subsequent date.

STACK, Mr. G. A., professor, Patna College, temporarily to be a professor in the Presidency College.

PRESTAGE—The Lieut. Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. F. Prestage of his appointment as a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

STEPHEN, Mr. K. H., assistant engineer P.W.D. Irrigation Branch, to be an ex-officio member of the Sewan Branch Road Committee in Sarun.

STONEWIG, Mr. E., to be a member of the Hajeeapore Branch Road Committee, vice Mr. R. Brown, resigned.

COCKBURN, Mr. T. M., to be a member of the Sasseram Branch Road Committee, vice Mr. Morton, resigned.

DOUGLAS, Mr. J. R., to be port officer of False Point and Pooree, and superintendent of Customs, False Point, in place of Mr. T. Geary, retired from 1st inst.

COY, Mr. J. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Arrah division, is granted three months' privilege leave from date he may avail himself of it.

BELL, Mr. H., appointed as manager and engineer in chief of the Tirhoot State Railway, from 2nd inst.

The following assistant engineers, 2nd grade, passed the examination prescribed in the P.W.D. code :—

Mr. J. Manson, Mr. E. J. Alexander, / hite, and Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

MOORHEAD, Surg. J., made over charge of the Mymensingh Gaol to Assistant Surgeon Chandi Dass Ghose, on April 11.

FURLOUGHS.

BROWNE, Mr. J. F., district and sessions judge, 2-Perghs, has leave for six months, from May 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 26.)

HALLETT, Major H. H., superintendent of the Central Gaol and School of Industry, Jubbulpore, is appointed to act as cantonment magistrate of Jubbulpore, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Col. W. L. Noverre, or until further orders. Major Hallett assumed charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Jubbulpore, from Lieut. Col. Noverre, on the 15th current.

CHARLEY—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Lieut. Col. Charley with powers to try breaches of the rules made under Section 25 of the said Act within the limits of the Pachmarhi Cantonment.

TEMPLE-WRIGHT, Surg. Major R., M.D., superintendent, Central Gaol, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, during the absence of Surg. Major Rice, or until further orders.

BARTER, Surgeon Major, J. F., Civil Surgeon, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Central gaol, Nagpur, in addition to his own duties.

EVERS, Surgeon Major, B., Civil Surgeon, Wardha, availed himself on the 21st current, of the privilege leave granted him by notification

No. 1769 making over medical charge of the district and of the gaol to Assistant Surgeon Jadunath Ghose.

STANBROUGH, Mr. H. E., extra assistant commissioner, Chanda, transferred to Saugor, assumed charge of his duties at the latter station on the 19th current.

PERRAN, Mr. G. J., executing engineer, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

FURLOUGHS.

RICE—Three months' privilege is granted to Surgeon Major W. R. Rice, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Jubbulpore, with effect from the 1st proximo or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 24.)

HARRIS, Mr. W. A., extra assistant commissioner, Mooltan, is appointed to officiate as extra judicial assistant of that district, with effect from April 12, vice Mr. T. Troward, proceeded on leave.

TREMLETT, Mr. J. D., M.A., barrister at law, officiating commissioner and superintendent, Delhi division, assumed charge of his duties as additional judge, chief court, Punjab, on April 15, relieving Mr. D. G. Barkley, M.A., barrister at law.

COLDSTREAM, Mr. W., deputy commissioner, is on being relieved of the charge of the Simla district, transferred to Hissar, and appointed to officiate as commissioner of that division with effect from April 16, vice Lieutenant Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., proceeding on furlough.

MAUDE, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, from the Simla to the Hazara district, which he joined on April 14.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by H. M.'s Secretary of State, as noted below :—

SMITH, Mr. G. L., assistant commissioner, from the Attock to the Murree sub division of the Rawalpindi district, of which he assumed charge on April 10.

BADEN-POWELL, Mr. B. H., C.I.E., additional commissioner, Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions, assumed charge of his duties as officiating judge, Chief Court, Punjab, on April 18, relieving Mr. J. W. Smyth, barrister at law, proceeding on furlough.

WOOD, Mr. H. M. M., judicial assistant, from the Ferozepore to the Simla District, which he joined on April 17.

BENNETT, Surg. Major J., civil surgeon, is transferred from Mooltan to Rawalpindi, where he assumed charge of his duties on April 3, relieving Surg. Major G. Massy, proceeding on furlough.

MULRONEY, Surg. T. R., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Mooltan with effect from March 28, vice Surg. Major J. Bennett, transferred.

STONE, Mr. S. J., district superintendent of police, Gujerat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 15th April, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

BEAN, Mr. J. D. C. W., assistant district superintendent of police, Jhelum, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Gujerat, vice Mr. Stone, or until further orders.

LUDLAM, Mr. W. N., assistant district superintendent of police, Lahore, is transferred from Lahore to the Jhelum District.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Ferozepore Station Order, dated April 7, appointing Surgeon H. S. Parker, A.M.D., to the charge of the Lock Hospital at Ferozepore, vice Surgeon Major Riddick, proceeded to Landour.

6th Punjab Infantry—Regimental Orders, dated April 11, making the following officiating appointments as a temporary measure, consequent on the departure of Lieut. H. B. Urnston, adjutant, to join the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's department.

CUNLIFFE, Lieut. E. W., quartermaster to officiate as adjutant.

TAYLOR, Lieut. D. J. O., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, April 19.)

BIRKS, Mr. A. R., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, made over charge of the Sandoway district to Capt. C. A. Cresswell, officiating deputy commissioner, April 4.

NAYLOR, Mr. C. G. R., received medical charge of the Tharrawaddy district from Assist. Surg. S. Bogonaw, M.D., on April 10.

REES—BIRKBECK—Mr. J. C. Rees, executive engineer, made over, and Mr. M. Birkbeck, executive engineer, received charge of the Bassein division on April 4.

FOX, Mr. H. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Thayetmyo Division to the Tharrawaddy Division, which he joined on April 6.

BIRKBECK, Mr. M., executive engineer, is also appointed Embankment officer of the Bassein district.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, April 24.)

SMITH—FRASER—W. P. Smith, and J. Fraser M.D., surgeons major, Army Medical Department, doing duty, Station Hospital, Secunderabad, to be senior medical officers, South Station and Trimalghery Station Hospital, Secunderabad, respectively.

GIBSON—BENNET—G. J., M.D., and R. D. Bennet, surgeons major,

Army Medical Department, senior medical officers of the South Station and Trimmighery Station Hospitals Secunderabad, respectively, will do duty, Station Hospital Secunderabad.

MOLESWORTH—CHUTE—The names of Lieuts. H. C. Molesworth, R.A., and P. T. Chute, 2nd Battalion the Royal Munster Fusiliers, are added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Wellington Depot during the present year.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

EYRE, Lieut. Colonel E. H., Staff Corps, to officiate as deputy quartermaster general during the absence on furlough of Major D. J. S. McLeod.

SMOOTH, Veterinary Surgeon F. J., Army Veterinary Department, doing duty with the R.A., Secunderabad, to do duty with the 14th Hussars, and Veterinary Surgeon Hazelton, to do duty with the R.A., Secunderabad.

TUSON, Lieut. L. R., 9th Regiment N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Carruthers, permanently appointed to the Bengal Commissariat Department.

CAULFIELD, Lieut. G. N., 10th Regiment, N. I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Foss, permanently appointed to the Bengal Commissariat Department.

SANDILANDS—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieutenant H. G. Sandilands, recently commissioned, has been posted to the O Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., and that he is to be shown as under instruction in England.

SHAW—Under instructions from Government, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon F. G. Shaw is directed to proceed to Burma in view to investigating the causes of the outbreak of an epidemic among the transport mules and ponies, and will, on arrival at Rangoon report himself to the General Officer commanding the division.

SIMPSON—GUINNESS—Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, Captain C. N. Simpson and Lieutenant E. Guinness, P. Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., are directed to proceed to England for duty at the depot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

KENNEDY, Colonel R. B., for six months, from April 2, or date of departure, on private affairs.

BENCOUGH, Colonel H. M., sixty days' privilege, from April 27, or date of departure, on Coonoor.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 1.)

SINCLAIR—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. E. Sinclair, magistrate of the 1st class in the District of Kolaba, to be magistrate in charge of the Northern Subdivision of that district, comprising the talukas of Panvel, Pen, and Alibag.

ROSS, Lieut. Col. F. J. T., is appointed to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi during the absence of Mr. W. Foxton on leave, or until further orders.

MACDOUGALL, Brigade Surg. H. R. L., superintendent of Matheran in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of Thana.

SCOTT, Mr. M. H., district judge and sessions judge of Ahmednagar, resumed charge of his office on the 16th inst.

GAVIN—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. G. F. A. Gavin to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

MACDONALD, Dr. D., M.D., B.S., C.M., assumed charge of his acting appointment as lecturer in experimental physics at the Elphinstone College on the 3rd inst.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

EAST—Mr. W. A., C.S., on his return to duty to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Thana and district registrar and political agent, Thana, during the absence of Mr. W. B. Mullock, C.S., or till further orders.

TREVOR—On the departure of Mr. J. Campbell, C.S., Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S., to act as collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr. G. F. M. Grant, C.S., or till further orders; and also, on the departure of Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., to act as commissioner of Customs, salt, opium, and Akkari, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr. C. B. Prichard, C.S., or till further orders.

GRANT, Mr. G. F. M., C.S., collector of Customs, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S., or till further order.

MACKENZIE, Mr. T. D., C.S., to be collector and magistrate of the District of Broach and District Registrar, Broach, on the retirement of Mr. A. A. Borradaile, C.S., and to join that appointment on being relieved by Mr. W. A. East, C.S.

MULOCK, Mr. W. B., C.S., to act as collector of Bombay and superintendent of stamps and stationery during the absence of Mr. J. H. Grant, C.S., or till further orders.

RICHEY, Mr. J. B., C.S., C.S.I., to act as chief secretary to Government, with charge of the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Separate Departments, during the absence of the Hon. C. Gonne, C.S., or until further order.

The following permanent promotions are made with effect from April 15:—

DESSAI, Mr. K. G., I.C.E., to be executive engineer, 4th grade.

REBSCH, Mr. S., to be executive engineer, 4th grade.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GOODFELLOW, Colonel C. A., V.C., R.E., to be superintending engineer, Southern Division, vice Major General W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., who vacates on promotion.

DUCAT, Lieutenant Colonel W. M., R.E., to act as superintending engineer, Central Division, during the absence of Colonel I. M. Greig, R.E., on privilege leave.

WHITING, Mr. J. E., M.A., Musketry Instructor, C.E., to act as superintending engineer for irrigation in Sind, vice Colonel J. Le Mesurier, R.E., with the temporary rank of superintending engineer, 3rd class.

BURKE, Mr. C. T., R.E., M. I. C.E., to act as executive engineer, Nira Canal, vice Mr. J. E. Whiting.

GODBOLE, Mr. K. K., B.A., L.C.E., to act as executive engineer for irrigation, Nasik and Ahmednagar, vice Mr. C. T. Burke, with the temporary rank of executive engineer, 4th grade.

GOODFELLOW, Major General W. W., C.B., R.E., is permitted to retain charge of the office of superintending engineer, Southern division, until relieved by Colonel C. A. Goodfellow.

GOODFELLOW—The service of Major General W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., are replaced at the disposal of Government in the military department, with effect from date of relief.

BRACHEN—The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. R. F. Brachen, a -anad authorising him to practice as a Pleader in the Courts of the Belgaum District.

HAKIN, Assistant Surgeon A. G., L.M.C., delivered over medical charge of the Mhaswad Extra-mural Convict Gang on April 22.

The following transfers are ordered:—

W. A. Climen (P. H. A.), from Station Hospital Devlali, to general duty, Presidency; A. B. Cazale (P. H. A.), from general duty, Presidency, to Station Hospital, Devlali; R. A. Dickie, from Station Hospital, Kirkee, to Station Hospital Devlali; and A. S. DeSouz, from Station Hospital Devlali to Station Hospital, Kirkee.

FURLOWHS.

The undermentioned are granted extensions on leave:—

Assistant Apothecary R. Wagner, for one month.

TALBOT, Mr. W. A., assistant conservator of forests, Kanara, (C.D.), is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from May 15, or from subsequent date.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 1.)

EVEN—Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps—Lieut. G. E. Even, inspector and adjutant of the corps, is granted leave of absence for three months to proceed to Australia, from date of departure in May next.

The following extract from G.O.G.I., dated March 28, is republished:—

SPRING, Major F. W. M., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, Bombay, to be deputy inspector general of Ordnance, Bengal.

HUNTER, Surg. V. E., of the Army Medical Department, is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this Presidency from April 5, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, April 25.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

AYETOOM, Surg. S. T., 13th Regt. N.I., to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg. Major Haliday appointed to act as civil surgeon, Broach.

BOUSTED, Surg. Major R., 21st Regt. N.I., to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surg. Major Murphy on furlough, or until further orders.

The following appointments in the Native Mountain Batteries are ordered:—

ELLIOTT, Lieut. W., No. 1 Battery, Royal Artillery, 2nd Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern, vice Cottrell, exchanged into No. 2 Battery.

BIRDWOOD, Lieutenant F. W. L., Royal Artillery, to be 2nd Subaltern vice Elliott.

COTTRELL, Lieut. C. D., No 2 Battery, Royal Artillery, to be 1st Subaltern.

GARDINER, Lieut. H. L., Royal Artillery, to revert to 2nd Subaltern.

STEVENSON, Surgeon H. W., I.M.D., having been relieved of the officiating Medical Charge 1st Sind Horse is placed on General Duty, Sind Circle.

GORDON, Lieut. J., Staff Corps, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, has passed the qualifying examination in Army signalling, with the flag and heliograph, and has been granted a certificate, as an instructor, dated March 25.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—

BURROUGHS, Surgeon G. E. E., in medical charge, 3rd L.C., on April 24.

OWK, Captain W. J., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, April 17.

NEWPORT, Lieut. Colonel C. P., Staff Corps, second in command, 21st Regiment N.I., April 17.

The undermentioned warrant officer returned to duty on the date specified:—

ALMEIDA, Assistant Apothecary L. D., on March 14.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

FLOOD, Lieut. H. A., Royal Artillery, No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade North Irish Division, from April 19 to July 19, to Mahabaleshwar on private affairs.

BAYLY Lieut. A. V. L., 21st Regiment N.I., wing officer and

Adjutant, to Australia for ninety days from date of departure on private affairs, the first two months will be on full staff pay.
 The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
ROBINSON, Surgeon Major R. H., Army Medical Department, for four months on private affairs.
BELL, Colonel T., Staff Corps, commandant, 27th N.I., 1st Belooch Regiment, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 176 days, on private affairs.
HOGG, Lieut. Colonel A., Staff Corps, second in command, 27th Regiment, N.L.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for 183 days on medical certificate.
BAKER, Lieut. W. W., Royal Engineers, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.
 The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—
WELSH, Surg. Major J. T., M.D., Indian Medical Department, for six months, on medical certificate.
BYTHILL, Lieut. Col. R., Staff Corps, for six months, on medical certificate.
STEVENS, Col. G. S., Staff Corps, for six months, on medical certificate.
FAULKNER, Surg. A. S., Indian Medical Department, for ninety-two days, on medical certificate.
JACOB, Lieut. Col. J., Staff Corps, for six months, on medical certificate.
GOODFELLOW—The Services of Major General W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief with effect from date of relief.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. H. Goldney, S.C., Surg. Major C. Hatchell, Capt. G. F. Wilson, R.E., Surg. Major A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., Lieut. Col. A. G. Owen, S.C., Col. W. T. Fagan, S.C., Capt. G. Davidson, R.E., Surg. F. R. Swaine, Capt. G. H. C. Dyce, S.C., Deputy and Surgeon General J. E. Tuson, M.D., Capt. G. E. Money, S.C., Surgeon Major J. C. Penny, M.D., Lieut. General W. T. Hughes, C.B., S.C., Capt. H. N. Webb, S.C., Surgeon Major G. Massy, Lieut. J. C. Campbell, R.E., Lieut. Col. E. Temple, S.C., Lieut. G. F. Willes, S.C., Surg. Major C. H. Joubert.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. H. Grace, S.C., Major M. H. Wratiskw, Inf., Major C. B. Cooke, S.C., Col. A. H. M. Dickey, S.C., Surgeon Major R. W. Cockerill.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. M. Sexton, S.C., Major W. F. Prideaux, S.C., Brigadier General A. L. Annesley, A.G., Surgeon A. C. Thompson, Lieut. E. C. Cox, S.C., Lieut. W. A. E. St. Clair, R.E., Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. L. Noverre.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. Rose (Cov.), R. Knyvett, J. G. Ritchie (Cov.), F. H. Pym, C. C. Quinn (Cov.), H. Holmwood (Cov.), J. Quinn (Cov.), S. Smith, A. M. W. Shakespear (Cov.), R. A. Molloy, R. Phayre (Cov.), F. H. Harding (Cov.), J. W. Wright, G. K. Watts, F. L. Brown, A. J. Mein, F. W. R. Cowley (Cov.), K. Deighton, R. L. Harris (Cov.), J. Douglas, J. Smith (Cov.), F. T. Rayner, G. Grant, A. H. Barron, C. J. Powlett (Cov.), R. Scott (Cov.), V. Rigby, W. B. Jones (Cov.), C. Jacka, P. W. Dangerfield, W. P. Richardson, J. H. Brooke, J. J. D. Laouche, R. A. L. Fanshawe, L. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, T. Troward (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—M. G. A. Worsop, W. H. Wilson.

Bombay Estab.—S. Hammick (Cov.), A. W. Crawley-Borvey (Cov.), F. A. H. Elliot (Cov.), G. C. Whitworth (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. H. A. Shakespear, Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon E. W. Young.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. H. M. Ellis, W. F. O'Donoghue.

Madras Estab.—J. W. Reid (Cov.), J. C. Hannyngton (Cov.), H. M. Winterbotham (Cov.), G. D. Wybrow.

Bombay Estab.—T. Moore.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major T. Dawes, S.C., till Sept. 3, 1884; Capt. R. C. Hadow, S.C., three months; Lieut. Col. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., ninety-two days; Major R. T. M. Lang, Cav., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. W. Sawyer, S.C., twenty-six days.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. R. Hawkins (Cov.), two months; L. C. Abbott (Cov.), S.C., six months; R. F. Rampini (Cov.), (return cancelled), five months; R. Gordon, eight months; J. Robertson, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—T. S. Hamilton (Cov.), (return cancelled), S.C., six months; T. Moore, special, two months.

MAY 13.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—
 Lieut. Col. Charles Edward Macaulay, of the Bengal Staff Corps;
 Lieut. Col. Charles William Yonge, of the Bombay Staff Corps;
 Lieut. Col. Thomas Harrison Tod Chalon, of the Madras Army; Major John

Henry Gaussen, of the Madras Army; Brigade Surgeon Theobald Mathew, of the Bengal Army; Surgeon Major Ferdinand Odevaine, of the Bengal Army; Surgeon Major Arthur Wellesley George Adey, of the Bombay Army.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted to resign the Service :—
 Surgeon Dominic Anthony Gomes, of the Bombay Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Colonels—Lieut. Cols. Charles Edward Macaulay, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Charles William Yonge, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Thomas Harrison Tod Chalon, of the Madras Army.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major John Henry Gaussen, of the Madras Army.

To be Surgeons General—Deputy Surgeon Generals Stephen Chapman Townsend, C.B., of the Bengal Army; William Burns Beaton, M.D., of the Bengal Army.

To be Deputy Surgeon General—Brigade Surgeon James Rawlinson Jackson, M.D., of the Bengal Army.

To be Brigade Surgeon—Surgeon Major William Pierce Kelly, of the Madras Army.

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers, were received on May 14, at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were :—
 In bills, on Calcutta, Rs. 97,000, average rate is. 7.75d.; and Bombay, Rs. 5,00,000, average rate is. 7.6875d. In telegraphic transfers, on Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000, average rate, is. 7.8215d. on Bombay, Rs. 7,00,000, average rate is. 7.8214d.; and Madras, Rs. 3,00,000, average rate is. 7.812d.; or a total of Rs. 16,97,000. Tenders for bills on Calcutta and Bombay at is. 7.11-16d. and above will receive about in full, and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at is. 7.13-16d. and above in full. Between April 1 and May 13, the total amount of remittances sold by the India Council had reached Rs. 2,71,81,500, and realised £2,243,486.

THE EAST INDIA RAILWAYS.—On Friday the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the extension of railways in India resumed its sitting under the presidency of Mr. Baxter. Major Conway Gordon, the Deputy Accountant General of the Public Works Department, was recalled, and gave evidence about a statement which had been prepared in the India Office showing the loss by exchange on railway transactions. The accounts excluded the loss by exchange, and showed therefore a profit on the working; but if they took the loss by exchange into account, it swallowed up the profit and turned it into a loss. Witness put in tables showing that on an average the loss in the past four years had been £250,000, but said that when it was considered that railways representing a capital of £10,000,000 were not yet open and were entirely unprofitable, it would be seen that the open lines almost paid their way. He believed that the financial results of Indian railways in the future would probably be better than in the past. The rate of interest to pay on the railways would be lower; the lines would be constructed much cheaper; and it was expected that the lower rates charged to customers would improve the traffic. Mr. Westland, Controller General of the Government of India, was the next witness. He stated the successive proposals of the Government of India, and the correspondence which had passed between them and the Secretary of State with regard to them.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The adjourned general meeting of this company was held on Monday at the offices, Gresham-street. Mr. J. Farley Leith, Q.C., presided, and reminded them that at the last meeting it was suggested that a reference should be made to the Secretary of State for India with the object of laying their opinion before his lordship that he was bound to pay the expenses of the distribution of the annuity. He and gentlemen who took an active part in addressing the last meeting—Mr. Swetenham and Mr. Humphry—had consequently had an interview with Lord Kimberley, and Mr. Humphry had in a very able manner placed before his lordship the points raised at the meeting. At the end of the interview Lord Kimberley recommended them to have a case drawn up, stating the arguments adduced, in order that it might be submitted to the law officers of the Crown. A case had, therefore, been drawn up by Mr. Humphry and Mr. Swetenham, embodying all the points brought forward at the different meetings. No opinion, of course, had yet been given on the case; and when there was another meeting would be called and the matter would be submitted to the shareholders. Meantime it was proposed to pass the resolution approving the Bill, subject to such alterations as Parliament and the Board should see fit to make therein. The real object of this was to keep the Bill alive, as it embodied a most important consideration—that of allowing trustees to hold the annuities under Class B. He concluded by moving the resolution referred to. Mr. Swetenham seconded the motion, which was carried. The

chairman then moved a resolution expressing the desirability of the annuities being paid to the stockholders by the Bank of England and the sinking fund being managed by the Bank if terms acceptable to the company could be arranged. He stated, in reply to questions, that terms had been suggested, but as they were still under negotiation it would not be advisable to discuss them. Mr. Humphry seconded the resolution, which was carried. On the motion of the chairman, a further resolution was afterwards passed to the effect that, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of State for India, the directors should submit to his lordship the case which had been prepared on the part of the company.

THE SILVER MARKETS AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

TUESDAY.—Bar silver is unchanged at 50 15-16d. per ounce but there were fewer buyers towards the close owing to there having been a further slight decline in the Indian rates for telegraphic transfers to rs. 7 13-16d. in Calcutta and rs. 7 27-32d. in Bombay. No fresh arrivals of bars are looked for just yet, but a consignment of Mexican dollars is momentarily expected at St. Nazaire, and pending its receipt on this market the price of coined silver is nominally unaltered at 50d. per ounce. Exchange advices from China show no alteration. The recent rapid advance in the quotation of Rupee Paper has led to sales by those who desire to secure their profits. Prices are therefore easier at 84½ 84¾ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81½ 82 for the Four per Cents.

WEDNESDAY.—Bar silver was dealt in to-day in small quantities at 50½d. per ounce, but the tone of the market at the close was easier, owing to the lower prices obtained by the India Council for the remittances which were offered, and the report that the telegraphic transfer rates in India had declined to rs. 7½d. in Calcutta and rs. 7 13-16d. in Bombay. The Mexican dollars announced as having reached St. Nazaire will be available in a day or two. Meanwhile the price remains at 50d. per ounce, but the market is quite nominal. China exchange rates are again unaltered. Rupee Paper is rather easier to-night at 84½ 84¾ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81½ 81¾ for the Four per Cents.

THURSDAY.—The arrival of bar silver by the Galicia has been sold, but not before the price had receded 1-16d. At 50 13-16d. per ounce, however, the price paid for the amount which was on the market, the tendency is now steadier, as no further arrivals are looked for immediately from any source. The Mexican dollars brought by the Ville de Brest have been negotiated at 50d., showing no change. As regards the advices received from the East, money appears to be growing cheaper in some parts of India, for the directors of the Bank of Bengal have reduced their discount rate from 10 to 9 per cent. There has, however, been no movement on the part of the authorities of the Bank of Bombay, the discount rate of which is still 11 per cent. Telegraphic transfer rates are unchanged at rs. 7½d. in Calcutta and rs. 7 13-16d. in Bombay. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper is again a little weaker at 84½ 84¾, the Four per Cents. remaining at about 81¾.

FRIDAY.—The Silver Market has been very inactive to-day. Bars are still quoted at 50 13-16d., but the available stocks are very small. As for Mexican dollars, 50d. per ounce is again the quotation, but this price has not been tested at all. The Bombay rate for telegraphic transfers is reported at rs. 7 25-32d. and Calcutta at rs. 7½d., the current China exchange rates being 5s. 1¾d. in Shanghai, and 3s. 9d. in Hongkong. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper has receded to 84½ 84¾. The Four per Cents. remain at 81¾ 82.

SATURDAY.—Bar silver is wanted for India, but its price remains at 50 13-16d. per ounce, the market being bare of supplies. In some quarters the best price that could be obtained for Mexican dollars was 49½d., and at this rate a small amount changed hands. Elsewhere the quotation at the close was said to be 50d. per ounce, but the tone was admitted to be weak. All Eastern exchange rates are unaltered, and Rupee Paper has been very quiet, closing at 84 84½ for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., and 81½ 81¾ for the Four per Cents.

MONDAY.—The Indian demand for bar silver coming on a market which was but poorly supplied has caused an advance of 1-16d. in the price of that commodity, some business having been done to-day for immediate shipment at 50½d. per ounce. The general quotation for Mexican dollars is now 49½d., but the market for coined silver has been very inactive. Indian telegraphic transfer rates are firmer at rs. 7 25-32d., but the Hongkong quotation for four months' bill is somewhat easier at 3s. 8½d. per dollar. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper continues to decline, the price to-night being ¾ lower at 83¾ 84. The Four per Cents. are unaltered at 81½ 81¾. The India Council have to-day sold 10 lakhs of telegraphic transfers at rs. 7 27-32d. per rupee, five being allotted on Calcutta, and five on Bombay.

Distress is stated to prevail among the peasant classes in Bengal.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE EX-PRINCES OF KIRWEE.

Mr. GREGORY asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the proceeds of private debts (£11,915) due to the ex-Princes of Kirwee, as well as the proceeds (£276,000) of their loan deposits, had been omitted from the return No. 213 of session 1876; and whether those proceeds of private debts, as well as an allowance for interest on about £150,000 of admitted booty retained in specie by the Indian Government from 1858 till 1862, ought not to be included in a further return so as to fulfil the order of the House dated July 22, 1874.

Mr. CROSS: In the strict letter of the order the amount of the private debts recovered at Benares might have been included in the return. But as this return was called for with the object of showing the actual amount of the Banda and Kirwee prize its inclusion must have been misleading, for the Lords of the Treasury had already decided that the sum was not prize. Full information on this point is contained in the return 264 of the 18th of July, 1871. With respect to the interest, there can be no question. The specie consisted of coin not current and quite useless as money. No interest, therefore, accrued on it, and there was nothing to include under this head in a return of the proceeds of property which passed into the hands of the authorities.

THE SALT LAWS IN INDIA.

Mr. BURT asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the natives' complaints of the unusual stringency with which the Salt Preventive Establishment, Madras, had worked the salt laws during the past three years would be heard; whether it was true that 15,004 natives were arrested in the official year ending March 31, 1883, for eating untaxed salt, and taken to distant courts for trial; and whether at this moment the tax on salt in Madras was double what it was in the East India Company's days.

Mr. CROSS: Any complaint which may be received on the subject of the hon. member's question will be carefully considered. During the year 1882-83 15,004 persons were accused of dealing in or being in possession of illicit salt to the extent of 10,000 tons. Of these persons 48 per cent. were dismissed by the Salt Department with a warning, and 7,836, or 52 per cent., were sent for trial before the nearest magistrate, of whom 93 per cent. were convicted. To the last clause of the question my answer is, Yes.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR THE SOUDAN.

Mr. MACIVER asked the Secretary of State for War whether his attention had been called to a letter from Sir Samuel Baker of the previous day (May 14), advocating the immediate despatch of 3,000 Indian troops to Suakim; whether there were at least half-a-dozen steamers in Bombay at the present moment which could make the passage to Suakim in about a week; and whether Her Majesty's Government, in the absence of direct intelligence from General Gordon, would yield to the appeal of Sir Samuel Baker.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that his attention had been called to the letter referred to, in which Sir Samuel Baker made a great number of recommendations. The question however, of the despatch of 3,000 or any number of Indian troops to the Soudan involved a great many other considerations besides that of transport. (Hear, hear). He was afraid that on this subject he could not make any statement in addition to the statements made by members of Her Majesty's Government in the recent debate. (Hear, hear).

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

BALDWIN—April 16, at Kil'arney, the wife of Capt. J. H. Baldwin, late Bengal Staff Corps, prematurely, twins, son and daughter.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—April 25, on board the P. and O. steamer Gwalior, on her homeward voyage, in the Red Sea, Archibald Campbell, eldest son of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service, and late Superintendent of Darjeeling, Bengal, aged 40.

PRESTON—April 11, at Kew, after intense suffering, borne with great patience, Alice, eldest surviving daughter of the late W. Preston, of St. John's-wood-park, and formerly of Calcutta, aged 42.

Captain A. B. Stopford, R.A., Assistant Quartermaster General, Poona Division, who has not been in the best of health, has been granted six months' leave to Europe on medical certificate. We hear that Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan Jones, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, will officiate during his absence.

The services of Surgeon D. G. Crawford, 15th Bengal Native Infantry, and Surgeon T. R. Macdonald, M.B., Indian Medical Service, in charge of the Wing, 33rd Bengal Native Infantry, Dorunda, has been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment under the Government of Bengal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 9. Bellona (s), Singapore; Patroclus (s), Shanghai; Crimdon (s), Bassein; Mandalay (s), Rangoon; Paola, Java; Cervia (s), Rangoon; H.M.S. Euphrates, Bombay.—10. Florence, Cochin.—11. Clan Stuart (s), Calcutta; Wistow Hall (s), Karachi; Barcelona (s), Manila; Matterhorn, Calcutta; Durban, Zanzibar; Galeota, Cochin.—12. Breadalbane, Calcutta; Bertram Rigby, Calcutta.—13. Clan Murray (s), Bombay; Lorelei, Sourabaya; Dumphaile Castle, Penang; Renfrew (s), Calcutta.—14. Trait d'Union, Bangkok; Drummond Castle (s), Capetown; Cape of Good Hope, Samarang; Triton, Sourabaya.

BOMBAY.—April 25. Oriental (s), Bussorah; Auretta (s), Cardiff; Brookfield (s), Newcastle; I.G. Canning (s), Aden; Rosario (s), Hull; Byculia (s), Rangoon.—26. Teheran (s), London.—27. Sir W. Armstrong (s), Newcastle; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—28. Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool; Geelong, Hong Kong; Pachamba (s), Karachi; Mameluke (s), Liverpool; Hydaspes (s), London; Teddington (s), Suez.—29. Chanda (s), Calcutta; Catherstone (s), Cardiff; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; Ogwen, Liverpool.—30. Malacca (s), Zanzibar; Scindia (s), Masuitpatam.—May 1. Storm Queen (s), Tyne.

CALCUTTA.—April 21. City of Cambridge (s), Liverpool; Cocoonada (s), Penang; Madura (s), Singapore; Nudda (s), Bombay; Lactura, Liverpool.—22. Glengoil (s), Singapore; Vorwarts (s), Trieste; Desdemona, New York; City of Inverness, Bombay.—23. J'n. Keadhead (s), Middlesborough.—24. Clan Buchanan (s), Liverpool.—25. Boodana (s), Bombay; Nubia (s), Liverpool; Glen Ville, Port Natal.—26. Willingale (s), London.

MADRAS.—April 22. Grantullif (s), Singapore; Hesper (s), Singapore.—23. Anglo-India, Manteviro; Agra (s), Bombay.—24. Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Calcutta.—25. Triumph (s), Cardiff.—26. Navarino (s), London.—27. Pshwa (s), Singapore; Australia (s), London.—28. C. Macpherson (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 8. Cicero (s), Singapore.—9. Grantully Castle (s), Capetown; Balcarres Brook (s), Bombay; Crown, Java; Joe Raders, Hong Kong; Deucalion (s), Penang; Badsorth (s), Bombay.—10. Sharperton, Port Natal; Altai, Batavia; Jafet II., Capetown; Scottish Isles, Bombay; Joseph, Calcutta.—11. Nerubudda, Calcutta; Southern Queen, Singapore; Mylomena, Mauritius; Vega (s), Colombo and Calcutta; Victoria (s), Bombay; Astronomer (s), Rangoon; C. F. Sargeant, Hong Kong.

BOMBAY.—April 25. Alice, Muscat; Clyde (s), London; Preston (s), Amsterdam; Serocco (s), Antwerp.—26. Norman, Port Natal; Ruperra (s), Dunkirk; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar; Colaba (s), Rangoon; Bertha (s), Dunkirk; Croma (s), Antwerp.—27. Oakdale (s), London.—28. Sacrabasco (s), Havre; C. Macgregor (s), Liverpool; Orion (s), China.—29. Greenock (s), Havre; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf; Max Morris (s), Karachi; Lepanto (s), Hull; Berenice (s), Trieste; Guilford (s), Hull.—30. Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Cameo (s), Liverpool; Atrato (s), Antwerp; Duchess (s), Genoa; Mount Tabox (s), Dunkirk; Turquoise (s), Amsterdam; Africa (s), Calcutta.—May 1. Manila (s), Genoa; I.G. Clive (s), England; Albany (s), Amsterdam; Kepler (s), Havre.

CALCUTTA.—April 21. Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind.—23. Laleham.—25. Clan Macpherson and Justitia.—26. Coconada, City of Oxford, Duke of Argyll, and Clan Monroe.

MADRAS.—April 22. Hesper (s), Unknown; Ellora (s), Bombay.—23. Asia (s), Rangoon; Grantully (s), Unknown.—24. Tevior (s), Marseilles; Columbian (s), Bombay; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), London.—25. Westergate (s), Calingapatam.—26. Madras (s), Cocanada.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Hydaspes*, April 28.

From London: Mrs. Havelock and infant, Col. Ross, Lieut. Landes, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Corroll, Miss Willshire, Mr. Carall, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. Ward, Capt. and Mrs. Hardy, Capt. P. Wood, Lieut. Woodruff, Mr. Hardmarsh, Mr. Case, Mr. D. Gillman, Lieut. and Mrs. P. Corvans, Mr. J. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Berston, Mr. Charles, Lieut. C. P. Egerton, Lieut. Willdon.

From Venice: Mr. Reinhold.

From Brindisi: Col. Tucker, Major Benson, Mr. Ruttentross, Mr. S. Johnson.

From Aden: Mr. Merwanjee, Mr. J. Darjee and friend, Mr. T. Joanas and friend, Mr. A. Hurgill.

AT SUEZ, Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, May 14.

From Madras: Mr. Littledale, Lieut. General and Mrs. Payne and two Misses Payne, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Halket, Mr. L. Moore, Mr. Olo Engel, Mr. E. Hunt, Mr. Eardley Norton, Mrs. Awdney and ayah, Hon. Mrs. Grant Duff and Miss Grant Duff, Mr. R. J. Black, Rev. and Mrs. Trotman, two children, and ayah, Col. G. V. Prettyman, Mr. H. B. Smith, Mr. C. Fursdon, Mr. Bren, Mr. and Mrs. Keatch, Mr. and Mrs. Allardice, five children, and ayah, Mrs. J. H. and Miss de Salis.

From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Murray Robertson, one child, and servant, Mrs. W. Illwraith, Mr. W. Petrie, Mrs. Neville and two children, Mr. W. Welch, Mr. A. Bender.

From Shanghai: Mr. J. Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. Weir and three children, Mr. Sermys, Mrs. Lisdale and three children, Mr. Brereton, two children, and ayah, Dr. and Mrs. Westwater, Mr. J. T. Pearson, Miss Hughes.

From Yokohama: Rev. Uldimer and two servants, Mr. Dolling, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Potter.

From Hiogo: Mr. Tanabe, Rev. J. Messina.

From Aden: Mr. E. L. Prun, Mr. S. Lorier.

AT SUEZ, Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, May 15.

From Singapore: Capt. Kirk, Mr. J. J. Pollock, Mrs. Wilson and infant.

From Penang: Mr. Earl, Mr. and Mrs. Rowat, child, and ayah.

From Hong Kong: Mr. J. Francis, Mr. E. George, Mrs. Hunker and child.

AT BRINDISI, Per *Surat*, May 18.

From Alexandria: Capt. Jones, Mr. Abedelmalek, Capt. Romilly, Mr. M. D. Benedetto, Mr. J. Dell Erba, F. Cassaire and son, Mr. D. Scarembi, Mr. A. Gauci and two children, D. G. Casairno, S. Feleci, A. Caraquilo, D. Laherzi, A. Gwngolani, T. Cints, Vittoria Ferri, G. Constantini, Miss Arnott, Mr. L. Unrug, Mr. Anhourg, Mrs. Gaghide and two children, Boyboy Bey Gali, wife, four children, and nurse, Mr. A. Simadino, Mr. and Mrs. Schutz, Miss Schutz, Mr. and Mrs. Haneman, three children, and governess, Mrs. Maurice Bey, sister, and child, Mr. Carver, Mr. D. A. Albrece, Mrs. Seager and maid, Mr. Gloss, Mr. Tufnell.

From Calcutta: Dr. E. King, Mr. E. Straker, Mrs. D. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Murch and infant, Mr. Gemsby.

From Melbourne: Mr. R. Finch, Mr. R. Kerslake, Mr. Danberry, Mr. Kay, Mr. Schimann, Mr. E. W. Scott, Mr. H. Borrowe, Mr. F. Dshling, Hon. Dailey, Mr. Lucich, Mr. Bozwick, Mr. J. H. Howard, Mr. Orchard Mr. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. Dougharty, three Misses Dougharty, Mr. Dougharty, jun.

From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Steiner, child, and ayah, Mr. G. H. Webb, Mr. F. Breting, Mr. J. Amberson, Rev. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Tachari, Mr. Sweedy, General Wilkinson, Major and Mrs. Bullock, Capt. Robertson, Mr. H. P. Mulock, Mr. R. Booth, Major Towers, Mr. E. Muller, Mr. Phillpot, Lieut. Little, Mr. F. Forbes, Capt. Donald.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Indus*, May 2.

For London: Mrs. Bulman and child, Miss Bulman, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Campbell and child, Mr. J. Sugden, Mr. J. Hopwood, Sister Gertrude Mary, Mr. Manzi and two attendants, Mr. E. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Clark, Mrs. B. Back and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Darling, Miss Sarah Ash, Mr. F. Simpson, Dr. McLaren, Mrs. P. Keiffe and infant, Mr. D. M. Patten.

For Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Fachiri, Dr. J. Burgess, Capt. Donald Robertson, Major and Mrs. Bullock, Major A. Tower, Mr. C. C. Philpot, Mr. W. A. Huppell, Capt. Donald, Lieut. Little, Mr. E. Grey, Mr. D. J. Burbridge, Mr. H. P. Mulock, Mr. J. P. Coy, Mr. Steedman, Mr. Wilson.

For Venice: Dr. R. Glynn Griffiths, Major and Mrs. T. Walker and two children, Mr. C. Muller, Mr. Fitz Breting, Mr. and Mrs. Steener and child, Mr. W. H. Nebel, Mr. J. R. Miller, Mr. J. Anderson.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. G. A. Tweedy, Brigadier General Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Russell, Mrs. R. Decy Spedding, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. J. S. Attfield, Mr. G. R. Tilly, Mr. C. Brereton, Lieut. Col. A. Bibby, Rev. Father Black, Dr. and Mrs. Kermot and child, Mr. D. B. Lindsay, Mrs. Shepherd and two children, Mr. W. Foxton, Mr. Allen Shuttleworth, Mr. Robert Booth, Rev. H. C. Squires, Mr. J. Campbell Young, Mr. Forbes.

For Aden: Capt. J. S. Frith.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH

INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Reva*, sailed from London, May 14.

For Suez: Mrs. Skinner.

For Colombo: Mrs. Aserappa and child.

For Madras: Mr. F. Gerrard.

For Calcutta: Mr. Rust, Mr. G. H. Stevenson.

Per s.s. *Ethiopia*, to sail from London, May 21.

For Karachi: Rev. and Miss Gillmore, Mr. and Mrs. Rockford Smith.

For Bombay: Mr. O'Donoghue.

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, to sail from London, May 28.

For Calcutta: Rev. A. S. Dyer.

Per s.s. *Roma*, to sail from London, June 2.

For Mackay: Mr. and Mrs. J. McBryde.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, June 11.

For Colombo: Brigadier Surgeon J. Landale, Mrs. Landale, three children, and nurse.

For Madras: Rev. G. W. Kidd.

For Moulmein: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davies and child.

Per s.s. *Gorkha*, to sail from London, Sept. 3.

For Madras: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Jenkins and child.

The following appointments in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry have been sanctioned:—Major J. B. Campbell, 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as second in command, vice Lieut. Colonel Broome, on furlough; Major E. A. Money, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander; Captain E. H. Forrest, squadron officer, on furlough, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander; Lieut. C. J. L. Stuart, adjutant, on furlough, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, vice Forrest, until further orders; Lieutenant A. O. Batten, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron officer, until the return of Lieut. Stuart.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—April 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent. | Rs. 97½ to 97¾ |
| Four-and-a-half per Cent. | 102½ to 100¾ |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan | — |
| Ten years | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 104 |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up Rs. | Cash Rates |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 765 |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 840 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 630 |
| Agra | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile | 21 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28 | 700 |
| National of India | 12½ | 87 |
| Oriental | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba | 700 | 755 |
| Frere | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 370 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Albar Cotton | 2,850 | 1,090 |
| Albert Ginning | 1,000 | 495 |
| Alfred Ginning | 1,000 | 1130 |
| Apollis (small shares) | 2,200 | 340 |
| Bellary | 1,000 | 360 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning | 250 | 32 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning | 1,500 | 1,325 |
| Carwar | 1,880 | 195 |
| Colaba | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Dallera Ginning | 8,500 | 2,600 |
| East India | 500 | 510 |
| Fort | 750 | 570 |
| French | 400 | 405 |
| Mofussil | 125 | 195 |
| New Indian | 500 | 635 |
| Prince of Wales | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 500 | 500 |
| Sassoon | 400 | 860 |
| Volkart | 1,000 | 1,000 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian | 100 | 184 |
| Alfred Manufacturing | 500 | 500 |
| Alliance Spinning | 700 | 795 |
| Bhownagar Mills | 100 | 28 |
| Bombay United | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. | 500 | 680 |
| Coorla Mills | 1,000 | 740 |
| D. Spinning | 2,000 | 385 |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | 900 |
| Hyderabad Spinning | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Khandeish | 1,000 | 930 |
| Madras | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 3,125 |
| Manchester Spinning | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning | 250 | 235 |
| National Spinning | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,000 | 985 |
| Oriental | 625 | 670 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 500 | 200 |
| Sholapore Mills | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| Victoria Mills | 1,000 | 700 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. | 21-14-1 | — |
| Do. New £1 Shares | — | — |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Saw Mills | 1,000 | 470 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing | 100 | 107 |
| Bombay Burma Trading | 1,500 | 4,850 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300 | 340 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Treacher and Co | 500 | 1,300 |
| Thacker and Co | 100 | 160 |

CALCUTTA.—April 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 4% Promissory Notes | Rs. 97 4 to 97 5 |
| 4% of 1870 (1883) | 97 4 to 97 5 |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. | 99 15 to 100 0 |
| 4% of 1872-79 (1893) | 99 15 to 100 0 |
| 4% of 1870 (1893) (New Loan) | 99 15 to 100 0 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 98 0 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 98 8 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 99 0 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) | 102 0 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) | 104 0 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) | 101 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Agra | £10 | 135 to — |
| Agra Savings | 100 | 135 to — |
| Allahabad | 100 | 185 to — |
| Alliance of Simla | 100 | 129 to — |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 840 to — |
| Do. of Upper India | 100 | 135 to — |
| Delhi and London | £25 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya | 100 | 135 to — |
| Mussorie | 100 | 100 to — |
| National of India | £12½ | 87 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation | 500 | 550 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100 | 93 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute | 100 | 21 to 22 |
| Bally Paper Mills | £10 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute | £10 | 69 to 70 |
| Bengal Coal | 1000 | 1400 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|------------|
| Bengal Mills | £100 | 1300 to — |
| Bengal Silk Co. | 100 | 101 to 102 |
| Bonded Warehouse | 445 | 330 to — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills | 100 | 80 to — |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills | 100 | 82 to — |
| Burrakur Coal | 100 | 135 to — |
| Calcutta Docking | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | 140 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. | 85 | 80 to — |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100 | 122 to 123 |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press | 100 | 108 to 109 |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway | 100 | 98 to 99 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | 53 to 54 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | £20 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway | £20 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal | 250 | 210 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory | 100 | 39 to 40 |
| Goosery Cotton Mills | 200 | 220 to — |
| Gouripore | 100 | 80 to 81 |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 90 to — |
| Howrah Docking | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills | 100 | 72 to 73 |
| India General Steam Navigation | 100 | 117 to 118 |
| Kamerbatty Jute Mills | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping | 100 | 102 to 103 |
| Merchants' Steam Tug | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery | 100 | 140 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nasmith's Patent Press | 100 | 95 to 97 |
| Nanthpore Indigo | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerbroom Coal | 100 | 98 to 99 |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway | £10 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkhopore Press | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association | 100 | 66 to — |
| Riverside Press | 30 | 59 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas | 100 | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail | — | 280 to — |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing | 100 | 50 to — |
| Strand Bank Press | 100 | 90 to 91 |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | 118 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arctutpore (Cachar) | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam | £20 | 510 to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) | 100 | 94 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) | 100 | 44 to 45 |
| Do. contributory | 80 | 33 to 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) | 200 | 175 to 176 |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 87 to 88 |
| Borelli (Assam) | £10 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Burkholia (Cachar) | 100 | 66 to 67 |
| Central Cachar | 200 | 145 to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 57 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) | 100 | 103 to — |
| Chota Nagpore | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheels (Cachar) | 100 | 41 to — |
| Cutecherra (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling | 100 | 110 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Dehing (Assam) | 90 | 43 to — |
| Dehra Doon | 100 | 50 to 53 |
| Dessaai and Parbut (Assam) | 100 | 93 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) | 100 | 62 to 63 |
| Eastern Cachar | 100 | 50 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 48 to 49 |
| Gielle (Darjiling) | 100 | 83 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) | 100 | 10 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) | 100 | 71 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) | 100 | 77 to — |
| Indian Terai | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellalpor (Cachar) | 250 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 55 to 60 |
| Kangra Valley | 100 | par. |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) | 100 | 35 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling | 250 | 135 to — |
| Do. contributory | 200 | 129 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) | 100 | 211 to — |
| Lakatoora (Syhet) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) | 100 | 80 to — |
| Loobah | 100 | 131 to — |
| Lower Assam | £10 | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) | £10 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) | 100 | 30 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) | 100 | — to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 41 to 42 |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 31 to 32 |
| Moran (Assam) | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) | 100 | 80 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) | £10 | — to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) | 200 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling) | 100 | — to — |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) | £10 | 20 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) | 30 | 120 to — |
| Nutwanpore (Cachar) | 200 | — to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) | 85 | 63 to — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) | 100 | 78 to — |
| Puttarea (Syhet) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar | 56 | par. |
| Seemah | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah | 100 | 96 to — |
| Singell (Darjiling) | 100 | 91 to 92 |
| Soom (Darjiling) | 100 | 96 to — |
| Springdale (Darjiling) | 100 | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendurrae (Darjiling) | 100 | 76 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) | 100 | 125 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) | 95 | 114 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) | 200 | 178 to 180 |
| Upper Assam | £10 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—April 21.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Four per cents | 1½ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 | 3½ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) | 3½ to 3 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) | ½ to ½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand | 1s. 7 15-16d. | 1s. 7 29-32d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. | 1s. 7 15-16d. | — | — |
| Do. 3 mo. sight | 1s. 8d. | 1s. 8 1-32d. | 1s. 7 7-16d. |
| Do. 4 do. | — | 1s. 8 3-32d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. | 1s. 8 1-16d. | — | 1s. 7 7-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight | — | 1s. 8 5-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | — | 1s. 7 7-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight | — | 1s. 8 5-16d. | 1s. 8d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | — | 1s. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—May 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|---|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 | 105½ to 105¾ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 | 103½ to 103¾ |
| 4 India Enforced Paper | 81 to 81½ |
| 4½ Do. do. 1885 | — to — |
| 4½ Do. do. 1893 | 83 to 83½ |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 | 100½ to 100¾ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 | — to — |
| 4½ Do. | 101 to 103 |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 | 104 to 106 |
| 4 Do. 1895-96 | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. | 100 to 102 |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government | 101 to 103 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| Perpetual Debenture Stocks. | Paid. | Price. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. | 100 | 108 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. | 100 | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. | 100 | 106 to 108 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. | 100 | 105 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. | 100 | 115 to 117 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
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| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 148 to 150 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 151 to 153 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 | — | 25½ to 25¾ |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) | — | 24½ to 25 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½ | 135 | 133 to 135 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. | 100 | 148 to 150 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. | 100 | 129 to 131 |
| Do. do. 5 do. | all | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 100 | 121 to 123 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 100 | 115 to 117 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. | 100 | 128 to 130 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. | 100 | 129 to 131 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. | 100 | 128 to 130 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | — | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. | 20 | 17½ to 18½ |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | |
|--|-----|------------|
| Eastern | 10% | 102 to 112 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 | 100 | — to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 | 100 | 102 to 105 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference | 10 | 13 to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China | 10 | 11½ to 11¾ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb. Feb., 1891 | 100 | 108 to 111 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 | — | 104 to 107 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 | — | 102 to 105 |
| Indo-European | 25 | 13 to 32 |

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev., &c., 35 mos., Jan. 5, '82.
Acworth, H. A., Bo. Cov., Salt Dept., Bo., 12m., Oct. 12, '83.
Adams, G., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.
Addis, D. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., Apr. 1, '83.
Alexander, R. D., B. C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 1, '83.
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 19 mos., Sept. 12, '82.
Allen, T. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judicial, 12 mos., Dec. 5, '83.
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Judicial, 24 months, March 6, 1884.
Alexander, H. N., Bombay Survey, 12 mos., March 8, 1884.
Anderson, A. (Bn. Cov.) Punjab Comm., 7 mos., Mar. 28, '84.
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 8 mos., Mar. 16, 1884.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Apr. 27, '83.
Austen, H. G., Andamans Comm., 17 months, June 8, 1883.
Aves, W. E. C., Indian Marine, 12 mos., Feb. 2, 1884.
Baber, E. L. M., Madras Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 18, '84.
Baddock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Bn. Kv. Gn., 13ms., Jan. 9, '84.
Baird, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 24 months, May 9, 1883.
Bairdbridge, A. J. R., Ben. Cov., Bn. Jud., 24m., Sept. 29, '82.
Barber, R. F., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., Jan. 20, '84.
Barker, E. J., Bombay Milit., 6 mo. to March 7, 1884.
Barnardo, G. C. F., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 12 m., Apr. 1, '84.
Barn, G., Bengal Pilot, 12 months, 8 mos., Mar. 30, '84.
Barron, A. H., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 8 mos., Mar. 30, '84.
Bass, J. K., Bengal Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 12, 1883.
Beaton, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 4, '83.
Beck, H., Punjab Police.
Behrendt, J., Ben. Educational, 7½ mos., Mar. 18, 1884.
Bellotti, G., Bengal Educal. 6 mos., March 23, 1884.
Benson, T. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 10 m., M. 21, '84.
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 15½ mos., Mar. 27, '83.
Betham, J. A., Postal Departments, 15 mos., Mar. 27, '83.
Bird, C. P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 14 mos., Feb. 1, '84.
Bird, F. D., Mil. Sec., Madras, 6 months.
Blaythwayt, C. G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen. 22m., Jan. 26, '83.
Blyth, W. D., (Bn. Cov.) Ben. Sect. 8 mos., Mar. 16, 1884.
Bourdillon, J. A., Ben. Cov., 18 mos., Oct. 8, '83.
Boyd, Surg. H. W. B., Bo. Med., 12 mos., May 15, '83.
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 15, '83.
Brett, C. M. W. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 19m., April 6, '83.
Briggs, J., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '82.
Broad, F. D., Burma Comm., 12 mos., Nov. 18, 1883.
Brown, F. L., P.W.D., Accountant, 19 mos., March 23, '84.
Browning, C. A. R., C. Provinces Edcl., 16m., M. 23, '83.
Buckle, H., Burma Comm., 17 mos., May 12, '83.
Budden, H. O., N.W.P. Educl., 20 mos., Mar. 18, 1884.
Bullock, F. D. O., (Bn. Cov.) Punjab, 20 mos., M. 8, '84.
Burges, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 18 mos., May 10, '83.
Burton, C. H. B., P.W.D., Madras, 20 mos., Mar. 6, '84.
Cadiz, T. R. G., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '82.
Campbell, G. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '83.
Campbell, F. D., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '83.
Candy, R. E., Bo. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 15m., Oct. 14, '83.
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 18 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.
Carmichael, D. F., Mad. Cov., 18 months, Dec. 23, 1883.
Carson, H., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Oct. 5, '83.
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.) Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19m., Apr. 10, '83.
Carwell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April, '83.
Carter, J. H. B., (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 12 m., M. 14, '84.
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 24 months, Aug. 21, 1882.
Casey, J. P., Indian Marine, 9 mos., June 22, '83.
Casey, J. P., Indian Marine, 18 mos., May 15, '83.
Chambers, C., Colaba Observatory, 20 mos., M. 29, '83.
Channing, F. C. (Bn. Cov.) Punjab, 20 mos., April 1, '83.
Charles, G. G., Telegraph Dept., 18 months, April 27, '83.
Chisholm, R. F., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 30, '83.
Cleburne, J. N. W. P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 20, '83.
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., April 1, '83.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Collings, A., P.W.D., Br. Ben., 12 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Corderly, J. G. (Bn. Cov.)
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 30 mos., April 12, '82.
Corkish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. 14 mos., April 28, 1882.
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, Apr. 23, '83.
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 19, '83.
Cox, E. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Nov. 9, '83.
Coxley, F. W. R. (Bn. Cov.) Ben. Judl., 23 m., Mar. 28, '84.
Cox, E. C., Bombay Police, 6 mos., Dec. 29, 1883.
Cox, J. H. M., Mar. Settlement, 18 months.
Cresswell, P. H., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 10, 1883.
Crooke, W. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 21m., Mar. 15, '83.
Cumine, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 1, '82.
Dane, R. M., (Ben. Cov.)
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 30 mos., May 7, '82.
Daukes, F. C., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. H. Dt., 30 m., Feb. 1, '83.
Davidson, J. J., Rail Dept., 9½ mos., June 6, '82.
Davis, F. W., State Rail, 30 m., June 8, 1882.
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, Aug. 10, 1883.
De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 19, '83.
Dey, G. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Nov. 9, '83.
Dickson, Dr. W. P., Punjab Gaols, 18 months, May 1, '83.
Dodsworth, G. W., P.W.D., Central Prov., 12m., Sep. 5, '83.
Douglas, J. P.W.D., India, 12 months, March 17, 1882.
Drake, R., Opium Dept., 30 mos., Feb. 12, 1884.
Drew, W. W., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Feb. 8, '84.
Drury, G. M., Bengal Railways, 12 mos., April 7, '83.
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.
Dyson, J., Oudh Comm., 7½ mos., April 4, 1884.
Eggen, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 17, '82.
Ellis, N. F., Commr. Ladakh, 12 mos.
Ellis, C. F., Punjab Forests, 12 mos., March 29, 1884.
Ellis, R. H. M., Bengal Forests, 24 months, May 22, '83.
Fenshawe, R. A. L., Burma Police, 12 mos., March 19, '84.
Ferguson, J. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 m., M. 28, '83.
Fiddien, J. P. (Mad. Cov.) Mad. Rev. and Gen., 21 m., S.
Fiestmantel, Dr. O., Gt. Palaeontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.
Finlayson, M. (Ben. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Mar. 27, '83.
Foord, A. M., P.W.D., Mad., 18 months, Feb. 23, 1883.
Forsyth, J. H. P., N.W.P., Judicial, 15 mos., July 1, '83.
Forman, W. S., Bo. Cov., Judicial, 15 mos., July 1, '83.
Fortey, H., Madras Educl., 27 months, May 12, '82.
Fowler, J. T., Mad. Educl., 18 mos., June 7, 1883.
Framji, I. D., Madras Customs, 15 months, April 13, '83.
Frizelle, J. (Ben. Cov.) Punjab Comm., 20 mos., April 6, '83.
Fry, T. B., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., April 13, '83.
Fuchs, E., Bengal Forests, 18 months, May 15, 1883.
Garbett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 1, '83.
Garrett, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., April 1, '83.
Garstin, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Gibson, F. E. (Mad. Cov.) Mad. R. and G., 18m., Jan. 12, '83.

Giles, E., Bo. Educational, 18 months, May 4, 1883.
Giles, F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 4m., Oct. 15, '83.
Goodridge, J. P. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 15 mos., April 18, '83.
Gordon, H. P., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., July 17, '83.
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 4, 1883.
Gough, G., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 26, '82.
Gouldsbury, C. E., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Oct. 28, '83.
Gour Adher Singh, C. P. Com., 24 months, Aug. 15, 1882.
Greer, W. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 25, '83.
Griffin, Sir Lepel K. C. S. I. (Bl. Cov.), R.C.I., 18m., April 6, '83.
Guise, R. F., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Nov. 13, 1883.
Gun, W. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., May 12, '83.
Hackett, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 20, '82.
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '81.
Hamilton, R. H., Cent. Prov. Police, 15½ mo., May 1, '83.
Hamilton, T. S. (Bo. Cov.), 20 months, April 7, 1883.
Hammick, S. (Bom. Cov.) Bom. Judl., 8 mos., April 11, '84.
Hannington, J. C., Mad. Cov., Res. Trav., 15ms., May 11, '83.
Harding, F. H. (Bn. Cov.) Bn. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., M. 25, '81.
Harrington, H. S., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Harris, R. L. (Bn. Cov.) Pua. Com., 12 mos., Apr. 4, 1884.
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 18, '83.
Harrison, J. H. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. R. & G., 19m., Apr. 7, '83.
Hart, J. H. E., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., March 7, 1884.
Hawkins, C. R. (Ben. Cov.) Punjab Comm., 18mos., Mar. 28, '83.
Henvey, F. (Bengal Cov.) Com. Berar, 18 mos., Mar. 2, '83.
Hill, S. A., N.W.P. Educl., 17 mos., May 20, '83.
Hill, T. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 23, '83.
Hoernle, O., P. W. D., Bengal, 12 mos., Oct. 10, '83.
Hogg, T. R., Ben. Cov., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 22, '84.
Hogan, H., Qmr. Genl's Dept., 30 m., from May, '82.
Holmwood, (Bn. Cov.) Bn. R. and G., 6 mos., Apr. 4, 1884.
Horsfall, T. M., (Mad. Cov.) Mad. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.
Horsley, W. D. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Jan. 6, '83.
Hough, A., Burmah Comm., 9 mos., Feb. 20, 1884.
Hullah, A., Tel. Dep., 15 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Humfress, G., P.W.D. Bengal, 12 mos., Feb. 16, '84.
Imrie, C. W. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 18 mos., Mar. 16, '83.
Inglis, W. A., P.W.D. Bengal, 9 mos., Feb. 25, '84.
Irwin, A. M. B., Bn. C. V. Burmah Comm., 9 mos., Feb. 1, '84.
Jacob, S., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. Fin. Dpt., 20m., Feb. 23, '83.
Jamieson, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Mar. 23, '83.
Jeffery, J. E. B. (Bl. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 14, '82.
Jennins, C., Bengal Police, 5 mos., April 6, 1884.
Johnston, W., Bengal Forests, 13 months, April 20, '83.
Johnston, J. L. (Bo. Cov.) Bo. Judl., 19 mos., April 11, '83.
Jones, W. B., C.S.I. (Bn. C.) Chf. Com. C.P.s., 6m., Apr. 11, '84.
Jones, D. P., Indian Marine, 6 mos., Nov. 22, 1883.
Joseph, H. G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. Gen., 12ms., Nov. 16, '83.
Kaye, W. (Bn. Cov.) Com. Jhansi, 8 mos., Mar. 14, 1884.
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept., 6 mos., Feb. 20, '84.
Kelly, F. A. L., Punjab Police, 19 mos., Mar. 16, '83.
Kennedy, R. G., P.W.D., 18 months, April 13, 1883.
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 9 mos., Feb. 18, '84.
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 18 mos., April 20, '83.
Knyvett, N. W. P. Police, 6 mos., April 6, 1884.
Lamb, G. F., P. W. D., 12 mos., Nov. 9, 1883.
Lang, G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 m., May 1, '83.
Large, P. T. S., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April 7, '83.
Larken, A. L. P. (Bo. Cov.), 30 mos., July 19, '81.
Larkins, A. B., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., June 21, 1883.
Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 9 months.
Lawrie, L. K. (Bn. Cov.) Cent. Prov. Comm., 6m., Mar. 20, '84.
Lea, R., Assam Comm., 18 months, April 7, 1883.
Leitner, Dr. G. W., Punjab Education, 24 m., Oct. 1, '82.
Lepage, H. L., Survey Dept., 12 mos., July 24, 1883.
Leckie, M. C., Bombay Salt, 18 months, May 29, '83.
Leigh, Capt. H. P., Punjab Commr., 1 mos., Feb. 27, '81.
Leslie, M., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 18 mos., April 1, 1884.
Leyen, L. W., N.W. Prov., Rev. and Gen., 24 m., Mar. 7, '84.
Livesay, G. H. P., Assam Police, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '83.
Lloyd, E. T., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. Gen., 6 mos., Jan. 20, '84.
Lobb, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 20, '82.
Locke, H. H., Ben. Educational, 27 m., May 20, '82.
Longhurst, C., Bengal Stationery, 20 mos., Mar. 21, '83.
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 16 mos., Mar. 13, '83.
Luttman-Johnson, R. C., Assam Comm., 24 ms., May 22, '83.
Mackay, D. L. M., Ben. Cov., Bur. Comm., 24mos., Nov. 24, '83.
Mackenzie, E., Bo. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 11, '83.
Marsh, H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 33 m., March 2, '82.
Martin, W. B., Bn. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '84.
Marindin, C. B. (Bl. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 24, '84.
Mainwaring, H., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., July 1, '83.
Man, M. H., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., July 1, '83.
Mangles, A. C., Ben. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.
Manson, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 8 m., Feb. 25, '84.
Marden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 16 mos., May 16, '83.
Martin, W. T., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 11, '83.
Martin, J. A., Bengal Educl., 12 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.
Mathew, G. F., Nizam's Railway, 17 mos., May 15, '83.
Meiklejohn, Dr. R. M., Assam Med., 12 mos., Sept. 7, '83.
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Department, 20m., M. 15, '83.
McCarthy, S. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 12mos., Aug. 27, '83.
McGill, J., Survey Dept., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.
McGuire, T., Bombay Police, 15 mos., April 20, '83.
M'iver, L. (Mad. Cov.) Mad. R. and Gen., 18½m., Apr. 14, '83.
McIvor, Lt. J., B.S.O. Political Dept., 15 ms., May 18, '83.
McLoughlin, J., Postal, Dept., 9 mos.
Mein, A. J., Assam Forests, 12 months, March 25, 1884.
Mitchell, D., Bombay Marine, 6 mos., March 7, 1884.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., 12 mos., April 1, 1884.
McNair, W. W., Survey Dept., Bo. June 27, 1884.
M'Watters, G., Mad. Cov., Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 10, 1882.
M'William, Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 32 m., Mar. 1, '82.
Molloy, R. A., Punjab P.W.D., 9 mos., March 24, 1884.
Monro, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 11 mos., Nov. 30, '83.
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 46 months, Oct. 9, '80.
Moore, P. W., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 3, '82.
Moore, H. C., Prov. Forests, 18 mos., May 26, '83.
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 19 mos., April 25, 1883.
Moseley, H. (Bn. Cov.) Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., M. 10, '84.
Muir, J. W. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 m., Sept. 24, '82.
Nightingale, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 14 mos., June 12, '83.
O'Callaghan, F. L., C.I.E., State Rails, 15 mos., July 3, '83.
O'Kelly, H. M., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 11, '83.
Oliphant, H. L. (Bn. Cov.) Bn. Judl., 20 m., Apr. 6, '84.
Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 27 months, Dec. 1, 1882.
Palmer, C. E., Marine Accountant, 8 months.
Palmer, E. M., Mil. Depart., 8 months, March 20, 1884.
Parker, G. A. W. P. Police, 15 months, Dec. 4, 1882.
Pawsey, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 16, '83.
Pechell, E. D., Telegraph Dept., 17 months, April 14, '83.
Pellow, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.
Pennington, H. F. D. (Ben. Cov.) Oudh Comm., 18m., April, '83.
Petre, F. L., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.
Phillips, H. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.
Phayre, R. Ben. Cov. Burma Com., 18 m., Mar. 25, '84.
Pilkington, J. W., Postal Dept., 10 mos., April 6, 1884.
Plowden, W. C. (Bn. C.) Com. N. W. P., 15 m., Sept. 1, '83.
Pogson, C. A., Bombay Salt, 18 months, Jan. 12, 1883.
Pollen, J., Bo. Cov., Sind Comm., 13 mos., July 17, 1883.
Pratt, W. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 13mos., Sep. 4, '83.
Price, P. L. A., Punjab P.W.D., 24 months, Nov. 24, '82.
Proctor Sims, R., 24 mos.
Pym, F. H., P.W.D., Bengal, 12 mos., March 11, 1884.
Quinn, C. C., Ben. Cov. Rev. and Gen. 8 m., Feb. 21, '84.
Quinn, J. (Bn. Cov.) Oudh Comm., 6 mos.
Ralph, J., Bengal Pilot, 18 months, April 7, 1883.
Ramsay, J., Ben. P.W.D., 15 months, June 19, 1883.
Ramsay, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. and G., 18m., April 7, '83.
Rampini, R. F. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 21 m., Apr. 20, '83.
Rawlins, J. P., Pun. Police, 18 mo., April 7, 1883.
Rayner, F. T., Bengal Pilot, 12 months March 15, 1884.
Reid, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 19½m., Oct. 27, '82.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 18 mos., May 11, '83.
Ritchie, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 25, '84.
Rivaz, C. M., Ben. Cov. Punjab Poll., 9 m., Feb. 29, '84.
Rivett-Carnac, C. J., Financial Dpt., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '83.
Rivett-Carnac, L. D. G.
Roberts, C. H., Jhansi Comm., 16 mos., Jun 5, '83.
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 24 months, Jan. 25, 1883.
Rose, E. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 12 m., Apr. 4, 1884.
Ross, H. T., Madras Police, 12 mos., Nov. 16, 1883.
Rutherford, J. M., Railway Dept., 9 mos., Feb. 1, 1884.
Runesby, R. W., Punjab Secretariat, 12 mos., Jan. 21, '84.
Sanderson, G. P., Sup. Dacca Khaddah, 12 ms., July, '83.
Sandford, J. D. (Bl. Cov.), Mysore Judicial, 18m., Dec. 15, '83.
Savage, H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 22m., Feb. 18, '83.
Scott, D., Bengal, P.W.D., 15 mos., May 13, '83.
Shadbolt, E. J., Cen. Ind. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 10, 1883.
Shakespeare, J. Y., Tel. Dept., 23 mos., May 10, '83.
Shakespeare, A. M. W. (Bn. Cov.) 6 mos.
Shaw, A. E., Telegraph Department, 12 mos., Feb. 13, '84.
Simpson, J. T., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 7, '82.
Sinkinson, E. J. (Bn. Cov.) Finl. Dept., 19 m., Apr. 15, '84.
Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., B. Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Nov. 9, '83.
Sinclair, W., India, P.W.D., 15 months, April 13, 1883.
Sladen, J. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P., Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '83.
Slater, J. S., Bengal Education, 18 months, Feb. 13, '83.
Slater, A. W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., July 12, 1883.
Smith, C. M., P.W.D., Madras, 12 mos., Jan. 27, '84.
Smith, H. A. F., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '83.
Smith, L. E. R., Tel. Dept., 2 mos., July 1, 1883.
Smith, J. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 8 m., Mar. 30, '84.
Smith, S., Punjab Police, 12 months, March 24, 1884.
Smith, J. F., Mad. Cov. Mad. Judl., 6 mos., March 6, '84.
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Rev., 54 m., Mar. 3, '80.
Spencer, E. E., Madras Cov., 18 months, March 6, 1884.
Srinath, B., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Stephen, W., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April 6, '83.
Steinert, J. M. C. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P., Judl., 8 m., Mar. 28, '84.
Stevens, J. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12m., Sep. 6, 1883.
Story, K. H., Jhansi Comm., 18 mos., March 7, 1884.
Strickland, H. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 10 mos., Sept. 25, '81.
Sullivan, W. J. A.
Swinburne, H. L., Postal Dept., 30m., May 28, '82.
Symons, W. A., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Sept. 18, '82.
Taylor, C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '83.
Thelussou, F. W., July 1, 1883.
Thompson, H. E., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Jan. 28, '84.
Thornburn, W., Mad. Cov. Mad. Rev. and Gen., 12m., Oct. 26, '83.
Towers, G. L., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '83.
Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judicial, 12mos., Feb. 15, '84.
Tooze, R. W. L., Gov. of India, P. V. D., 12 mos., Nov. 20, '83.
Traill, J., Madras P.W.D., 24 months, Feb. 4, '83.
Trower, M. R., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 3, 1883.
Turnbull, D. N., Punjab Police, 18 months, April 16, '83.
Underwood, W. G., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12m., '83.
Unwin, A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judl., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Upcott, F. R., State Railways, 15 mos., July 3, '83.
Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 15 m., Mar. 9, '84.
Wall, R. (Bl. Cov.) N.W.P., Excise and Sps., 20m., Mar. 15, '83.
Warden, Lt. F., Port Officer, Rangoon, 18 mos., April 6, '83.
Warne, F. G., Telegraph Dept., 1 mos., ec. 27, '83.
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 24 mos., March 14, '84.
Westland, J. (Bn. Cov.) Finl. Dept., Special Duty.
White, E. (Bl. Cov.) N.W.P. Rev., &c., 22m., Dec. 15, '82.
White, H. F., Central India, P.W.D., 12 m., Set. 20, '83.
White, E., Burma Customs, 12 mos., March 30, 1884.
Whittingback, H. C., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 20, 1884.
Whitworth, G. C. (Bn. Cov.) Bo. R. and G., 17 m., Mar. 28, '84.
Wicks, T. H., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 23, '83.
Wilkins, C. A. (Bn. Cov.) Bn. R. and G., 6 mos., M. 23, '84.
Williams, H. B., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 6, '83.
Williams, R. K., P.W.D. Accountant, 12 m., March 21, '84.
Williams, W., Telegraph Dept., 21 months, Jan. 2, '81.
Williams, F. S. C., Cent. Prov. Com., 24 mos., May 15, '83.
Williams, J. C., B. C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24m., Feb. 15, '83.
Winterbottom, H. M., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12m., July 24, '83.
Wilson, W. H., Madras Educl., 18 months, Mar. 28, 1884.
Wright, J. M., P.W.D., Punjab, 20 mos., Feb. 12, 1884.
Wood, S. C. G., Burma Railways, 18 mos., Mar. 22, '83.
Wood-Mason, J., Calcutta Museum, 18 mos., Sept. 13, '82.
Worsop, M. G. A., Madras Police, 12 months.
Wroughton, R. C., Bombay Forests, 15 months, May 15, '83.
Wyatt, A. G., Survey Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 6, 1883.
Wybrow, G. D., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., July 24, '83.
Wynne, S. H. (Mad. Cov.) Rev. and Gen., 24mos., Feb. 16, '83.
Young, B. H., P.W.D., Mad., 12 mos., Oct. 10, '83.
Young, W. M., Bn. Cov., Sec. to Gov., Pun., 24mos., Feb. 1, '84.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Armstrong, Rev. W. F. (Bengal) 12 mos., March 24, 1884.
Bagnall, Rev. H. A. (Bo.), 23 months, Feb. 1, 1883.
Barrow, Rev. K. E. (Bengal) 24 months, March 7, 1884.
Black, Rev. J. (Madras) 6 mos., March 23, 1884.
Carruthers, Rev. G. T. (Bengal) 20 mos., Feb. 15, 1884.
Deedes, Rev. Brook (Bengal) 24 mos., April 4, 1884.
Dyer, Rev. F. T. S. (Bengal) 24 mos., March 14, 1882.
Fagan, Rev. C. T. (Bengal) 9 mos., March 10, 1884.
Foulkes, Rev. Thos., Madras, 24 months, March 23, 1883.
French, Rt. Rev. T. V. D. D., Bp. of Lahore, 16 ms., My. 17, '83.
Gray, Rev. T. H., Bengal, 24 mos., April 20, 1883.
Greig, Rev. T. H. (Bombay) 24 mos., April 1, 1884.
Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 24 mos., July 25, '82.
Leening, Rev. W. (Madras) 24 mos., March 1, 1884.
Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Bengal, 24 mos.
Lewis, Rev. A. G. (Bo.), 24 months, Jan. 29, 1883.
Lillie, Rev. J. (Ben.) 18 mos., Mar. 10, '83.
Morley, Rev. S., Madras, 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.
Pearson, Rev. A. C. (Bengal) 20 mos., March 15, 1884.
Rebsch, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 mos., Oct. 1, '82.
Roberts, Rev. A. G. A. (Ben.) 3 mos., Dec. 6, '83.
Wace, Rev. W. (Madras) 24 mos., March 22, 1884.
Walsh, Rev. A. O., Bo., 18 months, Feb. 20, '83.

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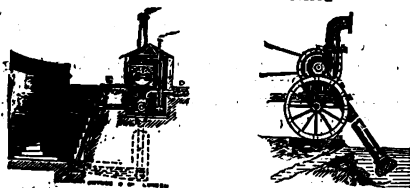
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| City of Oxford .. | W. Miller .. | Monday, June 23 | |
| City of Edinburgh .. | W. H. Barham .. | Friday, July 4 | |

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|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, May 8; Madras and Allahabad, April 7; Calcutta, April 6.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S letter to the *Times* on the Russian attack is a powerful appeal to the national sense of honour, which ought to have valuable effects. It is a call to arms in no uncertain tone, and may be accepted as a recantation in full on the part of the whole of the school that Sir Lepel represents, of the lamentable support given by that school to Mr. Gladstone's disastrous frontier policy. Unhappily, this recantation has come too late. Mr. Gladstone is supported by a Parliamentary majority that has already shown itself on at least two occasions absolutely careless of the national honour, and mindful only of the orders of the Caucus. And, moreover, Mr. Gladstone has brought our national interests into such a miserable state, what with his entanglements in Egypt and his scuttling from Kandahar, that nothing could now right matters on our Indian frontier short of vigorous measures, of which this disunited and paralytic Ministry is utterly incapable. If Sir Lepel Griffin's voice had been heard in the clear and decided tones he now adopts, at the time when the Kandahar scuttle was under discussion, the English national party, then overpowered by Mr. Gladstone and the Radicals, would have been materially strengthened. But under present circumstances, the only hope for the Empire, in India, as elsewhere, is to be looked for in the prompt awakening of the English people to the fact that they have been betrayed by the Midlothian frenzy. We trust that that awakening will be hastened by such letters as those of Sir Lepel Griffin and Mr. Marvin, and by Sir Edward Hamley's lecture; but in the meantime, our national responsibilities and our Imperial difficulties are accumulating at a rate that is absolutely appalling.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN now admits that the moment has arrived for England and Russia, when "the Power which then recedes before the other must, from that day, take the second place in Europe and Asia." And it is the Gladstone Government that has to decide this question of life or death for us!

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* is doing a great public service in prominently attracting English public attention to the growing mischief of the annual summer seclusion of the Imperial and Local Governments in India. The action of Mr. Grant Duff in this matter is in keeping with all the other incidents of his foolish and incompetent administration; but it will be productive of good, if it serves to expose the rottenness of the principle that underlies it. As Lord Ripon has now gone to Simla for the last time—for he will hardly delay the moment of his happy retirement beyond next March—perhaps he may be induced to consider this one question from the point of view of Imperial interests.

THE letters of the Punjab Government on the report of the Education Commission will be looked for in this country with keen interest. From the telegraphed summary in the *Times*, they seem to confirm the worst fears of those who have held that the higher education of the country is the real object of attack in the educational policy of the present Government of India.

PERHAPS it was only natural that Mr. Seymour Keay should object to the judgment recently delivered in his libel case. But we think he has been ill-advised in writing a long letter to the *Bombay Gazette* to prove that

the judge is wrong. Mr. Keay thus "summarises" his objection to the finding of the Court:—

"The judge is wrong—first in describing the action, which I was forced to take by the fraudulent duress of an extortioner, in language which reads as if it had been adopted in the ordinary course of business dealings with an honest native; second, in omitting to notice that the dishonest native with whom I had to deal, by the very nature of his fraudulent demands, himself shut me up to the course I took, than which the judge himself, moreover, failed to suggest any other; and third, in failing to recognise the primary duty which I owed to the Bank as trustee of its funds. As for Captain Thornton's 'emphatical condemnation' of my action as 'unbecoming under any circumstances, the influential position then held by the plaintiff as agent of the Bombay Bank,' surely he cannot mean to say that, that 'influential position' ought rather to have been used by me to surrender the Bank property into the hands of thieves, instead of to rescue it therefrom?—J. SEYMOUR KEAY.

"Hyderabad, Deccan, April 25."

AFTER all the abuse with which Mr. Keay has bespattered his countrymen in India for their alleged inconsiderate treatment of their native fellow-subjects, the disclosures of this trial seem to be really of the nature of a just retribution. They illustrate and confirm the argument which this journal continually, during the course of the wretched Ilbert controversy, endeavoured to impress on our native friends—that the true friends of India and the Indian peoples were those who had been driven by Lord Ripon's "Machiavellian" policy (attributed by Lord Stanley to an eager desire to upset the Permanent Settlement and demolish the landlords) into a semblance of temporary estrangement from the native cause. With all the acuteness of the Indian intellect, cannot our Native friends even now discern the significance of the undoubted fact, that Lord Ripon's chief allies have been gentlemen of the stamp of Sir George Campbell, and Mr. "Damn-the-legality" Haggard among officials, and Mr. Seymour Keay among non-officials? These are your "friends of the Native" when they are on the Radical stump in England; but their attitude towards the Native when in India is, in each case, matter of notoriety. Can such intelligent journals as the *Mirror* and the *Bengalee* still reckon the stump-orations of these gentlemen, delivered obviously for the purposes of English party, as out-weighing, in claims on Indian regard and esteem, life-long services like those of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Mr. Rivers Thompson, and scores more on the same side?

THE confession, extorted from the Government in the House of Commons last Thursday, that full sanction had at last been given to the completion of Lord Lytton's railway to Quetta, was naturally received by the Opposition with loud cheers. It amounted to a confession that Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton were all along right; and that Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian slanders were a tissue of misrepresentations, founded on ignorance or recklessness, and traitorously imposed on the credulity of a deluded nation. This is what the *Pioneer* says of the manner in which the railway to Pishin has been prepared for:—

"The Government of India has decided to let it be known that the construction of the Kandahar Railway, as far as Pishin, is to be pushed on as rapidly as possible. It is, of course, too late now to reckon how much was thrown away by stopping the work at first; but we may at least ask whether anything has been gained—if nothing has been lost—by carrying on the work during the cold weather surreptitiously. A good deal has been done; but the Chappar Rift is still a formidable obstacle."

THE *Indian Daily News*, commenting on an article in the *Hindu* that refers to the probability of a Conservative Ministry appointing the next Viceroy, says that the *Hindu* "singles out the Duke of Buckingham, only because 'perhaps his appointment would be more popular than that of any other Conservative Statesman.' What would the *Hindu* say to Richard Temple? He would at least be welcomed on the Bombay side, if the expressions which found such free utterance on his relinquishing the Governorship were sincere; and he would

bring with him a wide knowledge of the country and its needs."

We believe that the nomination of Sir Richard Temple, even by a Liberal Ministry, is by no means an unlikely event. It would be exactly one of those clever appointments, like that of Lord Dufferin to Constantinople, by which Mr. Gladstone sometimes "dishes" his opponents. After the painful experience of Lord Ripon, no Ministry, Liberal or Conservative, is likely for some time to come to send out to India a mere figure-head; and Sir Richard is the man who would most certainly be able to repair the breaches caused by Lord Ripon's follies.

REFERRING to the Hyderabad Libel suit, the *Statesman* says:—

"We confess frankly that we should not ourselves like to have done what Mr. Keay did, but probably most men in his circumstances would have felt justified in doing it, if they felt reasonably sure of succeeding. Fewer perhaps would have been ready to recall the incident, or to speak of it with elation. We live in an age when the basis of ethics is so uncertain according to the philosophers, that it is perhaps the wisest rule never to forget the existence of moral sanctions in our own conduct, and never to apply them too rigidly to the conduct of others. Mr. Goldwin Smith very recently told us (*Contemporary Review*, Dec. 1883) that a distinction requires to be drawn between 'the love of speculative truth and practical veracity.' Practical veracity, he says, 'is a part of justice, and the duty of telling a man the truth is measured by his right to be told it.' This is dangerous doctrine, we think, and yet we recognise it in our dealings with children, and without a misgiving in our treatment of the insane."

THE *Indian Daily News* has the following on Mr. Grant Duff:—

"The universality of Mr. Grant Duff's unpopularity is truly remarkable. The natives charge him with all sorts of heinous offences, down to having post-letters addressed to other people opened to find out if they contain complaints of his administration. The Europeans are no less antagonistic. A whole string of accusations is brought up against him in a letter the Allahabad paper prints from its Madras correspondent. These we will indicate *seriatim*. 'His Excellency the Right Honourable,' as the *Madras Gazette* styles him, is charged with having 'descended to the questionable expedient of making the Royal Engineer in charge of the P.W.D. pay for a piano ordered out from England;' with having 'allowed his servants to sweep into his train the remnants of a dinner prepared for him on a railway platform;' with having 'condescend to partake of a breakfast at Chingleput, at which all the station assembled in his honour, and to put down on the table, as his legitimate share of the expenses, the conventional sum of one rupee;' and with having done nothing "to discourage the shameful land-jobbing that is openly carried on under his eyes in broad daylight at Ootacamund.' A curious list of charges to bring against a Governor. But they are indications, at least, of the general feeling, which the correspondent sums up as follows:—'In a word, Mr. Grant Duff's way has been so inimical to all that is honourable and progressive, that he has aroused among Englishmen, as among natives, an earnest determination to fight him to the death.' An amusing moral is drawn by a Madras paper from the 'weakly Wallah' episode. Our contemporary agrees that care should be exercised to exclude men of weak physique from the Civil Service, but pleads that 'what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander,' and that it is at least equally important to have robust Governors and Lieutenant-Governors as to have robust civilians. Why draw the line at Civil Servants? Why not go a step further, and protest on public grounds, against any man, no matter what his parliamentary or other services, being appointed as Governor, or chief of a large establishment of Civil Servants, who cannot, without the grossest flattery, be called robust? It is not well in such a country as this that a Governor should be a physically feeble man, incapable owing to chronic ill health, of taking a cordial interest in anything of anybody around him, and who can banquet off nothing more substantial than a seidnitz-powder. There should be a rule laid down by Parliament to regulate appointments to the Viceroyalty and Governorships of India. It should be provided that candidates shall measure six feet in their stockings, shall weigh not less than twelve stone, shall give proof of muscular development and well-established physical fitness. Parliamentary invalids should not be shunted off to India to make a purse at the expense of the people of India. A bad digestion, a generally feeble physique, and a short temper that results from habitual ill

health, may command our sympathy, especially if they are partly due to too sedulous an attention to public duty elsewhere; but men who are afflicted in this manner should not be permitted to come out in high positions to India. They should go to Cannes or Nice, to Wiesbaden or the Engadin, and there try to recuperate (at their own expense); but they should not be invited to inflict themselves upon the executive of this country. Of course, this is all meant especially for the benefit of Mr. Grant Duff, the best abused of all Indian Satraps."

THE *Englishman* gives the following report on the Calcutta Freight Market, for the week ending May 6:—

"Discouraging news from the home markets on most of our exports, an exceptionally tight money market, and the fact of supplies being held back in the interior, have had a most depressing influence on our freight market during the past week. Relets have been freely offering at a decline, and the loading vessels had to follow suit. Rates by steamers are weak, and by sailers have declined from 18. 6d. to 28. 6d. per ton. Engagements have been made on the most limited scale for London, and no fresh vessels have berthed; one ship secured a charter for Dundee, and another engaged a cargo for Mauritius. The market closes flat."

We take the following account on the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—

"The weather during the past fortnight has not, we regret to say, been such as to improve the prospects of the crop generally in Behar. There have been a few dust storms, accompanied, in some instances, with a few tenths of rain, but not sufficiently heavy to do any good, or (except at one or two factories) to allow of any empty lands being sown. Of the three districts, the accounts from Chuprah are the worst. It is now so late in the season that even should there be good general rain, there is not much prospect of anything more than an ordinary outturn from this division. The reports from most of the Rajahs of Lower Bengal continue very unfavourable; there has been a little rain in parts of Bhagulpore, Midnapore, and Kishnaghur, but not sufficiently heavy to do any good, and with the exception of Jessore, which has been exceptionally fortunate in getting rain, the accounts generally are very gloomy. Our advices from the Benares Provinces are to the effect that the Khoontee crop is looking well, and spring sowings have been put in to some extent. In the Doab there seems to be much difficulty still in getting water from the canals for the purposes of irrigation. P.S.—Since writing the above, telegrams have been received from Chumparan and Tirhoot reporting rain at some factories, and we can only trust soon to hear of the same having been general."

THE same firm gives the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market:—

"Some few parcels of New Season's Tea have arrived, and some are expected very shortly, and these, together with the old teas remaining, will be offered at auction on Thursday, the 15th instant. Since our last, there has been good rain in the Assam districts generally, with the exception of Bishnauth, where it is still much wanted. From Cachar and Sylhet we hear of favourable weather for manufacture, but in the Doars wet and cold prevailed. The Darjeeling and Terai districts have had a fair rainfall, and from Chittagong a good steady fall is reported. In Chota Nagpore rain is still much required. From the Kangra Valley, we hear that manufacture is somewhat backward, owing to the cold wet weather experienced."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending May 9:—

"The Rev. A. Lockwood, incumbent of Christchurch, Madras; Mr. J. A. Campbell, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department; Mr. W. de W. Peel, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Railway Department."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated May 25:—

"The Madras Government, in defiance of the unanimous protest of the Press and the public, native as well as European, has definitely decided to remove the Military Accounts Office from the Presidency town to Bangalore. It is creditable to the Madras public that it should have been the first in India to raise a voice openly against what has long been recognised as a great evil and danger, namely, the steadily growing tendency of the Governments, Supreme and Provincial, to remove themselves and their belongings from the centres of population and trade, to remote and inaccessible hill stations. Mr. Grant Duff's

latest decision will be no matter for regret if it should have the effect of directing the attention of Parliament and the British public to this matter.

"Almost every year since Sir John Lawrence first obtained leave to spend the hottest months at Simla, the stay of the Supreme Government at its summer capital has been lengthened, and the number of officials accompanying it has been increased. The Supreme Government now spends barely four months of the year in Calcutta. The Provincial Governments have not been slow to follow this example; and each of them now removes annually for six or seven months to its own little hill-capital. Each Government is accompanied by a host of clerks, to whom this annual migration is a source of serious expense and inconvenience. The travelling expenses of the officials, superior and subordinate, are of themselves no small addition to the yearly expenditure of the country; while the want of accommodation at the hill-stations has necessitated the building of costly offices at Simla and Darjeeling. The waste of public time is, in the case of the Supreme Government, certainly not less than a month yearly, as the offices are closed for general business for a fortnight at the beginning and end of the Simla season. The manner in which the Select Committee on the Rent Bill was made to hurry through its work affords a good example of the mischievous effects on public business of this periodic migration.

"But by far the greatest evil is that the Government, removed from healthy contact with independent opinion, and shut up in a narrow circle of officialism, is rapidly losing touch of the public. A Government which did not remove itself from the people would never have been guilty of blunders such as the Ilbert Bill, or the first Local Self-Government Minute, of May, 1882. The almost invariable answer to any attack on the Simla exodus is, that the objections to it are confined to the people of Calcutta, and are due to purely selfish motives on their part; and it is not uncommon to find this answer accompanied by the threat, that if Calcutta makes itself disagreeable by agitating in the matter the Government will abandon the capital altogether.

"But, as a matter of fact, objection to the isolation of the Government is by no means confined to Calcutta. The effect of the presence or absence of the Government on the trade and prosperity of this city is infinitesimal. If only the Government would fix its permanent seat among the people it governs, it would be a matter of comparative indifference whether that seat were Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or even one of the great cities of the interior, such as Delhi, Agra, or Allahabad.

"The agitation in favour of raising the maximum limit of age in the Civil Service competition continues to occupy the largest share of the attention of the native Press. Meetings on the subject have been held at Lucknow, Lahore, and other cities of Upper India. The extraordinary similarity, not only of the arguments used by the newspapers and by the speakers at meetings, but also of the very words in which those arguments are couched, shows that both writers and speakers derive their inspiration from one source; and that source is the letter which I quoted a fortnight ago.

"The latest weather and crop reports are fairly good in most parts of the country. Rain has fallen in most of the tea districts, and its manufacture is proceeding favourably. Indigo prospects have also improved, but only an ordinary out-turn is expected.

"The Government of the Punjab has issued a series of letters dealing with the report of the Education Commission with a view of laying down an educational policy for the province. The most important points insisted upon by Sir Charles Aitchison are, that the first duty is to provide for the masses, and that all new efforts must be mainly directed to their enlightenment; that higher education should be assisted by the Government only on condition that those who desire it should pay for it, at least in part; and that the Government is prepared to assist any effort by which useful knowledge will be conveyed to the people. A number of questions of detail are also treated with great fulness.

"The Russian Governor of Merv has ordered the release of all the Persian captives. He has also taken away the artillery which the Tekkes captured from the Persians in 1860.

"The Russians are building a fort in Koshut-Khan-Kali.

"It is generally believed in India, in spite of Russian denials, that Sarakhs has been ceded to the Czar by the Persian Government. I have information that the Russian troops have been for some time past at Old Sarakhs, on the opposite bank of the Heri-Rud River, in Turcoman territory. It is also well known that Russian emissaries, euphemistically called 'explorers,' have been for some time in the neighbourhood of Panjdeh.

"Apparently the Indian Government is more anxious about the state of affairs in Central Asia than it is willing openly to admit. The report, which is again revived, that it is proposed to despatch some officers to Herat to watch the course of events and to report is growing circumstantial, the number of these officers being given as five, and General Macgregor being named as chief of them. But it is doubtful whether the Government is yet prepared to take this step, however desirable it may be.

"Major Bell, R.M., is now at Sarakhs.

"News has been received from Cabul that the headmen of

the rebellious Mongols have sent some of their relations to the capital. If these are well treated by the Ameer, and if fair conditions are offered, the headmen themselves will follow, and peace will be restored. Meanwhile, the Mongols and the Ameer's troops are ready to renew hostilities.

"Mir Mirza Mahomed Zuman has been appointed Mustafi in the stead of Mahomed Hossein, who was recently dismissed on a charge of complicity with Mir Ahmed Shah in the embezzlement of public money.

"Several of Ayoob Khan's adherents have lately arrived in Herat from Meshed, and have been well received by the Ameer's Governor, in the hope that others of Ayoob's supporters may be induced to give their allegiance to the Ameer.

"The *Times of India* gives the following account of the present state of the question between Nepal and Thibet:—Joint Commissioners have been inquiring together on the frontier, near Kati, for some weeks, and have ascertained that the loss of the plundered merchants amounts to nine lakhs of rupees in the Nepal coinage. The Lassa Commissioners did not dispute the accuracy of this calculation, but pleaded poverty, and requested that something should be deducted from the claim, and that the balance should be made payable in eighty years. When told that this was out of the question, they suggested forty years. They finally asked time to refer the matter to Lassa. The patience of the Nepaulese is now nearly worn out and they have sent four regiments to protect certain valuable storehouses at Raswagarhi and Temuria. There is still, however, some hope of a peaceful settlement, and the Chinese Government is said to be pressing the Thibetans to give way.

"Owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication we are still without full particulars of the cyclone at Akyab. It appears, however, that the cyclone's vortex formed in the southern part of the Bay of Bengal, about the 16th inst., and struck land near Akyab at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th, continuing to blow with great violence till 2 o'clock on the morning of the 18th. As far as is yet known, the most serious damage occasioned is the total destruction of the lighthouse, which was erected in 1876 on the Oyster Reef, near the entrance to Akyab Harbour. There was also much destruction of property on shore; but it is not yet known whether any lives were lost other than those of the seven men in the lighthouse.

"Rangoon to the south, and Chittagong to the north, of Akyab both felt the storm; but in neither place was any great damage done. There is reason to hope, too, that there has been little, if any, loss at sea. The mail steamer Rajpootana, plying from Calcutta to Rangoon, was obliged to run 140 miles out of her course, but reached her destination in safety. The steamer Madras, from Rangoon for Calcutta, had to put back, having sprung a leak and sustained slight injuries. Several buildings were unroofed in the town of Akyab and all the small craft in the harbour were more or less seriously injured.

"The vicinity of Bagdad is inundated by floods from the River Tigris. The town itself was saved by the exertions of the troops. Fears are entertained of the outbreak of an epidemic when the water dries up."

THE *Times* publishes to-day the following telegram from its Calcutta correspondent, anent the Mahdi's Proclamations in India:—

"I have obtained a copy of the proclamation of the Mahdi which was found circulating in India. It purports to emanate from 'The Slave of God, Mohamed-el-Mahdi, son of Syed Abdullah,' and is addressed 'To his friends who follow him and concur in supporting the true religion.'

"The document, which, according to Mahomedan fashion, is plentifully interspersed with texts from the Koran, begins by dwelling on the merit of engaging in a Holy War, and warns the people that God has forbidden them to accept His enemies as their superiors.

"'Learn ye,' it proceeds, 'that God hath chosen me for the Khilafat-el-Kuhara' (that is, principal Viceroyalty), and 'Mahomed hath given me the joyful news that my companion are equal to his.'

"The writer then goes on to say that he sends Sheikh Othman-el-Bakree, whom he has appointed Holy Ameer of the Bedonin tribes and of the other people who follow the path of safety. He directs them to obey the Sheikh and to give him every assistance, adding, 'Whoever shall accompany him shall be considered to have accompanied me, and shall be included in the honours mentioned above for my companions.'

"Then follows a warning addressed to the people of Suakim. Those who are friendly to the Mahdi are told to leave the town, and to go to such place as Sheikh Othman may point out; while those who fail to do so are threatened with condign punishment.

"The faithful are then promised victory and the spoil of their enemies, and are exhorted not to fear the strength and numbers of their opponents, because all these are strangers to God, and small parties of men have often overcome large bodies, through God's grace.

"It would appear from the context that this proclamation was intended rather for the Arab tribes than for Indian

Mussulmans. It is, however, significant that it should have penetrated to India; and it is clear that the circulation of such appeals to religious fanaticism is dangerous to the peace of the Indian Empire."

SELECTED ARTICLES.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF CALCUTTA.

AT a meeting of the Town Council recently, the question of the water supply of the town was brought forward in accordance with the resolution passed at the special meeting held on the 21st instant, into the cause of the deficient water supply at the present season, and to provide the necessary relief.

The chairman stated that he had received a letter from Babu Kristo Das Pal regretting his inability to attend, and asking him to act on his behalf in the matter. There were two directions in which their inquiries might be profitably directed; firstly, whether any improvement could be made in the distribution of the existing supply in the town; and secondly, whether anything could be done to increase the supply in the way of putting pressure on the existing main.

Mr. Kimber stated that a ten feet pressure could be easily put on the main; that it would cost something like one lac, but that the work could not be completed before the next hot weather.

Mr. Hart drew attention to the fact which he had heard from the late Mr. Knight that the fastenings and joints of the present main were so weak and ill-constructed that Mr. Knight did not think the main could bear any pressure on it.

Mr. Kimber repeated that he thought the main would easily bear so small as ten feet extra pressure. Mr. Fenwick had assured him that provided certain expenditure was undergone, he would not hesitate to put an extra pressure of forty feet on it.

Baboo Omirtonath Mittra said that the practical question was whether an extra supply could be at once afforded to those parts of the town which now most needed water? That seemed the first consideration.

The chairman said that he thought that all were agreed that they should ask the engineer for a statement of his views on the question of putting a ten-feet pressure on the main, so as to add a million gallons to the existing supply, and also whether some relief could not be given to the filtered supply by an extension of the unfiltered supply at a moderate expenditure.

Mr. Kimber stated that when Mullick Ghat Station came into working order, it would not be necessary to use filtered water for street watering.

The chairman inquired how it would answer if some more hydrants of a different pattern to those in use, so as to avoid mistakes, were placed in the streets for the unfiltered supply, so as to make the public use them and save filtered water.

The engineer said that that would be a good plan. He would consider and report upon it at next meeting.

After some further conversation, the chairman said he thought it would be possible to stop the supply for some hours daily to some parts of the town which now got the best pressure, and thereby increase the pressure in the remaining portions, especially in Burra Bazar, and the engineer concurring in this view, it was resolved—(1) that the engineer be requested to furnish at as early a date as possible an estimate of the cost of putting such pressure on the existing main as would give one million gallons additional supply; (2) that he also report what steps he can take so as to make the unfiltered supply available to the public, so as to relieve the filtered supply; and (3) in the course of next week to try the experiment of isolating some parts of the town, which get a good supply for some three hours daily, and carefully watch the effect upon other portions of the town, especially Burra Bazar. The engineer was also requested to make any further suggestions as to remedying the existing deficiency. Sanction was also accorded to the entertainment of additional khalasees.—*Englishman.*

THE SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT IN CALCUTTA.

FOR several years past an agitation has been going on more or less in Calcutta to bring about an early closing movement on Saturdays, so as to afford the many assistants in the large tradesmen's houses in Calcutta an opportunity of enjoying a half holiday on that day. It is a good many years ago now since a similar movement was first commenced in England. As might be expected, when first proposed, the idea met with a good deal of opposition. But several large firms were steady in their adherence to the proposition to grant their assistants this opportunity for healthy recreation, and as other traders began to see that the business of those who allowed their assistants the half holiday in no way suffered, they soon followed the example, until now there is hardly a large trading centre in England where the assistants in the shops do not get the benefit of a Saturday half holiday. Unanimity in such a case is hardly to be expected, and this has been the cause why in Calcutta the early closing movement has not hitherto been

adopted. But it is satisfactory to find that the matter has now been taken up by the Trades Association in real earnest, and from the advertisement published elsewhere it will be seen that most of the leading firms in Calcutta have given their adhesion to the proposal to close their establishments at 4 p.m. on Saturday, commencing from Saturday next, the 10th instant. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" all the world over, and perhaps there is no country in the world where a little innocent recreation is more needed than in India. The natives of old times were wise in their generation that they established so many religious festivals which were to be observed as holidays, but the European assistants in the shops of the Calcutta tradesman do not get the benefit of these native holidays, although many of the native clerks and workmen take advantage of them. At this season of the year, when business is not very brisk, it can be no loss to a tradesman to close his establishment two or three hours earlier than usual on a Saturday afternoon, but it is a great gain to the assistants. It may be also indirectly a great gain to Government, for many of the young men, with this opportunity before them, may be induced to enlist as volunteers, and thus strengthen the regiment in Calcutta. Drilling in the early morn very often tires out a man to such an extent as to make him disinclined for his daily work afterwards. But an hour or two's drill in the afternoon, when his daily work is over, would be a pleasant and at the same time an easy task. The two or three hours gained from the daily labour would also afford many of the assistants time to study and improve themselves in their general education. In fact, there is much to be said in favour of the movement, but very little against it, and now that so many of the leading firms in Calcutta have agreed to close, it is to be hoped that the movement will become general in all the shops of Europeans in Calcutta.—*Englishman.*

THE DEFENCE OF THE ASSAM FRONTIER.

CONSIDERING the great and increasing importance of Assam in the present day, the large amount of capital already invested in it, and year by year steadily increasing, the steady growth of immigration, and the consequent relief which is given to the already overcrowded districts of the N. W. P. and Tirhut, there is no apology needed for again reverting to the important subject of its defences. The present time, too, seems especially favourable, now that the publication of Mr. Mackenzie's book on the N.E. frontier of Bengal has put the public in possession of the Government view of the defences that are necessary, and the author and compiler being an official whose name has already been mentioned as a possible Chief Commissioner, his own views deserve careful consideration on the part of every one interested in the province. The more striking geographical feature is of course the very long line of frontier bordering on countries inhabited by tribes more or less uncivilised, and about some of whom very little is known even to the present day. A frontier of this kind is more or less always exposed to raids, and to prevent them occurring is a task beyond the power of the number of military and police at present in the province. Small bodies of men belonging to tribes like the Nagas, Lushais, Akas, &c., can at any time pass within a few hundred yards of a stockade situated in the jungle without a chance of being detected. To prevent, therefore, tribes actually raiding, is a task which would require the greater part of the Bengal army, and to stop it is perfectly hopeless, so the utmost thing that can be done is to arrange the forces which are at the disposal of the Government in such a manner as to prevent raids, if possible. But when unfortunately they do occur, the object should be to keep down the evil at a minimum, and to punish the marauders in such a way as to prevent them again transgressing, at any rate for a time. Before, however, proceeding to discuss the question of the sufficiency or the reverse of the present force of military and police in the province, it is as well to describe a little more of its geographical features. On the north there is a frontier running from a point north of Dhubri to Nizamghat, some 400 miles in extent, while from there to Jhalnacher, an outpost south-east of Silchar, is about 360 miles in a straight line, and we are therefore well within the mark at putting the frontier which has to be guarded by the military and police at not less than 900 miles. Besides this, it must be remembered that there are other tribes in the centre of the province, such as Garos and Khasias, who, although of late years they have given no serious trouble, yet apparently, from the fact that troops are still required to be kept in their hills, cannot be left alone in safety.

Bordering on these 900 odd miles of frontier are to be found a variety of more or less uncivilised tribes, beginning with Bhutias and Manipuris, probably the most favourable specimens of hill civilisation, and ending with Mijis, Abors, Nagas, and others almost unknown. According to Mr. Mackenzie, these tribes may be classified into eighteen principal heads, but again, nearly all these main heads may be subdivided into minor heads, all of whom act quite independently of one another, are bound by no similar laws, &c., &c., and are practically distinct tribes. For instance, the class called

by Mr. Mackenzie the extra Bhutan Bhutias consist of four kinds of Bhutias, who have hardly anything in common one with another. They come down to the plains by different routes, confine their trading to separate tracts, receive their *pasha* (or pension) quite distinct, are bound by different treaties, and differ much in, at any rate, the outward veneer of civilisation. While, therefore, many of the tribes thus bordering on our territories are small in numbers, and, not being as a rule united together, there is not much chance of a serious war, yet the fact of their being so independent of one another renders us more exposed to raids, and what is wanted is not so much a strong offensive force (though a force complete in itself, and ready equipped for emergencies is what is really required) as good means of defence, and the power, not to prevent, as that is impossible, but to follow up raiders as soon as possible, and to inflict on them summary and condign punishment.—*Englishman*.

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.

THAT the system limiting the duration of the tenure of regimental commands would tend to swell the ranks of officers on general duty was foreseen, but the rate at which the increase is taking place was probably not anticipated, and is even now, perhaps, not fully realised. The last army list furnishes some interesting information on the subject to which the attention of the military authorities may well be directed. Turning to the 11th Bengal Lancers, it appears that Lieutenant Colonel Boyle, the commandant, vacates his post on June 12, on which date he will have completed his tenure of command. But that officer's thirty-two years' service will not be completed till December, 1886. He has thus to face the probability of reverting to general duty in June next. In the Punjab force the commandant of the 1st Cavalry has recently been relieved of his post and placed on general duty. In the 1st N.I., the duration of the late commandant's tenure of office and of his service for pension have not coincided, and consequently, on his being relieved, it has been found necessary to place him on general duty. In the 42nd N.I., under a similar combination of circumstances, the late commandant has also been placed on general duty. A similar fate from a similar cause has overtaken the late commandants of the Corps of Guides, of the 2nd Sikhs, the 3rd Sikhs, the 1st Punjab Infantry, the 4th Punjab Infantry, and 2nd Regiment Hyderabad Contingent. This list, it will be observed, relates only to the Bengal army, to corps under the Government of India, and even as regards these is far from being exhaustive. The Madras and Bombay armies are simultaneously adding their numbers to the re-formation of the general duty list, a list which it had been supposed was destined at no distant date to be blotted out. So far from the result being within measurable distance, circumstances prove that the list is now in process of rapid repletion. The general duty officer is beginning once more to be found at every military station. The spectacle of officers, mostly in the full vigour of their health and capacities, compelled through no personal fault, but by the rules of the service, to lead lives of almost complete idleness, so far as any official duties are concerned, has been long declared to be one which is injurious to the interests and welfare of the army. The Government, however, has now devised a system whereby this state of things is not only perpetuated, but accentuated and intensified. It would be in the interests alike of the Government and of the army if, instead of attempting to enforce a system which is found to be incompatible with the conditions of Indian service, fair pecuniary inducements were offered to cause officers now compelled to serve on even at the risk of being placed on general duty, to sever their connection with the service, if they so willed, on the termination of their tenure of regimental command.—*Englishman*.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

IN forwarding to the Secretary of State the Memorial of the Landlords of Bengal against the Tenancy Bill, the Imperial Government makes no attempts to meet the arguments against the proposed legislation set forth in the Memorial, but shelters itself behind the letter of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, of the 27th September, on which we have, in previous issues, commented; except, indeed, with regard to the arguments based on the Permanent Settlement. We have often expressed our opinion that the zemindars, so far from strengthening their case, weaken it by relying on historical arguments such as those based on any interpretation of the Permanent Settlement. If one thing is more certain than another about that extraordinary act of philanthropic and sentimental legislation, it is that it was founded on theory and in almost complete ignorance of the conditions with which it purported to deal. Whether or not the Government of that day reserved to its successors the right of legislating for the ryots of the future, matters little; no one in his senses could deny that it is the duty of any Government to deal with the conditions it finds to exist, and to remedy grievances or provide protection for those who needed it. It serves

no purpose, therefore, to hark back to the dim obscurity of the Permanent Settlement. The zemindars' case will be strongest when it shows that the proposed legislation goes far in advance of anything which the existing relations between landlord and tenant warrant. The Indian Government, in its letter forwarding the Memorial, is constrained to admit that there is a great consensus of official opinion against many of the provisions of the new Act, and to allow that they may be considerably modified by the Select Committee. We have already pointed out however, that the Select Committee whilst making a few concessions to the landlords, have retained and even intensified some of the most objectionable provisions of the Bill. It is misleading, moreover, for the Indian Government to state that the definition of "settled ryot" is in strict accordance with the Secretary of State's decision that every resident ryot should have a "right of occupancy," for the revised Bill contains no mention whatever of residence; whilst naturally, in the opinion of those who think with the landlords, even residence alone should not confer such exceptional privileges as those which attach to the right of occupancy. Similarly with regard to the fixation of maximum rents and the right of transfer, the Indian Government does not attempt to meet the arguments of the memorialists; it leaves the Secretary of State to form his own opinion on the papers sent to him. Allowing that the Bill has encountered a considerable amount of unfavourable criticism, the Indian Government "refrains from any remark on the opinions of local officers, being satisfied that the bulk and weight of opinion taken from time to time, under successive Lieutenant Governors, is distinctly in favour of the main principles of the Bill." This may be true, but if the Secretary of State contents himself with this assurance, and does not trouble himself to look into the recorded opinions of those to whom the Government of India refers in this confident manner, grievous injustice will, in ignorance, be done, to carry out the pet theory of particular class of legislators. The one-sidedness of the Bengal Tenancy Bill is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that while no one has come forward to argue in its favour, except the officials who are responsible for it, numberless champions have taken up the cause of the landlord, with the endeavour to save him from the ruin that must inevitably result from the severe blows dealt at his position and rights by our philanthropic legislators. The latest publication in this connection is that of Mr. Dacosta, whose name is fairly well known in England as interesting himself in Indian subjects. Unfortunately, Mr. Dacosta's pamphlet is late in the time of its issue, for the Report of the Select Committee which we recently noticed deals with some of the points which Mr. Dacosta makes the object of special attack. He gives the extracts from the opinions of the executive and judicial officers of the Bengal Government with which we are now familiar, and the arguments which he founds upon these have nothing new in them, though they are valuable as showing that the weakness and injustice of the legislators' case is detected by persons of various experience and interests. Mr. Dacosta it at some pains to show that the ryot, in whose interests the original Bill was mainly framed, will himself be as great a sufferer as his landlord, by the introduction of a class of middlemen, bound by no rules against rack-renting the actual cultivator of the soil. The revised Bill, however, so far provides for this result, by placing middlemen themselves in the position of tenure-holders, under whom rights of occupancy can be acquired in a similar manner as the Bill provides for ryots holding directly under the proprietor. The great blot of the Bill has not, however, been removed; namely, the absence of any provision that residence should be essential to his acquirements of occupancy rights. There are few if any who would not willingly see the man who has actually cultivated the soil himself for years, or who has succeeded to its occupation as the representative of a long line of industrious cultivators, protected against arbitrary ejection or rack-renting; nor can such protection for the tenant injure the landlord, whose property attains thereby a value, in the security of its rents and the regularity of its returns, which it does not otherwise possess. But such a scheme in no way justifies the wholesale spoliation of long existing rights, which even the revised Bill contemplates; and we hold that the landlord party are right in resisting to the utmost any legislation which goes beyond the bare principle which we have stated above. It is fearful to contemplate the litigation, and the bitter feeling between landlord and tenant which will be aroused by the new Bill if it passes. Already, the value of landed property is depreciated, whilst the future value may be put down as almost nil. Loans already made on the security of land will be incapable of realisation; and no so-called proprietor will be able to raise funds for agricultural improvement on the much depreciated security which is all he has to offer. "The revolutionary character of the measure," says Mr. Dacosta very truly, "has spread mistrust and consternation among all who are interested in land in Bengal; and these feelings have been intensified by the marked disregard which the Government has evinced for the representations of those whose interest are assailed." This, it may be admitted, is the most remarkable feature of the controversy. Certain sentimental philanthropists have determined that "something must be done," and their want of experience

prevents their seeing the limits of fair and justifiable legislation, whilst their obstinacy blinds them to the injustice and injury which will result to both landowners and cultivators, if the Bill is passed into law.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE RAST GOFTAR ON SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN has arrived at Simla on a visit to the Viceroy. The best evidence of his anxiety and earnestness to ameliorate the condition of our impoverished peasantry is the fact of his having been invited by the Viceroy himself to consult with him about the establishment of agricultural Banks. Sir William Wedderburn is like an ornament to the civil service, and now when the time has approached for a change among some of our rulers then from the reason of their great sympathy with our country, the claims of such noble-minded government officers in the public service to be our governors press on our attention. The term of office not only of our Viceroy, but of more than one other governor is coming to a close. There are but few months remaining to the time when our Governor will resign his post. And if we were to cast about for persons who might be selected to fill such high positions for their ability as well as experience, and more than that for their impartiality, for sympathy with the people and for their anxiety for the public welfare, we can find some veteran names from among men in the service of our country. We trust the reader will not do us the injustice to suppose that in writing thus, we, in any way, depreciate the valuable qualities of our present worthy Governor. We entertain a high opinion for Sir James Fergusson's attention and untiring energy in connection with the functions of his office. We greatly praise, too, the impartiality and independence of his administration. This noble Governor has inspired great esteem and confidence for his anxiety and earnestness for the good of the people. With one aim in view, he has continued to take part in all movements of educational, social, and other improvements. The people have seen ere now that he regards Indian and English alike in conferring public rights. And, moreover, there have been many instances to prove that Sir James is no follower merely of others' lead, but a leader of others in the path that he thinks just. After what we have said, it cannot be for a moment thought to be expressing the least disappointment with our present Governor when we speak of the claims of men in the public service of Sir W. Wedderburn's stamp to the post which Sir James will vacate. If we were speaking with reference to Sir James himself, we would even go so far as to say that he ought to have another term of five years as Governor; and that a petition ought to be made to that effect; and if one is made, we shall be glad to support it. Especially does it become more important from the consideration that his help and advice may be continued up to the completion of the coming great Exhibition in Bombay, the initiative of which is so much indebted to his valuable encouragement. So that it will be seen that in this article our main aim is to write without reference to all the noble qualities and just claims of our present Governor. Our only object in writing this is to point out that if we cast about, we shall find not a few from the service which Sir William Wedderburn graces as well as from among our other services, who are fit to adorn the post of our Governor as well as Sir James has done. Sir William Wedderburn is still a new man in the service, and has to run a term; but in this connection another veteran name from the list of our public servants instantly occurs to our minds. That veteran person has left the service here, and yet he is engrossed fully in directing the administration of the country, and who is there that would be unwilling to see him once occupying the position of our Governor?

We speak about Sir George Birdwood. Even after leaving our country, he renders glorious service to it from his own land; whereas, his anxiety for the welfare of the Indians, and to do them as much good as possible is as alive and keen as it was when he was in our midst. Ability, energy, and industry are not the only necessary qualifications of a Governor, such a noble heart as his is indispensable. And, consequently, if Sir James Fergusson is to vacate the Governorship next year, and if his term is not to be prolonged, the whole community generally will congratulate itself on finding it entrusted to Sir George Birdwood, who is well capable of filling the position as worthily as Sir James Fergusson has done.

THE AMENDED RENT BILL.—I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDOO PATRIOT."

SIR,—The Rent Bill, after having been subjected to fresh gestation in the Legislative womb for about fifteen weeks, has again been ushered into existence. It now makes its appearance, however, not as the final product of the Legislative brain, but clothed in tentative flesh and blood; if its frail limbs could stand the rude criticism of an unfeeling world, why then maternal pride would be soothed and the salvation of the country effected at one and the same time, but should, alas! adverse winds cross its path and mar its growth, we are promised that it will be again nursed and nurtured into strength, and

then made to revisit the "pale glimmers" of public opinion in Bengal and Behar.

That, Sir, seems to be the official programme. Now, I make bold to say the amended Bill is a premature and forced birth, hurried into development under high pressure incubation. One of the dissentient members rightly complains that sufficient time was not allowed for deliberation. "From the 26 January," observes the Hon. Rai Kristodas Pal, the Committee "resolved to sit thrice a week from 2 to 5-30 p.m., and notices of amendment were required to be sent in to the secretary the day before the meeting. The new arrangement was proposed owing to the amount of work which remained undone, and also owing to the near approach of the Simla Season; but I cannot refrain from remarking that apart from personal inconvenience, which it involved, it left the members scant time, scarcely ten hours for the preparation of amendments, and six hours for their study even if one gave his whole time to this work. I consider it my duty to protest against the arrangement, as it was neither fair to the individual members of the Committee, particularly to one in my position, being deprived of the opportunity of consulting those whose views I was understood to represent, nor to the momentous interests involved, but my protest was of no avail."

Supposing the Select Committee met twice a week till Jan. 26, last and thenceforward thrice a week, till March 13, there might have been something like thirty-five meetings, and if they lasted three hours and a half, the Committee spent about 120 hours on the Bill. If we remember that they had carefully to revise two hundred and thirty sections besides the most substantial portion of a most important Regulation (VIII. of 1819), and that they had further to reflect upon, digest and discuss no less than forty-one memorials and special communications with numberless enclosures and appendices, we may be permitted humbly to inquire not indeed how this super-handled labour was gone through, but as to the length of time devoted to each section, perhaps the irrational sceptre may be answered in the words of a great poet slightly modified.

... "Lawgivers when they please,
Can wondrous powers assume,
... So bright and blooming are their brains divine."

Seriously speaking the advent of the Simla season seems to have most abnormally stimulated the intellectual activity of our legislators, and the country has fair reason to complain of the indecent haste with which the most important measure of the session was constructed. Of course, the functions of the Legislative Council in India are purely autocratic, but the mischief of it is, it stimulates the representative phase of more enlightened Legislatures; for instance, in the matter of this Rent Bill it professes to have reflected in its midst the opinions of the landed classes while as a matter of fact it does not care to give proper opportunities for the expression and communication of those opinions. The landholders have the gravest ground to demur to the justice of a law which is forged and fashioned professedly with the help of two gentlemen who represent their interests, but who are practically debarred all means of taking the sense of their constituents on the provisions of that law.

The truth is this custom of annual migration to the hills is one of those hydra-headed monsters which must be scotched and utterly destroyed before there can be any real reform in Indian administration. No man can understand why it should be necessary for the higher divinities of the official syud, to indulge in recurring recreations for the greatest portion of the year. The most intellectual men amongst the non-civilians, eminent *avants*, distinguished linguists, celebrated lawyers, journalists, and professors, all work in the plains from April to September, and no leisure takes place in their brains. But the moment a man is an irresponsible Secretary of State or a Provincial Governor, his sensibility to heat suddenly becomes most unaccountably and awfully acute, his intellectual strength suddenly collapses, his brain refuses to work, and he is a lost man unless he is perched some thousands of feet above the level of the sea.

But we are digressing; the Bill deals in its opening chapters with various classes of tenants, it divides them into four classes, (1) Tenure holders, (2) Occupancy ryots, (3) Non-occupancy ryots, (4) Under-ryots.

In attempting to define and describe the first-class it makes radical departures from old and well recognised lines of demarcation. The word tenure has now acquired a technical meaning thoroughly precise. It certainly connotes a greater permanency and higher development of rights than a holding for a term, and yet strangely enough it is enacted in class 5 of Sec. 5 that "when the area of a holding exceeds 100 bighas and the whole or part of it is sublet, the tenant shall be presumed to be a tenureholder till the contrary is shown" i.e. without regard to the condition under which a tenant holds or the term for which he holds, if the quantity of land in his occupation exceeds one hundred bighas and he sublets but one bigha, a rebuttable presumption is legislatively created that he is a tenureholder and in holdings under 100 bighas, if the proportion sublet by him

is in excess of moiety the presumption becomes conclusive under Sec. 37.

The practical results of these provisions shall be that the subletting of moiety of even the smallest holding will take away from the holder the status of a *ryot* and convert him into a tenureholder, while in holdings from 100 bighas upwards, the subletting of the smallest fraction will have the same effect. This classification by quantity appears to be most arbitrary, and cannot be supported on any equitable consideration whatever. It shall minimise the evil of the absorption of land by the class of occupancy tenants and the non-circulation of it amongst the other sections of tenantry. As matters stand at present, a peasant takes a holding, some time afterwards he finds he is unable to cultivate, or does not need the cultivation of the whole, he accordingly sublets a portion to his neighbour, but in so doing he has not the remotest intention of changing his status or delegating his rights to his sub-tenant, as soon as increase of family or improvement of his means enables him to have the benefit of additional lands, he re-enters upon the portion sublet and resumes the cultivation of the whole. This arrangement is attended with material advantages, in the densely peopled tracts of Bengal and Behar where the incidence of population upon land is very high, and where all the available culturable area has already been absorbed, sub-letting is essential to the maintenance of a balance of force as it were in the social economy. If, as its authors anticipate, the Bill spreads a panic amongst the whole body of tenants and prevents them sub-letting, there would be a most abnormal increase in the ranks of the landless day-labourers, it is inconceivable why the Select Committee desire to stop their further development. In times of scarcity it is these day-labourers who are a standing source of danger and difficulty. Living from hand to mouth, with scanty wages, with an irrepressible tendency to marry and to increase and multiply, their enforced exclusion from the cultivation of the soil is the most fatal step that could have been taken against the interests of the community at large under the present system, sub-tenants holding under occupancy *rayats* get at any rate lands to cultivate and have some interest in the result of cultivation. In some districts as in Birbhum they cultivate on condition of paying two thirds of the produce to their lessors or of dividing it in equal or slightly unequal proportions in other parts of the country. Experience has uniformly shown as indeed might have been inferred on *a priori* grounds that the sub-tenants as a class are better fitted to stand the pressure of high prices in seasons of drought than the landless day-labourers. It requires no very elaborate argument to prove that on public grounds the maintenance of a class of the population, which though unable to obtain a direct and permanent interest in the cultivation of land, has yet been hitherto allowed to acquire that interest indirectly is a most important condition of success in the solution of the future life-problem of the country. The Legislature however, professes to put a vigorous ban on sub-letting altogether, supposing they succeed and that sub-tenants as a class nearly cease to exist, will that be a consummation most devoutly to be desired? I am afraid if the Bill becomes law, if occupancy *ryots* find they are unable to cultivate their holdings themselves they will try to do so by hired servants. The Bill does not anywhere avoid stipulation for wages of labour to be paid in kind, and most probably the sub-tenants of the present Bill will be the hired servants of the future.

But supposing it was expedient to repress sub-letting it may fairly be doubted whether the provisions of the Bill will not be calculated to defeat that object. According to Sec. 64 if a tenureholder succeeds in proving that he has paid the same rent for a period of twenty years, it shall be presumed that he has held his tenure at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement; and every tenure held at the same rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement will be free from enhancement, and therefore permanent under Sec. 11.

Moreover, the restrictions which surround the right of transfer of occupancy holdings do not apply to the alienation of permanent tenures; in fact, while the latter have been clothed with all the incidents of property in its fullest and widest sense, the former have been so only, subject to a right of pre-emption in the landlord. Now, remembering that the conversion of an occupancy holding into a tenure is made wholly optional with the tenant, and is the easiest process imaginable, the Bill may be said to offer a most tempting bait to occupancy *rayats* to convert themselves into tenure-holders.

It may be said that dissociation from cultivation which the conversion of a holding into a tenure will involve, will of itself operate as a deterrent, but the rent may be stipulated to be paid in kind irrespective of seasons of drought or other contingency. Thus while the tenure-holder escapes risks and shuns the disadvantage of a restrictive right of transfer, he gains rather than loses by his new position as sub-lessor.

Viewed therefore from either stand-point of view the Bill will not in any manner conduce to the prosperity of the agricultural population; if it discourages sub-letting there will be an infinite increase of the landless day labourers, a class steeped

in chronic poverty and dire destitution; on the other hand, if it encourages sub-letting, almost all the occupancy holdings will develop themselves into tenures, the right of pre-emption in the landlord will be a delusion and that *bele noir* of the Legislature, the money-lender, will stalk on the stage of history in all his ghastly selfishness as the curtain rises on the future of rural Bengal.

It is curious to note how the Indian Government seems to be perpetually haunted with the fear lest their pet prototype of Arcadian prosperity, the occupancy tenant, should be extinct or dwarfed in his rights. They seek to encase him in an artificial coat of mail. They fondly hope to embalm him into immortality to render him proof against the influences of the present and the future, but also the course of events waits for no man, no lawgiver's hand can arrest that mighty stream, onward and onward it flows, and prince or peasant all must bow to its eddies and whirlpools.

Look at the occupancy tenant of to-day, what is his position? Is he wheedled into sub-letting by force or guile? No, never! He is compelled to sub-let by the very exigencies of his situation, he knows very well what is good for him. It is absurd to suppose that the man who attends fairs and markets, drives hard bargains for his cattle and grain, would not know how to protect himself in sub-letting his land, the parties with whom he deals are not those ugly landlords whose trail is like the serpent's.

Happily he has to deal with poor peasants evenly matched with him in intelligence and means. If then he sublets it is either because he makes more by the transaction than he would be able by direct cultivation, or because he can not manage the whole cultivation himself.

Ramdoss Mundal of Bengal or Jumoher Mohato his Confere of Behar, has a Jote of fifty bighas. He became straitened in his circumstances, perhaps a plague carries off his kine, a poor family of day-labourers saves sufficient money to enable them to purchase plough, cattle, and seed. They take a sub-lease of twelve or fifteen bighas for a term, gradually they improve their position, they save more and more till perhaps they are able to get a relinquished holding or purchase one. The day-labourer thus develops himself into a sub-tenant, and the sub-tenant into a tenant, the whole process marks a stage of social development well-known in the country, but the wisdom of our rulers can never brook the silent and slow operation of the laws of nature, they want to repress the acting forces of the moment, they want to create an artificial present for the people.

Rightly as the Honourable Rai Kristodas Pal tells us, the Select Committee felt the invidiousness of the distinction between the position of the occupancy *rayat*, the idle middle-man, and the drone and the sub-tenant, the *bona fide* cultivator, the worker and the busy bee; but if it was necessary to do away with the evil the drone might have been extinguished, another survival of the fittest effected without slaughtering the innocent landlord. The Bill, however, immortalises the drone, gives a new lease of life to the sub-tenant, and makes both feed on the ill-fated landlord. It prescribes what may be called a system of double depletion. Perhaps in the "fine phrenzy" of our socialistic law givers, there stood the plethoric zemindar wallowing in imaginary wealth, blessed with a superabundance of the comforts of life, his veins about to burst with that bright precious fluid which, if it could only be got, would make old rural Bengal young and fresh again; it was not enough then that he should be bled, it was necessary he should be well and profusely bled, and so the converted tenure holder—i.e., the original occupancy tenant carves out an estate, and the sub-tenant the occupancy *rayat* of the Bill carves out another, and all out of him.—Yours faithfully, C.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

AN impertinent and inquisitive member of Parliament the other day asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the Right Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone Grant Duff had spent Rs 40,000 on silk hangings for his summer residence at Ootacamund. The answer given by Mr. Cross was more ingenuous than ingenious. The member of Parliament was told that money had been spent on furnishing Government House at Ootacamund. The palaces of Assyrian kings were hung with gold and silver tapestry, and why should not the Governor of Madras enjoy silk hangings? The instinct that leads the *ryot* to paint his mud hut with bright colours, that prompts Bapu's wife to wear silver trinkets, drives the Right Hon. Mount Stuart Grant Duff to have silk hangings and artistic furniture. It is only right that a man who spends his days in the company of dull and prosaic secretaries should have surroundings to remind him that there is some sweetness and light in life. The people of Madras ought to be gratified that they have a Governor who is endowed with a love of beauty for he who is blind to the sense of beauty is also lacking in the perception of justice and right. The pursuit of beauty must act with a general chastening and refining influence on the spirit even of a Governor. It is impossible to imagine a Governor, who resides in chambers decorated with silk hangings, rude and boorish to those who have an inter-

view with him. The private room of a Governor as a rule, bears a painful resemblance to the room of a dentist, and the Governor of Madras is to be commended for having started an important reform. The new artistic chairs with upright backs which torture the strongest body are well adapted for the room of a private secretary. The most hungry claimant for office seated in one of them would not prolong his visit for twenty minutes. The Queen Anne furniture is far too sober and severe in its style to be at all suitable for the room dedicated to the aides de camp. They are gay and gaudy butterflies of social life, and for them the furniture of the thirteenth century with its widespread use of gold and colour is best adapted. But in these matters of detail we are certain that the taste and judgment of the Governor of Madras can be trusted, for he has taken all culture under his special protection. We have no sympathy with vulgar Radicals who grudge him silk hangings and chairs moulded after the pattern of Chippendale and Sheraton. Some grace, or at least some propriety, some harmony of colour in the things near us and surrounding us are one and all necessities, not only for the happiness, but the respectability of humanity; how much more are they necessary for the gods who reside on the hills?

Although we do not belong to the class of narrow-minded persons who would deny the Governor of Madras his silk hangings, and the Governor of Bombay his Turkish Bath, yet we think that in this parsimonious and radical age it would be more discreet if Governors paid for luxuries out of their own pockets. There are writers who are fond of reminding the public that the Governors of Madras and Bombay cost the State far more than the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who rules a far larger population. We, ourselves, do not consider the question to be a mere one of figures, but we think it is always an error to give the heathen an opportunity to rage and imagine vain things. Spending money on the palace at Ootacamund is liable to cause people to ask why the Governor of Madras should have a palace at his capital, another with a grand park and garden five miles away, besides a summer residence at the hills. The people of Madras bitterly complain that the Governor occupies his two places at the capital for a very limited period; and that the Commander in Chief has no local habitation. It has been left to the military authorities of the Madras Presidency to make the startling and important discovery that the best place to manage a large army is a mountain remote from troops. The people of Calcutta also complain that the stay of the Supreme Government at the capital is far too short, and that this season in decent haste was shown in the flight to Simla. The desertion of the three capitals of India by their rulers must to some extent affect their prosperity. That it also affects the efficiency of Government we have but little doubt. In his mountain retreat Lord Ripon had no idea of the force of public opinion arrayed against his pet measure. We do not grudge governors, commanders-in-chief, members of council, and secretaries their happy life which is constantly cheered by the cry "To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new," but we think the practice ought not to be abused. Great care should be taken that the cost to the State should be a minimum. If æsthetic governors insist on having silk hangings and artistic furniture in their chalets, the day may come when public opinion at home and India will demand that the annual migration to cool mountains be stopped.—*Times of India.*

MAIL NEWS.

The expedition against the Kakar Pathans has been postponed, owing to the advanced period of the season and the difficulty of obtaining supplies. The expedition will probably take place in September.

The reports that the Russians had a skirmish with the people of Merv on the occupation of that place is confirmed by travellers from that region, who also state that shortly before the occupation a succession of raids had been committed by the Turkomans of Merv and Yulatan in Persian territory.

A Hadji from Bokhara says that the Russians have established a telegraph station there, and that the line is being pushed on to Sherabad.

The Ameer is energetically collecting transport for a march into Herat *via* Kandahar.

It is reported that the Ameer is levying a rather heavy tax in advance on trades and professions in Cabul, which is causing some indignation.

Judgment was delivered on Friday, 2nd ult., in the action brought by Vijayaragava Charia against the Secretary of State, to recover damages for wrongful dismissal from the office of Municipal Commissioner of Salem. All three judges (Justices Kerman, Hutchins, and Muthuswami Iyer) were unanimously of opinion that the plaintiff had fully established his case. A decree was accordingly passed in plaintiff's favour with all cost and Rs. 100 damages.

It is currently reported at Calcutta that no less than thirteen

Europeans have made a public profession of the Mahomedan religion in that city during the past few weeks.

A dreadful tragedy occurred at Nairyan on the 1st instant. A demented Brahmin set fire to the village in the middle of the night, and after murdering three men and one woman, and wounding several other persons, was himself burned to death in one of the houses.

It is stated that the arrangements which have been in progress for some time for the transfer of the management of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, will shortly be brought to a termination.

An agitation is being set on foot by the members of the Bengal Civil Service, with a view to inducing Government to adopt measures to accelerate the present rate of promotion in the service.

A meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association was held recently to consider the propriety of asking Government to re-establish the Cotton Frauds Act, which was repealed in 1882.

Three men were killed by lightning on the 25th ult., during a thunderstorm at Cochín.

During the week ending the 26th ultimo, there were 174 deaths from cholera in Calcutta, and twenty-one from small-pox, against 207 and twenty-four respectively in the preceding week. The death-rate was as high as 49.9 per thousand.

The public health in Bombay continues on the whole satisfactory, only a few isolated cases of cholera having occurred during the past week.

The Maharajah of Cashmere is reported to be again seriously indisposed and unable to attend to public business.

The letter from the Government of India to the Bengal Government, containing an expression of the views of the former on the amended Bengal Rent Bill, has been drafted, and will probably be sent to its destination in a few days. The letter is said to be framed in conciliatory terms, and expresses more moderate views, especially on the subjects of distraint and enhancement, than have been commonly attributed to its authors.

A daring attempt has been made to burn down the Court House at Moulmein.

The Calcutta Missionary Conference have requested Messrs. Moody and Sankey to visit Calcutta during the ensuing cold weather.

The failure of the Oriental Bank Corporation has caused a good deal of excitement throughout India, but it is believed that the effects of the failure will not be seriously felt in this country.

As a preventive against cholera, caste feasts are being prohibited at Ahmedabad.

A re-opening of the Pigot-Hastie libel case is threatened by an appeal to the Privy Council.

The Health Officer of Calcutta has recommended Diamond Harbour for a quarantine station.

The Turkomans are reported to be raiding in large bodies in the neighbourhood of Herat.

The punitive operations against the Kahar Pathans have been postponed until the autumn.

We hear from Berar that the wheat harvest is over, and that on the whole the yield is abundant.

Quarantine regulations are enforced at Aden against Singapore, Point de Galle, Colombo, and Persia.

Cholera has broken out in Baroda. During the week thirty-five persons were attacked, and twenty-two died.

On the Nizam's State Railway the receipts for the half-year ended Dec. 31 exceeded the disbursements by Rs. 1,24,106.

It is stated that Captain Hotham is to be appointed to the command of the turret ships in the Bombay harbour.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, May 2.)

Surgeon Major R. Mantell, 9th Bengal Cavalry, is about to retire from the service.

Colonel R. A. Wauchope, commanding 14th Sikhs, has applied for furlough to England for six months.

Mr. Neville Alexander Innis Gibbs has been appointed lieutenant in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps.

Major W. B. Aislabie, Wing Commander 3rd Sikh Infantry, Kohat, proceeds almost immediately on furlough to Europe *via* Bombay.

Lieut. Colonel Hogg, second in command of the 27th N.L.I., has been granted six months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. J. Lenehan, 2nd Punjab, or Simla, Volunteers, is about to resign, he having been permanently transferred to the plains.

Lieutenant R. E. Clague, having resigned the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is about to be gazetted Lieutenant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Captain J. G. C. Robotham, Paymaster 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, Mean Meer, is about to proceed to Kurrachee on district leave.

Lieutenant Colonel Blowers, second in command 10th

Bombay Native Infantry, has withdrawn his application for permission to retire from the service.

The 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment moved from Peshawar on April 30 for Cherat, at which station it was expected to reach on May 2.

Captain A. R. Porter, Adjutant late Ghazipore Volunteer Rifle Battalion, to be Adjutant of the Administrative Battalion, North West Provinces Volunteers.

Captain F. A. F. Leasher, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer 2nd Madras Native Infantry, has been granted furlough for two years to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieutenant John Alston, of the Lakhimpore Volunteer Rifles, has been granted twelve months' leave on urgent private affairs, by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Major General J. T. Murray, B.S.C., officiates in command of the Allahabad Division during the absence on leave of Major General Sir Herbert Macpherson.

Captain C. M. Smith, R.A., Commandant No. 2 Battery, Ellichpore, after a service of nearly twelve years in the Hyderabad Contingent, has vacated his command on receiving his majority.

Major General J. G. Medley, Royal Engineers, has been re-appointed Chief Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, till July 19, when he will attain fifty-five years of age.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Campbell, R.A., goes to Quetta after all to command the artillery in that district, as under existing circumstances it is considered necessary to maintain the staff there complete.

The Detachment Royal Artillery with mountain equipment in charge at Darjeeling have been inspected by Lieutenant Colonel T. P. Smith, Commanding Royal Artillery, Presidency District, who was accompanied by his Adjutant, Captain W. H. Stuart, R.A.

Lieut. Colonel T. Parkyns Smith, Royal Artillery, commanding the Presidency District, expects to get the command of the Sirhind or Meerut Division, in the changes about to take place in the Royal Artillery organisation in this country.

Captain W. L. C. Gordon, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Futtoghur, has been appointed Officiating Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, during the period Colonel H. Macleod, the Superintendent of the Factory, is absent on leave.

Extensions of leave on medical certificate have been granted to the following officers:—Colonel G. S. Stevens, Staff Corps, Lieutenant Colonels R. Bythell and J. Jacob, Surgeon Major J. T. Welsh, I.M.D., and Lieutenant W. W. Baker, R.E., six months; and Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, I.M.D., three months.

During the absence of Brigadier General Wilkinson, who has proceeded on two months' leave to England, the garrison of Fort William will be under the command of Colonel McNair, 4th Native Infantry while the District will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Elgee, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Colonel H. Collett, Deputy Adjutant General, proceeds on furlough for 4½ months from the 19th May; Major Ford, first Assistant Adjutant General, officiating for him. Colonel H. G. Waterfield, 2nd N.I., will join the head-quarters office as Assistant Adjutant General during Colonel Collett's absence.

We regret to hear that Major J. G. Anderson, Paymaster of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (late 87th), died at Kuldurmah, on the 25th ult., very suddenly—it is supposed of apoplexy. Major Anderson joined the Pay Department in 1878, with over twenty-two years' service, of which 16½ years was regimental, the remainder having been passed on half-pay.

Brigadier General H. C. Wilkinson, Commanding Presidency District, Fort William, proceeds on privilege leave for two months, and intends visiting England. Colonel Elgee, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Dum Dum, will command the district in Brigadier General Wilkinson's absence, and Colonel McNair, 4th Bengal Native Infantry, will command Fort William.

Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Durand, Bengal Staff Corps, assumed charge of the duties of Officiating Controller, Military Accounts, Bengal, on May 2; Major Thomas, the relieved officer, reverting to his post of Commissariat Examiner. Captain Eyre has taken over the second Pay Examiner's work.

Over £400 has already been raised at Alexandria for the Morice Bay Memorial Fund, and a further sum of £35 has been subscribed by the officers of the 46th (Duke of Cornwall's) Light Infantry. The Provisional Committee have met in London, when the treasurer reported the receipt of other subscriptions, and it was decided to appeal to the services and the public generally on behalf of the fund.

During the absence of Colonel Ben. Williams in the Australian Colonies on duty in connection with the supply of remount horses to India, Colonel H. C. Smith, Superintendent, Army Reserve Remount Depot, Beharunpore, has been appointed to officiate as Director of Remounts for India, and Lieutenant Colonel T. F. Rochfort, Assistant Superintendent, Army Reserve Depot, to officiate as Superintendent of the Remount Depot. Major H. W. Spring, Royal Artillery, took over the duties of Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, on the 15th April from Major Fletcher, who assumed his duties as Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- BENNETT—April 20, at Rawal Pindi, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon Major John Bennett, Civil Surgeon, prematurely, twin daughters. They only survived their birth a short time.
- CORNISH—April 24, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Lieut. W. H. Cornish, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, a son.
- DAVIDSON—April 24, at Kaina, Guzerat, India, the wife of David Charles Davidson, H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, Bombay Presidency, a daughter.
- GHISTA—May 8, at Malabar Hill, Bai Dhanbaijee, wife of Dhurjeebhoy Nusserwanji Ghista, twin daughters.
- HODSON—April 2, at Jubbulpore, the wife of C. W. Hodson, Executive Engineer, a daughter.
- HEIMPEL—April 28, at Dindigul, the wife of John Heimpel, Esq., a daughter.
- LLOYD—April 27, at Jaipur, the wife of Edmund Lloyd, Stationmaster, Phalera Junction, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, a son.
- MEHTA—May 5, at Girgaum Back-road, Mrs. Cursetjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee Mehta, a daughter.
- MURRAY—April 28, at Bellevue, Ootacamund, the wife of O. Wofe Murray, M.C.S., a son.
- ROBERTS—May 1, at Jalandhar, the wife of T. Roberts, Esq., C.S., a son.
- SAUNDERS—April 22, at Fatehpur, the wife of W.F. Saunders, Civil Surgeon, a son (still born).
- STEEL—April 30, at Mooltan, the wife of Major J. N. Steel, 25th Punjab Infantry, a son.
- THORNTON—At Bencratgoda, Ceylon, the wife of W. H. Thornton, C.E., a daughter.
- WICKHAM—May 5, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Major E. H. Wickham, R.A., a son.
- YATES—April 27, at Dalhousie, the wife of R. B. Yates, D.P.W., a son.

MARRIAGES.

- AMESBURY—BERRY—April 26, at Trinity Church, Murree, Brigade-Surgeon S. C. Amesbury, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to Ella, daughter of the late Rev. E. Sterling Berry, Vicar of Screddington, Lincolnshire.
- HAIGH—BROWNE—May 21, at Durban, Natal, Arthur H. Haigh, C.E., youngest son of John Haigh, solicitor, Belle Vue House, Lindley, Huddersfield, to Mary Browne, third daughter of J. B. Nicholson, of 6, Silverdale-road, Eastbourne.
- MANSFIELD—ROSS—April 23, at the Church of St. John's-in-the-Wilderness, Naini Tal, India, Herbert Mansfield, Lieutenant Bengal Staff Corps, son of the Rev. Joseph Mansfield, late Rector of Blandford St. Mary, Dorset, to Debonnaire Lydia Campbell, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. G. Campbell Ross, 10th Bengal Lancers.
- STEEL—WATSON—April 30, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Frederick Liddell Steel, second surviving son of the late Joseph Steel, of Kirkwood, Dumfriesshire, and South Hill Grove, Liverpool, to Hilda, daughter of David Watson, of Bombay.
- WILLIAMS—BURTON—April 26, at St. Luke's Church, Jalandhar, Henry L. Williams, to Mary, eldest daughter of Cecil Burton, Esq.
- WILSON—GOUGH—April 29, at Murree, Henry Fuller Maitland Wilson, E.q., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to Charlotte Elza, eldest daughter of Colonel Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., K.C.B.

DEATHS.

- ANGUS—April 29, Gavin Simmonds, the infant son of Robert Angus, Junr., aged 4 months and 25 days.
- AUGUSTUS—April 28, at Allahabad, Angeline Gertrude, wife of J. L. Augustus, aged 26.
- BAYMON—April 21, at the Raudhet Brewery, Ranikhet, James Beynon, aged 43 years and 5 months.
- COKE—April 30, at Fursewakum, Wilfred, the infant son of John Hugh Coke.
- GRIFFIN—April 29, at Mount Abu, Mrs. Catherine Griffin, aged 67.
- HAMPSON—April 3, at 10.30 p.m., John Rushby Hampson, aged 30.
- HILL—April 27, at Turcoolah, Chumparun, John Neville, youngest son of James Henry George and Agnes Murdoch Hill, aged 13 months and 25 days.
- HILL—April 27, at Turcoolah, Chumparun, Bengal, John Neville, infant son of Dr. James H. G. Hill.
- MEHTA—May 3, at Charn wady, Dr. Cooverjee Dorabjee Mehta, G.G.M.C., late Assistant Surgeon, Coorla Dispensary.
- MADGE—April 24, at Calcutta, Sophia Mekell, relict of the late Henry Grant Madge, aged 60.
- McHALE—April 27, at Chunar, Annie Jane McHale, aged 17 years and 9 months.
- OWEN—May 3, at Murree, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. G. P. Owen, aged 4½ months.
- ROGERS—April 28, at No. 1, Harley's-road, Kilpauk, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Rogers.
- RUDOLPH—April 30, at Sabathu, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. A. Rudolph, of the American Presbyterian Mission.
- WOOD—April 29, at No. 9, Hills-lane, Calcutta, Mr. J. N. T. Wood, aged 70.
- WERNTHAL—April 25, at Rawal Pindi, India, Adolphe Wernthal, for twenty-seven years Bandmaster of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, much regretted by all ranks, aged 51.

Lieut. G. E. Even, Inspector and Adjutant of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps, leaves Bombay for Australia in the course of the present month. He will be absent for three months. During the first two months of his leave he will be on full pay.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1884.

MR. SETON-KARR ON THE TENANCY BILL.

MR. W. SETON-KARR has published another letter in the *Times* on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It is satisfactory to find that he is in reality one of the strongest opponents of many of the most objectionable clauses of the Bill. Ostensibly he appears as a prophet, come to bless Israel, and to promote the passing of the Bill; but the spirit carries him away, and he proceeds to curse both root and branch with a vehemence that will astonish some of his readers. When he comes to the chapter in the Bill on Improvements and Compensations, his indignation boils over. He writes thus:—

"The whole of this chapter of six sections with illustrations is based on a complete and miserable ignorance of the present custom of the country, and of the respective parts taken by zemindars and ryots in what we should call improvements. It is difficult to believe that it can have the support of any one person, official or unofficial, merchant, planter, zemindar, or substantial ryot, who has ever resided or worked in the interior of the country. It is the mere craze of the philosopher of the Cabinet, and the pundit of the desk."

If this language is found in the mouth of one of the avowed supporters of the Bill, it certainly provides a strong argument in favour of those opponents of the Bill, who have pleaded so urgently, but hitherto so ineffectually, for further inquiry and impartial discussion of the numerous changes which it is proposed to make in the ancient land law and customs of the country. Mr. Seton-Karr objects to those critics who have urged that the Bill is being hurried on "precipitately," and he says that the Bill, as we now have it, "is the outcome of two years of incessant agitation, of summary measures adopted as palliatives, of lengthy correspondence between the Government of India, the local government, and the district officers, of the labours of a Rent Commission, composed of English and native gentleman of marked ability and familiarity with the subject, of a portentous Blue-book, and of a separate Draft Act."

This rhetorical accumulation of grandiloquent verbiage is put forth by Mr. Seton-Karr as "affording good and sufficient reason for at once passing the Bill into law." And yet it would seem from Mr. Seton-Karr's own admission that all these legislative preparations and labours have now been marred and disfigured by the touch of "some crazy philosopher of the Cabinet, or some unknown pundit of the desk."

It is satisfactory to observe that Mr. Seton-Kerr is equally opposed to the proposed alteration of the existing law regarding ryotee and khamar land. The chapter on this subject is, he tells us, a notable specimen of the new craze for legislation as a remedy for every wrong. Ever since the Permanent Settlement, all waste or deserted lands belong to, or revert under the universal law of the country to the zemindar, who may convert them into a park or a garden, or send his servants to cultivate or establish new ryots on such plots. After all the alleged misappropriation of the ryotee lands, it is admitted that three-fourths of the lands in Behar are still in the hands of the tenantry. "I contend," says Mr. Seton-Karr, "that if zemindars like, as lands drop in, from death or famine, to cultivate by hired labour, they ought to be allowed to do so. Hitherto the zemindar has been blamed for not taking the lead in the improvement of agriculture. He has not been the ideal superior landlord whom Lord Cornwallis had in view. The Indian Government seems to have made up its mind that he shall have no chance of ever becoming one. A provision of this kind may not have a wide influence on the state of agriculture or on the condition of the peasants, but it is exquisitely irritating to the superior landlord, and is in reality a confession of the weakness of the administration."

If we turn to the question of the occupancy right, we find that Mr. Seton-Karr is by no means a friendly critic on the Bill. He says that the chapter shows more knowledge of the subject, but the Bill errs by attempting far too much. "The aim of legislation should be to define the substantial jote-dar or ryot, as clearly as possible, and to confirm him in his occupancy rights. The aim of the Bill seems to be to extend the privilege to every ryot, with very trivial exceptions, and to root to the soil the sub-tenant of a tenant who has neither intelligence nor capital, neither plough nor bullock, and who had much better be left to emigrate, or to work for wages, and to shift his residence under social and economic laws."

Regarding the power of the ryot to transfer or sell his land, Mr. Seton-Karr remarks that the provisions of the Bill are far too complicated and minute, and he concludes by saying that the law errs by its very excess, and by the idea which has taken hold of the legislative intellect that it is possible to produce by the sections and clauses of a law a complete era of prosperity, peace, and benevolence in Bengal and Behar. We have no further space for Mr. Seton-Karr's still severer strictures on other parts of the Bill, but we have quoted enough to show that he is one of the most determined opponents of the many mischievous provisions with which the Bill abounds.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THE list of honours gazetted on Her Majesty's Birthday is more remarkable for what it does not contain than for what it does. The nominations to the Orders of the Star of

India and the Indian Empire are for the most part unexceptionable; and they certainly err on the side of niggardliness rather than on that of profusion. No one will doubt that Mr. Croft, whose name heads the lists of C.I.E.'s has richly deserved that decoration, both by his services on the Education Commission, and on account of the remarkable impetus which has been given to the cause of primary education in Bengal by his exertions. The only doubt is, whether he ought not to have had the senior Order; but the same doubt will always apply to every satisfactory nomination to the Indian Empire—and as a matter of fact, there is now practically no difference in value between the two Orders. Mr. Hunter, being already a C.I.E., has well earned the additional distinction of C.S.I., by his letters to the *Times*—though the addition seems rather futile, except for purposes of personal adornment. We are exceedingly glad to observe the names of that worthy Calcutta magnate, Rai Bahadur Kanai Lal De, and that distinguished Orientalist, Mr. Edward Thomas—late of Bengal Civil Service, and now of the Athenæum Club—among those whose “services have merited the Royal favour.” It is difficult to understand on what principle the C.I.E., has been allotted to Captain Carew, of the Indian Navy, and to Colonel Stewart of frontier fame, while the C.S.I., goes to Colonel Murray of the Telegraphs. But in each of these cases the honours are deserved; and it has long been evident that Lord Ripon has entirely thrown over the theory on which the junior Indian Order was founded in 1877.

But the first thought that will occur to every Anglo-Indian on reading the list of honours will be one of surprise that no K.C.S.I.'s are gazetted. And we venture to say that the second thought, in the great majority of cases, will be one of pity and contempt for the miserably mean motive that has obviously dictated this omission. It was beforehand pretty clear that, if Mr. Rivers Thompson was not made a Knight Commander of the Star of India, no one else could be raised to that dignity; even the present Government, to whom most things are possible, has not attained that height of shamelessness. But the feminine spite, which seems to be the most marked characteristic of Lord Ripon's mind, has not been able to forget the part borne by Mr. Thompson in the defeat of the Ilbert Bill. That part rendered nugatory all the Garbled Telegrams and the rest of the peculiar strategy of the Viceroy and Mr. Ilbert; and it has undoubtedly made the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the most popular and respected of living Anglo-Indians—but it has, for the present at least, lost him the honour of knighthood.

If it were not for the lamented death of Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I., only a very short time ago, we should probably be told that there were no vacancies in the Second Class of the Order of the Star of India. As it is, it is difficult to conceive what excuse will be offered for one of the most flagrant breaches of the *convenances* of Indian official life that has occurred, even under the present Administration.

A proposal by His Excellency the Commander in Chief to attach two mountain 7-pounder guns, of 150lb. weight, to the native regiments at Kohima, Shillong, and Debrugarh, has been approved by the Government of India, and orders have been issued accordingly. A native officer and a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and men of each regiment for the working of the guns are to be taught by experienced Artillery drill instructors, who will be detached for this purpose.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 3.)

WOOD-MASON—ANDERSON—Dr. J. Anderson, superintendent of the Indian museum, having availed himself on March 5 of the furlough for eight months granted to him, Mr. J. Wood-Mason, deputy superintendent of the museum, who returned from leave on March 22, is appointed from that date to officiate as superintendent during Dr. Anderson's absence.

TWEEDIE, Colonel W., C.S.I., political agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class, and as resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Col. J. C. Berkeley.

CORNISH, Lieut. W. H., is confirmed in the appointment of wing officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and will continue to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class.

The following Brigade Orders, issued by the commandant of the Central India Horse, dated Feb. 6., are confirmed, with effect from the 1st idem :—

DALY—ROBERTSON—EVANS—GORDON—1st Regiment, Lieut. G. K. Daly, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. E. E. Robertson to be squadron officer and officiating 3rd squadron commander, vice Captain G. E. Money, officiating 2nd squadron commander; and Lieut. W. E. Evans—Gordon to revert to his duties as squadron officer.

STRATTON, Lieut. W. C. R., officiating wing officer, on probation, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as wing officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps, on probation, vice Lieut. W. H. Cornish. Lieut. Stratton will also officiate as adjutant.

SPENCE, Mr. A., assistant engineer, Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service.

HIGHAM, Mr. T., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is promoted to superintendent engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, with effect from April 10, vice Lieut. Col. R. H. Palmer, on furlough.

MORTON, Mr. A., in charge of Engineering and Locomotive Departments of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is promoted from 3rd class to 2nd class of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from April 1.

CUNLIFFE, Mr. F. K., storekeeper, 3rd class of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal, P.W.D.

NEWMAN—The resignation of Surg. Major J. H. Newman of his appointment of honorary surgeon in the Rajputana Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, is accepted, from March 28.

The following appointments are made, with effect from April 21, until further orders :—

BETTS, Mr. A. S., superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraph, to officiate as traffic manager, vice Mr. Herbage, on leave.

HARRISON, Mr. H. B., 1st grade clerk, to officiate as assistant superintendent, vice Mr. Betts.

FURLONGS.

HUTTON—Privilege leave for three months from April 15, has been granted to Mr. E. Hutton, presidency postmaster, Calcutta.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. Y., Class 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways management, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave for two and a half months, in extension of the furlough granted to him, dated Nov. 1.

HARE, Mr. G. J., an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months from April 16.

HERBAGE, Mr. A., traffic manager, has been granted by the director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for six months and nine days.

MILITARY.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major General T. Wright, C.B., commanding the Sirhind Division :—

WRIGHT, Lieut. E. L., squadron officer and adjutant, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be aide de camp, dated March 15.

WALKER, Major T., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, to be commissary of ordnance, 1st class.

BURGESS—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the tenure of the appointment of commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, by Major H. M. Burgess, R.A., to Oct. 4.

SMITH, Lieut. S. G. D., R.A., to be assistant superintendent of factories.

CORFIELD, Lieut. C. J., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 2nd N.I., to be a sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class on probation, with effect from April 9, vice Lieut. J. E. Preston, resigned.

SHUTE, Lieut. A. B., Hyderabad Contingent R.A., No. 2 Field Battery subaltern, to be commandant, vice Major C. M. Smith, who vacates on promotion.

The following promotion is made, in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

SANDYS—Lieut. E. C. C. Sandys to be captain, May 2.

BARTER, Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel, Bengal S.C., is admitted to the colonels' allowance, April 28.

MANTZ, Sul-Conductor J. T., Ordinance Department, to be conductor, with effect from Feb. 23, vice Conductor W. J. McDermott, pensioned.

STEPHENS, 1st class apothecary J., to be senior apothecary from Nov. 7, vice senior apothecary J. Birch, pensioned.

FAY, 1st class assistant apothecary A. G., to be 2nd class apothecary from Nov. 7, vice 1st class apothecary J. Stephens, promoted.

HICKIE, 1st class assistant apothecary J., to be 2nd class apothecary from Dec. 2, vice 2nd class apothecary W. A. Williams, seconded.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the date specified—From Dec. 18, in room of Deputy Surgeon-General S. C. Townsend, C.B., Indian Medical Service, retired.

GOUGH—Col. Sir Hugh Henry, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

MURRAY, Brigadier General A. H., R. A., commanding the Saugor district, medical certificate, for 182 days.

WOODCOCK, Major H. F., general list, infantry, military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, medical certificate, for one year.

SENIOR, Major H. W. J., Bengal S. C., wing commander and second in command, 1st N. I., private affairs, for two years.

STOCKLEY, Major C. M., Norfolk Regiment, brigade major on the establishment, private affairs, for 121 days.

RYAN, Captain R. J., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, Madras medical certificate, for 182 days.

COWLEY, Lieutenant J. W., S. C., wing officer, 43rd N. L., medical certificate, for one year.

ROBERTSON, Lieutenant E. E., Bengal S.C., squadron officer, 1st regiment, Central India Horse, private affairs, for 182 days.

DE LAURENCE, Surgeon Major F. W. A., Deoli Irregular Force, medical certificate, for 250 days.

GUPTA, Surgeon Major, K. P., (M.B.), deputy sanitary commissioner, Bengal, private affairs, for one year.

OSTREHAN, Lieut. F. G. R., Bengal S.C., wing officer, and quartermaster, 9th N.I., is granted furlough out of India, private affairs, for 182 days, with effect from April 13.

TOOHY, Surgeon Major F. J., M.D., has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India, medical certificate, for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, April 24.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

LUGARD, Lieut. F. J. D., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. H. R. B. Donne, resigned, dated March 16.

BALFOUR, Lieut. J. H., 13th Bengal Lancers, squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Capt. Gwatkin, vacated on promotion, dated March 27.

MURRAY, Lieut. G., 13th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment, 24th N.I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Lieut. Walker transferred to the 20th N.I.

MCAIR, Lieut. C. H. R., 14th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Smith, confirmed in his appointment in the Commissariat Department.

HARDEN, Major A., 17th N.I., wing officer, 2nd N.I., to officiate as wing commander, vice Von Beverhoudt, on furlough, with effect from date of joining.

HALDANE, Lieut. E. H. V., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Capt. Mainwaring, vacated on promotion, dated Jan. 1.

DE BRATH, Lieut. E., 32nd Pioneers, wing officer, to be adjutant, vice Capt. Hogge, vacated on promotion, dated April 1. Lieut. H. R. Brander, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. De Brath, dated April 1.

MULLINS, Lieut. W. B., 33rd N.I., supernumerary on the establishment, 10th N.I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Captain Browne, seconded.

BROWN, Lieut. H. T., 42nd N.I., supernumerary on the establishment, 9th N.I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Captain Anhalt, promoted.

DE VITRE, Col. W. Denis, Royal Horse Artillery, on completing his tenure of command of a Royal Artillery division in India, is permitted to proceed to England.

WELLS—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain G. H. Wells, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is directed to proceed to Egypt, to join the 3rd Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

MILTON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain P. W. A. Milton, South Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

(Headquarters, Simla, April 30.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FOLDEN, Surgeon R. J., Bengal Sappers and Miners, to the officiating medical charge of the corps, vice Brigade Surgeon S. C. Amesbury, on general leave.

WHISTLER, Lieutenant A. E., 2nd N.I., wing officer 3rd N.I., to be officiating wing officer, vice Channer appointed to officiate as adjutant of the Calcutta Volunteers.

ATKIN, Lieutenant J. B. W., 17th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment 25th N.I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Spencer, seconded.

NANDA, Surgeon S. C., 22nd N.I., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon L. R. Dawson, on general leave.

SMITH, Surgeon J. C., 31st N.I., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major A. M. Paterson proceeded on furlough.

RETALLICK, Lieutenant J. M. A., 45th N.I., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Macausland, vacated on being confirmed in his appointment as cantonment magistrate.

DWYER, Lieutenant P. F., 8th Hussars, recently promoted from the 17th Lancers, is directed to proceed to Meerut, to join his regiment.

FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WILLIAMSON, Surg. Major J. G., Army Medical Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

MACPHERSON, Major General Sir H. T., Staff Corps, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., commanding the Allahabad Division, to Dehra and hills to the north, on private affairs, from May 1 to July 31; Col. J. J. Boswell, C.B. (doing general duty Rawal Pindi) to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

SMART, Lieut. B. de S., Middlesex Regiment (officiating wing officer on probation 40th N.I.), to Dalhousie, on medical certificate, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

WOOLLEY, Lieut. T. S. M., 2nd Bengal Cavalry (Staff Corps), to Ootacamund, on medical certificate from April 25 to Oct. 25. The first two months will be on full staff pay.

HAMILTON, Surg. H., Indian Medical Service (in medical charge 23rd Pioneers), to hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from May 1 to Oct. 31.

LESTER—The leave to England on private affairs, granted to Lieut. C. M. Lester, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, is extended to Oct. 10.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HARRISON, Quartermaster J., 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

NOEL, Captain the Hon. E., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

LONDON, Surgeon E., Army Medical Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

BROWN, Major L. F., Sappers and Miners, to Simla and hills in the interior, on private affairs, from June 15 to Oct. 15, under the rules of 1868.

HAMILTON, Lieut. G. F. D., 39th N.I., to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from May 15 to Oct. 15.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 30.)

HENRY, Mrs E. R., joint magistrate and collector, Chumparun, to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during the absence of Mr. C. F. Worsley.

LOYD, Mr. J. C., sub deputy collector, Hooghly, is transferred to Bogra.

TATE, Mr. A. C., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dinapore, to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. T. E. Coxhead, from the 22nd idem.

COLVIN—The services of Mr. E. G. Colvin, assistant magistrate and collector, 24-Perghs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MONRO, Mr. J., commissioner, Presidency division, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

The undermentioned officers reported their departure from India, on furlough, on 6th inst:—

Mr. H. L. Oliphant and Mr. A. A. Wace.

MACKIE, Mr. A. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Lohardugga, to act as district and sessions judge of Jessore, during absence of Mr. F. W. V. Peterson.

LIEBH, Mr. G., barrister at law, to act as deputy superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs under this Government during absence of Mr. G. C. Kilby.

BOLTON, Mr. C. W., under secretary to the Government of Bengal, to act as magistrate and collector of Pubna, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. G. Glacier. This cancels order of 1st inst., appointing Mr. R. Cornish, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, to act as magistrate and collector of Pubna.

MACLAUGHLIN, Mr. F. H., officiating district and sessions judge, Pubna, to be a district and sessions judge, 1st grade, from 29th inst, vice Mr. H. Muspratt, retired.

COWIE, Mr. J., to officiate as an assistant superintendent of police.

RUSSELL, Surg. E. G., to be a member of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School established at Alipore for the reception and industrial training of juvenile offenders, vice Dr. Nicholson, transferred.

POPE, Mr. J. V. S., M.A., officiating inspector of schools, Behar Circle, is confirmed in that appointment.

CAREW, Captain G. O'B., deputy director of the Indian Navy, is re-appointed to be a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

MOORHEAD, Surgeon J., civil surgeon of Mymensingh, furlough for six months, from date he avails himself of it.

MACDONALD, Surgeon T. R., to act as civil surgeon of Mymensingh, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon J. Moorhead.

SCONCE, Mr. G. C., barrister-at-law, fourth judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, to act as third judge of that court, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. S. T. MacEwen.

JONES, Mr. T., barrister-at-law, registrar and chief ministerial officer, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, to act as fourth judge of that court, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. C. Sconce.

The gentleman named below is appointed to be honorary magistrate

for the Gurwah bench in Lohardugga, and is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

GUPTA, Mr. K. G., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, is vested with the powers, under sect. 110, 113, and 260, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

FURLONGHS.

MIDDLETON, Mr. E. R., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, furlough for one year, from 20th inst.

KILBY, Mr. S. J., Superintendent of Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, furlough for six months from 1st May next, or subsequent date.

KILBY, Mr. G. C., Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, furlough for sixteen months from 29th inst., or subsequent date.

WORSLEY, Mr. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Chumparun, has leave for three months, from May 12.

PETERSON, Mr. F. W. V., district and sessions judge, Jessore, has leave for three months from May 6.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, May 1.)

MACAUSLAND, Lieut. R. C. S., cantonment magistrate, Jullundhur, is appointed cantonment magistrate, Peshawar, from April 1, vice Capt. A. K. Macpherson, proceeded on furlough.

SMITH, Mr. T. W., on return from special duty, resumed charge of his duties as officiating additional commissioner, Jullundhur, Umbala and Amritsar Divisions, on April 24, relieving Mr. C. A. Roe, officiating additional commissioner, transferred.

LATHBRIDGE, the Rev. W. M., B.A., is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as chaplain of Rawalpindi, during the absence of the Rev. W. F. Armstrong, on furlough.

NOYES, the Rev. W. C., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, is appointed chaplain of Dagshai, with effect from such date as when he may assume charge.

O'DWYER, Surg. M., is appointed superintendent of the Chenawen Central Gaol, from Feb. 20.

ALLSOP, Mr. J. G., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Muzaffargarh to the Ferozepore district, vice Mr. S. C. Holbrow, proceeding on leave.

BRAN, Mr. W. F. L., assistant district superintendent of police, attached to the railway police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Muzaffargarh, during the absence on leave of Mr. Holbrow.

FORSTER, Mr. A. R., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Gurgaon district to the railway police.

WEBB, Lieut. G. H., 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, E Company, is permitted to resign his commission.

EGERTON, Lieut. R. G., Corps of Guides, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster during the absence on furlough of Lieut. C. J. Young-husband.

ROSS, Colonel, A. G., 5th Punjab Infantry, second in command, 1st Sikh Infantry, to officiate as commandant during the absence of Colonel C. E. Stewart, on special duty in Persia.

McKINNON, Major C. K., 1st Sikh Infantry, 2nd Punjab Infantry, and officiating commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as second in command during the time Colonel A. G. Ross may officiate as commandant of the 5th Punjab Infantry.

JACOB, Captain S. L., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed superintendent of works, and posted to the Derajat Circle, of which he took over charge from Mr. Higham on April 7.

FURLONGHS.

BATTEN, Lieut. A. C., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is granted general leave to Kashmir, Murree, and hills north of Dehra, on medical certificate, from April 8 to Oct. 7.

MOULSON, the Rev. J., chaplain of Ferozepore, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, under section 122 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from April 15.

HOLBROW, Mr. S. C., district superintendent of police, Ferozepore, has obtained leave to Europe on medical certificate, for six months, from May 6.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 3.)

CLARKE, Surg. J., M.D., is appointed to the charge of the gaol at Chindwara, from the 14th ult.

CHATTERTON, Mr. G. S., district superintendent of police, Balaghat, transferred to Raipur, assumed charge of the Raipur district police from Inspector Walker on the 5th current.

OBARD, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, Hoshangabad, transferred to Pachmari, made over charge of his duties at the former station on the 25th idem.

MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class, from the 8th March last.

ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, will revert from the above date to assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

NEDHAM, Mr. W., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, reverted to assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from March 19 to April 10.

TEMPLE-WRIGHT, Surgeon Major R., M.D., superintendent Central Gaol, Nagpur, appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, made over charge of the Central Gaol and of the Observatory, to Surgeon Major J. F. Barter, civil surgeon, Nagpur, on the 24th idem.

HENNESSY, Mr. S. H., assistant commissioner and officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, is attached to the Jubbulpore district staff during the Civil Court vacation.

HENNESSY—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. S. H. Hennessy, officiating judge, Small Cause Court, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Jubbulpore district.

PENNY, Mr. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, is appointed to hold

charge of the Eastern division, during the absence of Mr. G. J. Ferram, executive engineer, on privilege leave.

FURLONGHS.

MILLOM, Mr. B. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted furlough to England four eighteen months, from June 1.

GLASS, Mr. J. H. G., executive engineer, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Section 71 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 8th inst.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, May 3.)

ROSS—The Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. E. A. Ross, Barrister-at-Law, to be Public Prosecutor for all cases coming before the High Court of Judicature, North-West Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Hill.

CREEK, Major H. C., officiating cantonment magistrate, Roorkee, is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the North West Provinces and Oudh.

SALTER, Mr. E. G., assistant engineer, 1st Grade, Benares Division, Provincial Works, passed on the 8th April, the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Code, 11, i., 16-18.

FURLONGHS.

PORTER, Mr. J. S., magistrate and collector, Shahjahanpur, has been granted four months' leave on urgent private affairs, from the 5th May.

MUMFORD, Mr. E. A., assistant district superintendent of police, Lucknow, privilege leave for three months from the 1st May.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 29.)

AUSTIN, The appointment of Mr. W. P. Austin to act as collector of Ganjam, is cancelled.

TROTMAN, The Rev. W. S., B.A., has been permitted to resign the service from March 24, instead of from the 12th of that month.

The following transfers and appointments have been made by the officiating superintending engineer, 1st grade, from Godavari Eastern to Godavari Central Division, to relieve Mr. C. H. R. Burlton, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Central Division officer, who has left the division on furlough.

The following transfers are ordered by the superintending engineer, 4th Circle:—

WEST, Lieut. W. C. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Erode Sub Division of the Coimbatore Division to Ranipett Sub-Division North Arcot.

MILITARY.

STAINFORTH, Major W., General List Infantry, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, vice Lieut. Col. E. Austin, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated April 15.

BRUCE, Major E. A., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary 1st class, to act as assistant commissary general 1st class, vice Lieut. Col. J. C. Gunning, on furlough, dated March 22.

BERKELEY, Lieut. Col. E. S., Staff Corps, assistant commissary general 2nd class, to act as assistant commissary general 1st class, vice Col. G. A. Walker on furlough, dated March 24.

CLERK, Major A. Kennedy, deputy assistant commissary general 1st class to act as assistant commissary general, 1st class.

GOMPERTZ, Capt. B. T. M., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as deputy assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

KENNY, Capt. E. E., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

SWANSTON, Lieut. N. S., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, vice Lieut. Col. H. C. Wright, on furlough, dated March 25.

These officers acted in the higher appointments on March 23, vice Lieut. Col. Gunning on furlough, and reverted to their substantive appointments on the return to duty of Lieut. Col. Berkeley, assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROUDFOOT, Capt. J. G., to be major, dated April 26.

THOMPSON—The services of Surg. C. M. Thompson, M.D., Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the department of Finance and Commerce.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, May 1.)

PAYN, Lieut. General W., C.B., on completing his tenure of appointment on the divisional staff, is directed to proceed to England.

ROWLANDS, Major General H., V.C., C.B., who has been brought on the divisional staff, with a view to his commanding a division, is posted to the Bangalore Division, in succession to Lieut. General W. Payn, C.B., who will vacate on the 21st inst., dated April 20.

LEWIN, Lieut. W. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 14th Regiment N.I., is under instructions received from Government, directed to join the 6th Regiment Hyderabad Contingent.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. G. H., 2nd Regiment L.C., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to be officiating squadron officer, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated April 12.

STEVENS, Lieut. G. B., 4th Regiment N.I. (Pioneers), wing officer and officiating adjutant, is confirmed in the latter appointment, dated April 14.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

MORGAN, Major T. S., wing officer, 25th Regiment N.I., from May 1, or date of departure, for five months, on private affairs, Himalayas and Kashmir.

TIGHE, Lieut. M. A., Royal Irish Rifles, officiating wing officer, 7th Regiment N.I., on probation, for six months on medical certificate, sea and Australia.

COX, Colonel G. W., Infantry, for six months from April 25, or date of departure.

POPE, Surgeon T. H., Indian Medical Department, from April 20, or subsequent date of departure, for ninety eight days, Bankipore, Behar, Bengal, on private affairs. The first sixty days on full pay and allowances.

LEMOYNE, Mr. E. M., probationary sub assistant No. 1 Party, Madras Survey, has been granted leave of absence for three months, from June 1.

MINDLETON, Mr. G. R., head surveyor, No. 4 Party, Madras Survey, has been granted sick leave of absence for fifty-four days from March 8.

LACY, Mr. R. A., head surveyor, No. 3 Party, Madras Survey, has been granted sick leave of absence for two months from March 25.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessaries subsidiary leave :—

ATKINSON, Lieut. G. C., Staff Corps, wing officer, 31st Regiment, N.I., private affairs for one year, with effect from date of embarkation.

HUTCHINS, Lieut. H. L., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary General, 1st class, vice Captain S. R. Rawlinson, on furlough, dated March 17.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 8.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HOLLAND, Mr. W. J., to act as district superintendent of Police in the Sholapur District.

MACKAY, Mr. E. V., to act as district superintendent of Police in the Upper Sind Frontier District Jacobabad.

PENTON—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. J. E. Penton to be substantive probationary Police Probationer and to do duty at Belgaum.

PEAT—Major W. S., is appointed to be a magistrate of the first-class in the Broach district to enable him to dispose of railway cases arising between the Mahi River and Palej Station, inclusive.

PEAT—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major W. S. Peat to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the presidency town of Bombay.

MOORELY Mr. W. H. is appointed, on being relieved by Mr. H. Woodward, to act as assistant judge and sessions judge at Ahmedabad.

RICHARDSON, Mr. W. C. Huzar deputy collector, Nasik, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Devlali.

TUCKER—H.E., the governor in council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.S., to be assistant collector at Nasik.

HUGHES—H.E., the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. A. Hughes, C.S., to be assistant collector in Khandesh.

H.E., the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Forest Department :—

D'CRUZ, Mr. M., 2nd grade, sub assistant conservator of Forests, to be 1st grade sub-assistant conservator of forests.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WOODWARD, Mr. H., C.S., on the expiry of his privilege leave, to be assistant collector, Belgaum.

HAMILTON, Mr. T. S. C.S., on his return from furlough, to be second assistant collector, Khandesh.

GONNE, the Hon. C. C.S., chief secretary to Government, Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Separate departments, is allowed furlough for eleven months commencing from May 23 next.

SYMONS, Mr. W. P., C.S., to act as a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee during the absence of Mr. J. Montath, C.S.

HATCH—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon W. K. Hatch, M.B., M.R.C.S. (Aberdeen), to be second surgeon, J.J. Hospital, vice Surgeon Major W. F. Knapp, M.B.

CRIMMIN, Surgeon J., officiating in medical charge 4th Rifles N.I., is appointed to perform the duties of civil surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon C. Monks.

HIGHT, Mr. A. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to act as executive engineer for Irrigation, Khandesh, during the absence of Mr. H. G. Palliser on privilege leave.

BLACKWELL, Mr. G. F., acting sub assistant conservator of forests, reported himself to Mr. A. D. Wilkins, divisional forest officer, North Thana for duty, on April 21.

FURLOUGHS.

YATES, Mr. F. B., district superintendent of police, Sholapur, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for six months.

ASTON, Mr. H. F., acting judicial assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted furlough to Europe for one year from the 16th inst.

JONES, Mr. F. C., acting assistant district superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

COX, Mr. E. C., assistant superintendent of police, Kaladgi, is allowed an extension of leave for one year, without allowance.

HATCH, Surg. W. K., M.B., is appointed to be a professor of anatomy and curator of the museum, Grant Medical College, vice Surg. Major W. F. Knanna.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 8.)

CAULFIELD—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—Lieutenant F. W. J. Caulfield, of the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, officiating wing officer, 10th Regiment N.I., from March 16, 1882.

KEMBALL—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—Lieutenant C. A. Kemball, of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 17th Regiment N.I., from October 26, 1882.

LEIGHT—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—Lieutenant R. H. Leight, of the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment N.I., officiating wing officer, from June 17, 1882.

PENROSE, Lieut. E. K., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, attached to the 16th Regiment N.I., on probation, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps.

GUINNESS—The undermentioned warrant officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Sub Conductor H. Guinness, F.W.D., for three months on medical certificate.

JAMESON—The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval : Col. C. Jameson, Staff Corps, June 13.

POLKHAMPTON, the Rev. A., chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, May 2.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

GREEN, Col. E. A., Staff Corps, deputation adjutant general, to officiate as adjutant general, during the absence of Brigadier General Annesley on furlough on medical certificate, or until further orders.

BURNETT—Lieut. Col. C. J., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, assistant adjutant general, at headquarters, to officiate as deputy adjutant general, vice Col. Green.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. Col. E., Staff Corps, assistant adjutant general, Northern Division, to officiate as assistant adjutant general at headquarters, vice Lieut. Col. Burnett.

DUNDAS, Major H. L., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, deputy assistant adjutant general, Bombay District, to officiate as assistant adjutant general, Mhow Division, during the absence of Major C. A. Cunningham, on furlough, or until further orders.

CREAGH, Major W., 7th Dragoon Guards, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general, Bombay district, during such time as Major Dundas may officiate as assistant adjutant general, Mhow Division, or until further orders.

JONES-VAUGHAN, Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) H. T., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to officiate as assistant quartermaster general, Poona division, during the absence of Captain Stopford on furlough on medical certificate, or until further orders.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HOLLAND, Lieut. P., 5th Regiment N.I., officiating wing officer 9th N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

CARTWRIGHT, Lieut. C. M., 20th Regiment N.I., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer to be wing officer.

COLOMBE, Lieut. R. P., 25th Regiment N.I., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer and quartermaster, to be wing officer.

NICOLSON, Lieut. Colonel M. H., 27th Regiment N.I., General List, Infantry, second in command, 30th N.I., to officiate as commandant, during the absence of Colonel Bell on furlough, and until the return of Lieut. Colonel A. Hogg, from furlough, or until further orders.

BURKE, Surgeon W. H., having been relieved of the medical charge of Asirgarh, is transferred to general duty, Mhow Circle.

HUNTER, Surg. V. E., A.M.D., is placed on general duty, Mhow circle.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to Eng and on the Indian Government steamer Clive, leaving on May 1 :—

ROBINSON, Surg. Major R. H., A.M.D., Bombay.

CARTER, Surg. T. M., A.M.D., Bengal.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

ROSS, Col. F. J. T., Staff Corps, 1st class deputy collector, to Sind, on April 23.

STREET, Surg. A. W. F., I.M.D., on medical charge 1st Sind Horse on March 30.

FURLOUGHS.

TINLING, Major J. I., General List, Bombay Infantry, who was

granted by the Secretary of State for India, furlough for three months on medical certificate from date of leaving India, Nov. 10, has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months.

LUND, Lieut. G., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to England for six months from June 1.

BATTY—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Surg. Major R. H. Batty, Indian Medical Department, civil surgeon, Ahmednagar, officiating staff surgeon, Poona.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave of absence on medical certificate for three months, in continuation of and without prejudice to the furlough granted to his Lordship.

MARRYATT—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major E. L. Marryat, R.E., manager, Punjab Northern State Railway.

WALKER—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major T. Walker, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, commissary of ordnance, Mhow.

NEWPORT—The furlough to Europe on medical certificate granted to Lieut. Colonel C. P. Newport, Staff Corps, is extended by two days, viz., April 18 and 19.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 22.

ANNUALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. K. Macpherson, S.C., Capt. T. S. Boileau, S.C., Lieut. W. Lambert, S.C., Surgeon Joseph Moorhead, M.D., Surgeon Major L. D. Spencer, M.D., Capt. M.C. Barton, R.E., Major F. C. Burton, S.C., Surgeon Major T. S. Veale, M.D., Lieut. Col. L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. W. Currie, S.C., Major George Godfrey, Inf., Capt. W. H. M'Causland, S.C., Lieut. Col. G. A. Strover, S.C., Lieut. Col. E. G. V. Holloway, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. D. Giles, S.C., Capt. A. B. Stopford, R.A.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. Bellett, E. A. Sibold, F. Lepper, C. F. E. Allen, C. A. Wilkins (Cov.), F. C. Channing (Cov.), M. Leslie, C. L. Biscoe, J. M. C. Steinbelt (Cov.), A. H. Harrington (Cov.), T. Benson (Cov.), F. F. Hensley, C. Jennings, Newah Mirza Hasan Ali Khan, H. L. Oliphant (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. Dow.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major Thomas Dawes, S.C., till Sept. 3, 1884; Capt. R. C. Hadow, S.C., three months; Lieut. Col. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., ninety-two days; Major R. T. M. Lang, Cav., six months; Capt. W. A. Gray, S.C., 139 days.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. W. Sawyer, S.C., twenty-six days; Col. C. S. Sturt, Inf., three months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—M. H. Man, extraordinary, six months; G. P. Sanderson, S.C., six months; W. H. Nightingale, three months; S. P. Roy, extraordinary, one month; A. S. Gout, extraordinary, two months; R. H. Hamilton, S.C., three months; R. F. Barber, S.C., six months; W. B. Carter, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—C. A. Pogson.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. P. Roy, J. A. Betham.

Madras Estab.—G. M'Watters (Cov.).

MAY 20.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of Her Majesty's Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—Captains John Francis James Miller, George Frederick Churchill, James Mandeville Wood von Beverhoudt, Robert Jocelyn Waller, Edmund Charles Elliston.

To be Captains—Lieuts. Frank Montague Rundall, Benjamin Briscoe, Frederick Stapleton Gwatkin, George Bakiston Renny.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors Henry Marsh Septimus Magrath, Edmund Henry Eyre.

To be Majors—Captains Crawford Boyd Cook, Vincent Lewis Mathias.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major George Simpson.

BREVET.

To be Colonels—Lieut. Col. Arthur William Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry; Brydges Robinson Branfill, Bengal Cavalry; Alexander Henry Edward Campbell, Madras Cavalry.

The Queen has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half Pay List :—

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Major Everard Neal Digges La Touche.

The Queen has also approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the Half-Pay to the Retired List :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Cecil Coles Dyce.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers have been removed to the Unemployed Supernumary List :—Col. Charles Scott Elliot, Madras; Col. Edward Owen Leggatt, Madras.

MAY 23.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander—His Royal Highness Chama Rajendra Wadeir, Maharaja of Mysore.

To be Companions—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations; Charles Gonne, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations; William Wilson Hunter, Esq., C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service, Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, Additional Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations; Colonel Robert Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, late Director General of Telegraphs to the Government of India.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint :—Alfred Woodley Croft, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; the Rev. William Miller, Principal of the Christian College, Madras; Kashinath Trimbak Talang, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay; Benjamin Lewis Rice, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg; Captain George O'Brien Theodore Carew (late Indian Navy), Deputy Director of Indian Marine; Sheikh Shurufud-din, Raees of Sheikhpur; Rai Bahadur Kailash Lal Dé, Colonel Charles Edward Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, employed on a special mission on the Perso-Afghan Frontier; Durga Charam Laha, late Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations; and Edward Thomas, Esq., Bengal Civil Service (retired), to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers, were received on May 21, at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were :—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000; on Bombay, Rs. 10,000; and on Madras, Rs. 2,00,000, the average rate in all three cases being 1s. 7.75d.; in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 7,20,000, average rate 1s. 7.896d.; on Bombay, Rs. 21,60,000, average rate 1s. 7.898d.; and on Madras, Rs. 1,20,000, average rate 1s. 7.875d.—or a total of Rs. 32,30,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7.75d. will receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 7.75d. 40 per cent., and above in full. Subsequently four lakhs of transfers were sold at 1s. 7.15-16d., two being allotted on Bombay and two on Madras. Between April 1, and on May 20, remittances for Rs. 3,08,78,500 were disposed of, realising £2,548,812.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).—The second ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Wednesday at the Guildhall Tavern. Lieutenant General C. H. Dickens, R.A., C.S.I., presided, and in moving the adoption of the report observed that in the balance-sheet the amount of £293,000 appeared for permanent way, materials, engines, &c., but when the further accounts were received this amount would be diminished. With regard to the open line of 71 miles, Mr. Izat, their chief engineer, had written to them intimating that if the open lines paid the working expenses to the end of the rains they would do very well, and that after the rains they would have a very good traffic. They had received a telegram that morning announcing that the number of miles laid, stated at 112 in the report, was now 126, and that 15 more miles had been laid from Mankapur towards Butee. There were now only 60 miles to be laid of the line which was in progress. The Byran Ghat branch was not commenced, and they had received information that the Government were willing to let them postpone it, and to construct a line Nepaulgunj, on the Nepaul frontier. The Benares branch was at present suspended, and they had asked the Government to permit them to postpone it altogether until the traffic of the remainder of the line had developed. They had received unofficial information that the Government were willing to acquiesce in this request. If that were so they would be in a position to have finished everything by the end of the year for £6 a share, including the next call. That, however, would not include the Nepaulgunj branch. If the traffic developed as they hoped, they would then be able to go on with any further works they decided on, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, by means of debentures, and they hoped to call up no more than £6 or £6 10s. a share. Mr. D. T. Robertson having seconded the motion, the chairman stated, in answer to remarks of Messrs. Kimber and Cazenove, that if they could see a prospect of obtaining a Government guarantee of 3½ per cent. on the debentures they might issue they would certainly avail themselves of it.—The motion was carried unanimously, and the directors and auditors were subsequently re-elected.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The half-yearly report of this company shows a gross revenue of £240,731, against £397,419; a working expenditure of £117,092, against £126,273; and a net revenue of £123,639, as compared with £241,146. The number of passengers carried rose from 1,096,535 in the second

half year of 1882 to 1,393,950, there being an increase of as many as 270,000 in the number of fourth-class travellers. The quantity of merchandise carried fell from 294,478 to 201,925 tons, the decrease in the gross revenue derived from the carriage of jute alone having amounted to £136,537. Out of the available surplus, which amounts to £17,857, the directors recommend an interim dividend of 10s. per £100 stock, or 3 per cent. for the half-year.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—The Select Committee on Indian Railways, which has been conducting its inquiry under the presidency of Mr. Baxter, has adjourned to the 10th of June, and it is expected that the Committee will be able to present its report within a month from that date.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

TUESDAY.—No movement has occurred in the Silver Market to alter its position in any way. Bars and Mexican dollars are again quoted at 50½d. and 49½d. per ounce respectively, and business has been limited in both commodities. A firmer tendency has marked the exchange advices received from India. In Calcutta the current rate for telegraphic transfers is 1s. 7 13-16d., but some reports from Bombay, where money is still very dear, say that the rate has advanced to 1s. 7½d. Rupee paper has again been depressed, stock having been brought to market. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. have fallen to 83 3/8, and the Four per Cents. to 81 1/4 81½. Ten lakhs of telegraphic transfers have been sold by the India Council to-day, two being allotted on Calcutta, and eight on Bombay. The price obtained was 1s. 7½d. per rupee, showing an advance of 1-32d.

WEDNESDAY.—In consequence of the firmness of Indian exchange rates a small amount of bar silver was sold this morning at 50 15-16d. There has been no business in Mexican dollars, the price of which remains at 49½d. per ounce. The telegraphic transfer rates are now quoted at 1s. 7 27-32d. in Calcutta, and 1s. 7½d. in Bombay, while the Shanghai rate for four months' bills has advanced to 5s. 2d. per tael. Rupee Paper has been steadier and closed at 83 1/4 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81 1/4 81½ for the Four per Cents.

THURSDAY.—Bar silver is still wanted for India at 50 15-16d. per ounce, but very little business can be done while the available supplies keep as small as they are at present. Mexican dollars are again quoted at 49½d., but there seems to have been hardly any transactions in them. Indian telegraphic transfer rates are firm at 1s. 7½d., the current rates for four months' bills in China centres being 3s. 8½d. in Hongkong and 5s. 2d. in Shanghai. Rupee Paper has advanced 1/4 to-day, and closed at 83 1/4 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81 1/4 81½ for the Four per Cents.

FRIDAY.—Exchange rates from India are rather easier at 1s. 7 27-32d. in Calcutta and 1s. 7½d. in Bombay, and the demand for bar silver is not quite so strong as it was, although 50 15-16d. per ounce is still the quotation, as no fresh arrivals have come to hand and none are expected for a few days. The market is, however, certainly weaker, for at the close some small amounts which had been offered were not sold. Mexican dollars are again quoted at 49½d. per ounce but this price is almost nominal. China exchange rates are unaltered. Rupee paper is firmer at 83 1/4 83½ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81 1/4 82 for the Four per Cents.

MONDAY.—The price of bar silver, although weak, is unaltered at 50 15-16d. per ounce, owing to the smallness of the amounts which are actually on the market. Mexican dollars are again quoted at 49½d., but this price is little more than nominal. Indian rates for telegraphic transfers are dull at 1s. 7 13-16d. in Calcutta, and 1s. 7 27-32 in Bombay; China exchange rates being unaltered at 3s. 8½d., in Hongkong, and 5s. 2d. in Shanghai. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper has been in greater demand to-day, and closed at 83 1/4 84, the Four per Cents. remaining at 81 1/4 81½.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could state how many miles the Russian forces had advanced from the Caspian towards India since Her Majesty's present Ministers came into office.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE said the hon. member would see that the question as it stood was of rather a vague character, but he would be glad to give all the information he could, if the hon. member would put the question in a little clearer form on Thursday.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, although he did not admit that the question was not a perfectly plain one, gave notice that he would on Thursday ask the noble lord whether he could inform the House how many miles the Russian forces had advanced

from the Caspian towards the frontier of India during the period that the present Government had been in power.

Mr. MACFARLANE gave notice that when the hon. member put his question he would ask the noble lord whether at the same time he could inform the House of the number of miles advanced by Russia during the period of office of the late Government. (Cheers and laughter.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ASIA.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could state how many miles the Russian forces had advanced from the Caspian towards India (i.e. from Krasnovodsk by road to Sarakhs) since Her Majesty's present Ministers came into office.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE: The Russian advance from Krasnovodsk had reached Kizil Arvat, a distance of 144 miles, in December, 1870. It ceased till 1877, when it was resumed. In 1879 it had reached Dengel Tepe, a total distance of 254 miles. Since then it had been continued as far as Baba Durmaz, a distance of about 375 miles.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked whether one of the Sarakhs was not now in possession of a Russian force.

Mr. MACFARLANE said that when notice was given of the hon. member's question he had himself given notice that he would at the same time ask the noble lord whether he could state the comparative acquisitions of territory by Russia during the respective periods when the late Government and the present Government were in office. Was the noble lord now in a position to make such a statement, including the acquisition of the port of Batoum and other territory in Armenia?

Lord E. FITZMAURICE repeated the substance of the answer he had given to the hon. member for Eye. With reference to the question of the hon. member for Carlisle, he had framed his previous answer so as to cover both the periods mentioned.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT gave notice that he would call attention to the extraordinary inaccuracy of the noble lord's answer in reference to the advance of Russia.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

In reply to Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. J. K. CROSS said: From 1855 to 1859 inclusive twenty-three was the limit of age for the examination of natives for the Indian Civil Service. During these years no native of India was selected. From 1860 to 1865 inclusive twenty-two was the limit. During that period one native was selected. From 1866 to 1878 inclusive twenty-one was the limit of age. Thirteen competitive examinations were held in those years, and ten natives of India were selected. From 1878 to 1883 inclusive nineteen was the limit, and during this period one native of India was selected. The limit now (under an alteration, taking place last year for the first time) is practically nineteen and a-half; for the examination takes place in June, and what the rule requires is that the candidate should not be over nineteen on Jan. 1 preceding the examination. The hon. member asks whether Government was informed that if the age of examination was fixed sufficiently early it would practically exclude natives. The Government of India, in a letter of May 2, 1878, written some time after it had been decided to reduce the age to nineteen, expressed the opinion that "the recent reduction of the standard of age for the competitive examination will practically render the competition of natives educated in their own country a matter of exceptional difficulty." The assumption that the limitation of age to nineteen years prevents the appointment of natives is hardly borne out by the facts. Twelve natives altogether have entered the Covenanted Civil Service, One, aged twenty, was selected in 1863; four, three aged twenty and one nineteen, were selected in 1869; one, aged nineteen, was selected in 1870; one, aged twenty, was selected in 1871; one, aged twenty, was selected in 1873; two, aged eighteen and seventeen respectively were selected in 1874; one, aged nineteen, was selected in 1877; one, aged seventeen, was selected in 1882. Of this total eleven were selected when the limit was twenty-one or upwards. Of these six were twenty when they competed, three were nineteen, one was eighteen, and one was only seventeen; and the one successful candidate since 1878 was only seventeen. The establishment of the "Statutory" Civil Service, to which natives are appointed in India in the proportion of one to every six selected by competition in England, must be taken into account in estimating the effect of the present arrangements. The Government has no present intention of making any alteration in the rule as to the limit of age.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

DEATHS.

KEMM—May 15, at St. Helier's Jersey, Charlotte, widow of Lieut. General W. H. Kemm, Bengal Army, aged 87.
THORNTON—May 16, at Malta, Martin L. F. Thornton, Esq., of H.M. Indian Telegraph Service, eldest son of the late John Paul Thornton, Esq., aged 33.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—To-day's sale of 24,560 packages passed very flatly, nearly 20,000 packages were Congous, and prices all round went in favour of buyers. The private contract market remains without improvement. The Indian sales of 4,227 packages comprised a large proportion of December and January's imports and second hand teas, which sold slowly and at a considerable decline in prices; the few new parcels offered realised firm rates. At the China auctions 24,760 packages sold "without reserve," 19,000 packages being Congou. Prices showed great weakness all round, the drop in first and second crop black leaf being in many instances $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. against last Tuesday's auction quotations.

SUGAR.—The market has been firmer since Friday. Beet advanced 6d., but the tone is again quiet. By private contract on the spot, 400 to 500 tons Native Penang, at 9s. to 10s.; 10,000 bags Cane Jagghery, at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d.; part at 9s. 6d.; 100 tons cane to arrive, at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. Since last Friday a cargo of 221 hogsheads, 40 tierces, 96 barrels Antigua at 15s. for the United Kingdom, and one of 400 tons Java, at 18s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the Clyde. To-day one of 381 casks, 15 tierces, 50 barrels Trinidad, for the United Kingdom, at 13s. 9d. The business in West India on the spot is only 29 casks; refined rather better generally.

COFFEE.—East Indian by auction went at irregular prices, better kinds of Mysore very firm, ranging from 89s. to 106s. 6d. for medium, to 109s. and 118s. for bold; other grades, 67s. to 79. for medium, and 81s. to 95s. for bold; Coorg, &c., medium to bold, 61s. to 79s.—small in proportion; 114 casks, 64 barrels, and bag Plantation Ceylon, low to fine middling, 61s. to 78s.; bold, 83s. to 86s.; 767 packages Mocha, part sold, 78s. to 80s. 6d. per cwt.

COCOA.—Fair demand, rather easier rates; 1,613 bags Trinidad sold, mixed grey to fine, 75s. to 86s. 6d.; 1,107 bags Grenada, low to common, out of condition to good, 65s. to 78s. 6d.; 181 bags Ceylon sold well, bold, 80s. to 82s.; middling, 75s. to 77s. 6d.; 1,100 bags foreign withdrawn or bought in.

PEPPER.—Several sales have been made in white at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Singapore, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Penang.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—At the Indian sales, 2,905 packages passed the hammer, the greater portion being sold at previous values. About 300 packages Ceylon teas realised very full prices. In China tea, only about 600 packages green teas sold, without reserve, at auction, at about last Monday's quotations. The Glenogle, with the first shipment of new season's China tea, is reported to have passed Woosong on the evening of the 20th inst., which, all going well, will make her due here on the 26th or 27th of June.

SUGAR.—A dull market. The business to-day is 25 casks 100 barrels West India, and 100 tons native Penang at 9s. to 9s. 6d. Beet nominal. In the Clyde market a fair business done in the morning at yesterday's rates.

RUM.—120 puncheons Barbice sold at 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

COFFEE.—The public sales have gone without spirit, and in some cases at barely yesterday's rates for Plantation Ceylon and East India. Of the former, 398 casks 162 barrels and bags sold—low to good middling, 62s. to 70s.; fine middling to rather bold, 73s. to 78s.; bold, 85s. to 89s.; superior, 91s. to 96s. 14 cases 1,222 bags East Indian mostly sold, medium to bold, 62s. to 73s. 6d., small in proportion. Three tierces 437 barrels and bags Jamaica, greenish and grayish, 50s. to 58s. 6d.; coloury, 63s. to 65s. 159 half frizzles Mocha withdrawn. No change in Guatemala; 1,198 bags, chiefly sold—fine ordinary to middling, 48s. to 59s. 1,310 bags Costa Rica, part sold, mostly 54s. to 60s.; 89 bags Rio sold at 45s. to 46s. per cwt.

SPICES.—At the auctions Cochin ginger went generally 3s. dearer, 1,230 packages mostly sold—small to medium rough, 43s. to 45s.; good, 46s. to 47s. 6d.; part scraped small to medium, 54s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.; bolder, 58s. 6d. to 62s.; washed, 43s. to 45s. 16 bags African, 45s. 367 packages Jamaica, common to medium, 54s. to 67s.; fair to good, 72s. to 80s. Small nutmegs at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. rather easier; other grades steady, 2s. 5d. to 3s. 4d. 103 packages Eastern, about half sold; and 43 packages West Indian brought 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. 14 mace sold—Eastern, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; West Indian, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. Pepper quiet; 119 bags Singapore white, part sold, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 83 bags black Allepy, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 954 bags Penang, one lot at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., remainder bought in, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Pimento fairly steady; 1,800 bags, a third sold, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for ordinary to good fair. Cloves quiet, 200 bags Zanzibar withdrawn, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. being bid. 11 cases Penang sold, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 126 bales Zanzibar stems, 1d. to 1 1-16d. per lb. 500 boxes cassea lignea bought, 27s. 6d. per cwt.

SAGO.—In auction 1,860 bags small grain, two-thirds sold at 11s. 6d. to 12s. 367 bags medium and large bought in, 14s.; 177 bags Sarawak flour sold, 9s. 9d.; and of 800 bags pearl tapioca a few lots seed, 13s. 3d. for fine; medium bought in 12s. 3d. per cwt. 2,698 bags flake, about one-fourth sold. Singapore, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

RICE.—There have not been any sales reported.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the market for imported produce are again dull, with large supplies. At the public sales of coffee prices show weakness. To-day many parcels were bought in. Since the 16th inst. Plantation Ceylon has fallen 1s. to 2s., and East India about the same, excepting for fine qualities. A few lots fine Mysore realised high prices. Guatemala and other Central American descriptions are unsettled. The deliveries here continue large, without making any impression on the stock, which still exceeds those of previous years. Brazil has been quiet, and quotations nominally unchanged; but the Havre and New York markets are lower. Rice rather easier. The market for cane sugar is depressed, and beet has sold at irregular prices. Since last week sales are reported at some recovery on the rates then current; but a reaction afterwards occurred, and the improvement is not supported. Business in China tea has been chiefly restricted to the

public sales, and Congous are again lower. Indian teas have sold with irregularity, common grades being rather easier, good to fine firm. A few parcels Ceylon[cocoa have brought last week's rates. There have been very large sales of cinchona, at which Ceylon realised full quotations. The public sales of cinnamon on the 26th inst. will be about 1,000 bales. Black and white pepper maintain the recent advance. Cochin ginger is 2s. to 3s. per cwt. dearer. Cloves have been dull, with sellers of Penang at lower rates.

TEA.—From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's fortnightly China report. —Black leafs from 6d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. are little changed; from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. easier; and from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., including first and second crop Ningchows, Onfaas, and Keemuns, show a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d. per lb. for the fortnight. Two fine parcels of Ningchow have been closed at 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1s. 4d. per lb., showing a reduction of 1d. per lb. Red leafs have again been offered in large quantities. First crop Chingwos, Panyongs, and Soomooos are $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. lower, at from 7d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., showing wonderful value. Paklings, first and second crop, in mats, passed very low at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10d. per lb. New makes have been mostly catalogued as they arrived, and sold slowly, with a drooping tendency, at from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Green teas have been more freely printed, and show easier rates, especially for the finer lines of Ping Suey Young Hysons. More business has been done for Russia; several chops have been taken of first crop Ningchows from about 10d., and one fine parcel at 1s. 4d. per lb., red leafs also in small quantities at from 6d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Old teas.—Red leafs continue to be absorbed slowly by the trade and export at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and black leafs from 6d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

SUGAR.—The market has been very flat, and no sales reported in West India or other cane sugar. In the Clyde market pieces have declined 3d. per cwt. Beet is again lower. M. Bertrand Silz has sent out the following report dated Paris, May 21:—"Like the foreign markets ours have remained firm and steady during the last few days. Forward delivery continues, however, to be much offered. For this reason its value draws still nearer to the prompt quotation. The recent heavy rains have assisted the growth of the roots, and brought forward settlers of October-January deliveries at a reduction in prices of 50 centimes per 100 kilos (about 3d. per cwt.)."

COFFEE.—Very large supplies were offered by auction to-day, but many parcels had to be withdrawn as the market showed a quiet tone. Plantation sold at 1s. decline, except for good to fine colory: part of the East India found buyers at 1s. to 2s. reduction—of the former, 462 casks, 206 barrels and bags sold—common to middling, 61s. to 66s.; good to fine middling, 66s. to 74s. 6d.; bold, 82s. to 91s. 6d.—522 cases, 4,025 bags East India chiefly sold—medium, 6s. to 65s.; bold, 76s. to 85s. 6d.; Mysore, 82s. 6d. to 92s. 6d.; 14 casks, 11 barrels Jamaica sold, 44s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.; 18 half frizzles Mocha, at 18s. 6d.; of 1,026 bags Guatemala and 3,281 bags Costa only a moderate portion sold, the former at 46s. to 50s. for foxey to fine ordinary, and 54s. to 55s. for low middling—the latter to 45s. to 51s. for mixed to fine ordinary, and 53s. to 62s. for low to good middling.

BLACK PEPPER is dull with a downward tendency.

RICE is dull and cargoes easier.

The *Times of India* says:—"The Hon. W. W. Hunter has, we are all aware, an encyclopaedic mind, but what on earth does he know about Indian railways? A few days ago we heard that he was going home on leave. Now our Simla correspondent tells us he is going home officially to give evidence before the Select Committee. This easy transition from Popular Education to the Ilbert Bill, from the Ilbert Bill to Church Disestablishment, from Church Disestablishment to Railway Finance, is a trifle startling. 'Still,' as in the old days, 'the wonder grew that one small head could carry all he knew.'"

The *Times of India* says:—"We hear that the movement for the formation of Naval Artillery Volunteer Corps has already met with a very fair amount of success. Sufficient names of intending members have been enrolled to form half a battery or four guns' crews, and many more have been promised. One gentleman has undertaken to raise twenty-five men himself, so it will be seen there is a good prospect of the scheme being carried out. It is proposed to hold a meeting shortly to make arrangements for establishing the corps at an early date. In another column we publish a letter which it is proposed to send to Government, asking for the necessary sanction. It is suggested that the Calcutta and Bombay Corps should be amalgamated."

Furlough to Europe for one year and one hundred and twenty-six days has been granted to Colonel Ball, Commandant of the 1st Belooch Regiment (27th N.I.).

COURT-MARTIAL.—The following extract from the confirmed proceedings of a District Court-Martial held at Secunderabad on April 25 has been published for information. No. 13,716; Driver John Hefford, D 1st R.A., was arraigned upon the following charge:—"Charge—Using insubordinate language to his superior officer, in that he, at Secunderabad on April 7, 1884, said to Corporal J. J. Blackwood, C 1st R.A., his superior officer, when warned by him for riding drill, 'I am not going for you; the Riding Master is here to warn me for extra riding drill. I am not going to be ——— about by him,' or words to that effect. Finding—Guilty of the charge. Sentence—Imprisonment with hard labour for eighty four days. Confirmation—I confirm the finding and sentence. (Signed) G. A. Arbuthnot, Colonel 3rd Light Cavalry, Commanding E.B. Force.—Secunderabad, April 25, 1884.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—May 2. Highfield (s), Cochín; Punjaub (s), Bussorah; Nympha (s), Aden; Empress (s), Liverpool; Edmonton, Liverpool; Clan McArthur (s), Liverpool; Pharos, New York. —3. St. Albans (s), Cardiff; Scindia (s), Karachi; Thames (s), Hong Kong; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; Roumania (s), Liverpool; Bryn Glass (s), Newport; Choice, Mauritius. —4. Yedmundale (s), Shield; Bhownggur (s), Bhownggur; F. Primavesi (s), Newcastle; May Queen, Mauritius. —5. Patna (s), London; Goorkara (s), Coconada; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Nizam (s), London; Deepdale (s), North Shields; Columbian (s), Singapore. —6. Knight of St. George (s), Cardiff. —7. Waverley (s), Cardiff. —8. Bosphorus (s), Aden; Colombo (s), Marseilles; Mecca (s), Zanzibar; C. of Angles (s), Tyne.

CALCUTTA.—April 27. Albano (s), Middlesburgh; Capella (s), Liverpool. —28. Pemba (s), Singapore; Calcutta (s), Rangoon. —29. Investigator (s), Arracan Coast; Maharani (s), Rangoon; Shahzida (s), Calcutta. —May 2. Agra (s), Bombay; Navarino (s), London; Australia (s), London; Lennox (s), Hong Kong; Brocadeille (s), London; Clive (s), Greenock; Japan (s), Hong Kong; City of Aberdeen (s), Buenos Ayres. —4. City of Philadelphia, New York; Morna, Cardiff; Edinburgh, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—April 29. Kerbel (s), Calcutta. —30. Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta; Tibre (s), Calcutta. —May 1. Chindwara (s), Bombay; El Dorado (s), Calcutta; Darford, Unknown; Culna (s), Rangoon. —2. Clan Maclean (s), Glasgow. —4. Pekin (s), Calcutta. —5. Ellerslie, Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—May 2. Akola (s), Zanzibar; Meridian, Singapore; Teeran (s), China; Indus (s), Marseilles. —3. Hydaspes (s), China; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Daisy Morris (s), Genoa; Byculla (s), Rangoon; Lucinda (s), Bordeaux; Thessaly (s), Dunkirk; Cascapadia (s), Hull. —5. Melpomene (s), Trieste; Khalif (s), Havre; Bhundara (s), Calcutta. —6. Assyria (s), Persian Gulf; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Dunkirk; Jenny Atto (s), New York. —7. Hispania (s), Liverpool; Bhownggur (s), Bhownggur; Punjaub (s), Karachi; Rosario (s), Hull; Pehlwan (s), Bhownggur; Scindia (s), Calcutta; Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool. —8. Adele, Mauritius; Werneth Hall (s), Karachi.

CALCUTTA.—April 27. Steamers Cachemire, Tibre, and Nuddea. —28. Eldorado. —29. Speke Hall and Professor. —May 2. Malda, Calcutta, and Pekin. —3. Secundaria and Booldana. —4. Glengoil.

MADRAS.—April 28. Navarino (s), Calcutta; Peshwa (s), Singapore; Riversdale, Singapore. —29. C. Macpherson (s), London; Australia (s), Calcutta; Kerbel (s), Bombay. —May 1. Tibre (s), Marseilles; Duke of Argyll, London; Chindwara (s), Calcutta. —3. El Dorado (s), London. —4. Anglo India, London; Zenabia, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BRINDISI, Per *Tanjore*, May 24.

From Alexandria: Dr. J. B. de Stouty, Hon. S. Stanhope, Capt. Anderson, Capt. Kennedy, R.N., Mr. McLean, Mr. Canning, Mr. R. S. Bower, Mr. St. Ledger Herbert, L. Pepe and wife, Mrs. Haggard and maid, Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Tamaco, Mr. L. Sanders, Mr. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Tate and child, Mr. Swares, Mr. E. George, Mr. C. Macdonald, Mr. Oldershaw.

From Yokohama: Mr. Potter, Mrs. Potter.

From Hong Kong: Mrs. Hunkar and child.

From Bombay: Mr. A. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. W. H. L. Impey, Mr. J. R. Daniel, Mr. Porter, Mr. H. B. Medlecott, Mr. T. C. Constable, Mr. H. A. Harrison, Mr. Ridley, Mr. A. Power, Mr. A. N. Dann, Mr. and Mrs. E. Comber, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. D. Broadfoot, Mr. R. Fisher, Col. S. Boulderson, Lieut. Cadell, Mr. T. J. Wilson, Mr. Gass, Lieut. A. N. Bruce, Major A. Bruce, Mr. A. Whingate, Col. C. K. Walter, Mr. T. Peterson, Dr. P. R. Martin, Major O. W. Creagh, Col. R. Smith, Major Spottiswoode, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. W. A. Rogers, Capt. A. W. Muir, Mr. H. E. G. Evans, Mr. H. A. Phillips, Mr. J. J. Soares, Mr. N. H. Jones, Mr. L. R. Forrest, Mr. T. Ernest, Mr. H. Cordes.

AT VENICE, Per *Tanjore*, May 26.

From Alexandria: Mrs. Haggard and maid, Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Tamaco, Mr. L. Saunders, Mr. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Tate and child, Mr. Swares, Mr. E. George, Mr. C. Macdonald, Mr. Oldershaw.

From Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Potter.

From Hong Kong: Mrs. Hunkar and child.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Nizam*, May 4.

From London: Mr. Edington, Mrs. A. Channer and child, Col. Douglas, Mr. Needham, Mr. Allen Sykes, Mrs. Cama, son, and daughter, Lieut. A. W. Warden.

From Marseilles: Mr. Greenwood, Mr. E. T. Constable, Mrs. Greenwood, child, and infant.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Tames*, May 9.

For London: Dr. and Mrs. Graham and two daughters, Mr. Beramjee, Mrs. Sturrock and two children, Mrs. Ingle and two children, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. M. Winton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Reid and two children, Mr. A. Wingate, Mr. Chas. Macdonald, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Major A. McCrae Bruce, Mr. H. A. Harrison, Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Mr. W. H. L. Impey, Col. R. Smith, Mr. Gass. For Aden: Capt. J. S. Frith, Lieut. T. G. Hopkins. For Suez: Mr. J. McDonald, Capt. G. H. Wells, Capt. Brebner.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the **BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).**

Per s.s. *Ethiopia*, sailed from London, May 21.

For Karachi: Misses C. and A. Woodsell.

For Bombay: Capt. Hibgame, Mr. Saujana.

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, to sail from London, May 28.

For Colombo: Mr. R. E. Prance, Mr. F. M. Simpson.

For Madras: Major Begbie.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. R. Berington, Dr. Busheerooddeen, Mr. F. Lyons.

For Port Said and Colombo: Mr. C. W. Rosset.

Per s.s. *Kangra*, to sail from London, June 4.

For Karachi: Mr. J. T. Butterworth.

For Bombay: Mr. and Miss Robinson.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, June 11.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Miller, three children, and nurse, Mr. A. F. Cahusac, Mr. Chas. Carey, Mr. G. H. Bradshaw.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. Drake.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, to sail from London, June 25.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Per s.s. *Patna*, to sail from London, July 2.

For Zanzibar: Rev. E. B. Smith, Rev. L. H. Frere, Rev. H. Gilbert.

Passengers per **CLAN LINE Steamers.**

Per s.s. *Clan Stuart*, arrived May 10.

From Madras.

Rev. Norris and Mrs. Norris, Miss Norris, Masters Norris (2), native servant, Mr. S. R. Hunter, Mr. R. M. Scott, Col. E. G. V. Holloway and Mrs. Holloway.

From Colombo.

Mr. Davidson, Mr. Ogilvie.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed April 15.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mr. H. W. Wooldridge.

Sailed April 21.

From Madras.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Haig, child, and ayah, Col. and Mrs. Sampson, three children, and servant, Mr. C. Heght, Mr. Hill, Mr. F. H. Summers, Mr. M. H. Liebenrood.

Sailed April 24.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins, one lady, two infants, and ayah, Major and Mrs. Reeves and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, three children, and nurse, Miss Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Munday, Mr. Morrison.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailed April 29.

From Madras.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Nicolson, two children, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Lechler, one child, and two young ladies, Mrs. Matheson and three children, Captain and Mrs. Bevan, two children, and servant, Mr. J. Philip, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and two children, Mrs. Butler and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Kingston and two children, Mrs. Baddely and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Herklot and family, Col. and Mrs. Hanks, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Kirby.

Sailed May 2.

From Colombo.

For London: Mrs. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and infant.

Sailed April 24.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mr. Dickson, Mr. Dalmaine, Mrs. Bebblo, Mr. Schmidt.

Per s.s. *Clan Forbes*.

From Bombay.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Hodges and two children, Mr. McNaughton.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed April 27.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Baker, two children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Overs.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, sailed May 7.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mr. John Williams, Mr. C. W. Doig, Mr. E. D. Silva.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed May 14.

From Liverpool.

For Calcutta: Mr. Jas. Cuppon, jun.

From Liverpool.

For Madras: Mrs. Dawson and servant.

From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Mr. Peto.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, sailed April 28.

From Bombay.

For Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Beynon, two children, and ayah, Mr. Sandford, Mrs. Seddon, Master J. Seddon, Mr. Pickering.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 98 to 98½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 100 to 100½ |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — |
| Ten years .. | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 104 |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up | Rates |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 765 |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 840 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 630 |
| Agra .. | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28 | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12½ | 87 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 755 |
| Freze .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 370 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,090 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 1,150 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,300 | 340 |
| Bellary .. | 1,000 | 560 |
| Barar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 560 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | 32 |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | 1,325 |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,325 |
| Dholera Ginning .. | 300 | 195 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,600 |
| French .. | 500 | 610 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 570 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 405 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 195 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 635 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,700 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 860 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 184 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 300 | 500 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 795 |
| Bhowanagar Mills .. | 100 | 28 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 680 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 1,000 | 740 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 385 |
| Hindustan .. | 2,000 | 900 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Khandesh .. | 1,000 | 930 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,125 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 235 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 985 |
| Oriental .. | 625 | 670 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 200 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 700 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 21-12-1 | — |
| Do. New £1 Shares .. | — | — |
| B., B. & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) .. | 106-15-5 | 352 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 470 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. | 100 | 107 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 4,850 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300 | 340 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Treacher and Co. .. | 500 | 1,300 |
| Thacker and Co. .. | 100 | 160 |

CALCUTTA.—May 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| % Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 97 to 100 |
| 4% of 1870 (1883) .. | 97 12 to — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 100 2 to 100 4 |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 100 2 to 100 4 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 98 to 100 |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 98 8 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 99 0 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) .. | 102 0 to — |
| 6 of 1871 (1891) .. | 104 0 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 101 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Agra .. | £10 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 185 to — |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 129 to — |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 850 to — |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 100 | 135 to — |
| Delhi and London .. | £25 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Mussoorie .. | 100 | 105 to — |
| National of India .. | £12½ | 87 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 500 | 350 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 32 to 93 |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|--------------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 200 | 21 to 22 |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | £10 | 15 to — |
| Barnagore Jute .. | £10 | 69 to 70 |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 1400 to 1410 |
| Bengal Ironworks .. | 100 | 10 to — |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | £100 | 1300 to — |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 100 | 105 to — |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 | 330 to — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 55 to 56 |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 80 | 82 to — |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 100 | 140 to 145 |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 100 | 140 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 85 | 80 to — |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 | 124 to 125 |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 | 108 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 | 99 to 100 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 100 | 53 to 54 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | £20 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway .. | £20 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 250 | 210 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 | 39 to 40 |
| Goswory Cotton Mills .. | 200 | 220 to — |
| Gouripore .. | 100 | 72 to 81 |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 100 | 90 to — |
| Howrah Docking .. | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 | 71 to 72 |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 100 | 117 to 118 |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills .. | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 100 | 104 to 105 |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 | 140 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 | 92 to — |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. | 100 | 96 to 97 |
| Nanthpore Indigo .. | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerboom Coal .. | 100 | 98 to 99 |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | — to — |
| Oude and Rohilkund Railway .. | £10 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistopore Press .. | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. | 100 | 66 to — |
| Riverside Press .. | 30 | 70 to — |
| Rustamjee Twine and Canvas .. | — | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. .. | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. .. | — | 280 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 | 91 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 | 115 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie .. | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam .. | £20 | 510 to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 94 to — |
| Barce (Kangra) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 44 to 45 |
| Do. contributory .. | 80 | 33 to 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 200 | 175 to 176 |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 | 87 to 88 |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | £10 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Burkhola (Cachar) .. | 100 | 66 to 67 |
| Central Cachar .. | 200 | 145 to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 57 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 | 41 to — |
| Cutcheherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 90 | 43 to — |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 | 98 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 | 62 to 63 |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 48 to 49 |
| Giele (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 83 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 | 71 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. | 100 | 77 to — |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellalpure (Cachar) .. | 250 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kalscherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 55 to 60 |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 | par. |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. | 200 | 35 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. | 250 | 135 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 | 110 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai .. | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 | 222 to — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 81 to — |
| Loobah .. | 100 | 131 to — |
| Lower Assam .. | £10 | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | £10 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 | 41 to 42 |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 31 to 32 |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 | 30 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | £10 | — to — |
| Muttrick (Assam) .. | 200 | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) .. | 100 | — to — |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) .. | £10 | 20 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. | 30 | 120 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. | 200 | — to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) .. | 85 | 63 to — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 78 to — |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) .. | 100 | 60 to — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) .. | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat .. | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. | 56 | par. |
| Seemah .. | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah .. | 100 | 96 to — |
| Singell (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 89 to 90 |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 96 to — |
| Springdale (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 56 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. | 95 | 114 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. | 200 | 178 to 180 |
| Upper Assam .. | £10 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—April 28.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Four per cents .. | 1½ dis to 1 di |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. | 3½ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 3½ to 3 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. | ½ to ½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1882) .. | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand .. | 1s. 7 13-16d. | 1s. 7 29-32d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. .. | 1s. 7 7-8d. | — | — |
| Do. 3 mo. sight .. | 1s. 7 7-8d. | 1s. 7 31-32d. | 1s. 7 7-8d. |
| Do. 4 do. .. | — | 1s. 7 31-32d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. .. | 1s. 8 1-16d. | — | 1s. 7 7-8d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 1 do. .. | — | — | 1s. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—May 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. | 105½ to 106 |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 .. | 103½ to 103½ |
| 4 India Enforced Paper .. | 8½ to 8½ |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 .. | 8½ to 8½ |
| 4 Do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 1st) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100½ to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. | — to — |
| 4 Do. .. | 101 to 103 |
| 4 Mauritius, 1881 .. | 104 to 106 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. | 105 to 106 |
| 4 Do. .. | 100 to 102 |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government .. | 101 to 103 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Price. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks. Paid. | |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c. 100 | 108 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. 100 | — to — |
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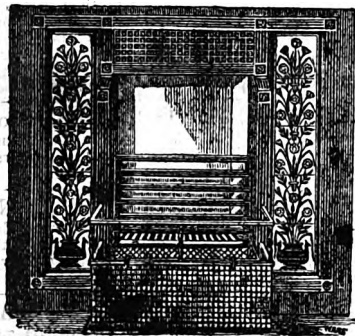
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LONDON, JUNE 3, 1884.

[PRICE 6D.]

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| α Kangra | June 4 | Dacca | June 11 |
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| | | |
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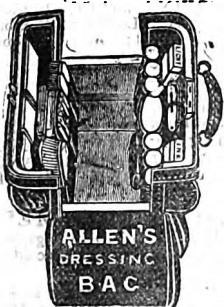
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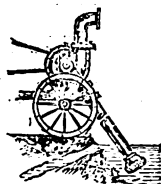
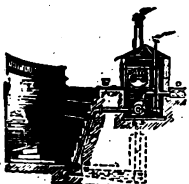
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BY
CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay May 15; Madras and Allahabad, April 14; Calcutta April 13.

THE *Journal of the National Indian Association* for June contains a good report of a recent debate on "Child Marriage in India and its Remedy," which took place in Exeter Hall under the auspices of the Association. The lecturer was Mr. Narendra Nath Mitra; and the debate derives especial interest from the fact that—as befitted the delicate social nature of the problem discussed—it was carried on almost entirely by natives of India. We are glad to see that most of these gentlemen, including Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, wisely deprecated any State interference with social customs. Mr. Mitra would like to see the Government step in to abolish early marriages and distinctions of caste; but what would he say if the Government were to step in to enforce distinctions of caste? He must be well aware that the vast majority of his fellow-countrymen at the present moment think that those distinctions *ought* to be enforced, or at any rate deserve respectful consideration; and it is surely not difficult to see that, however confident one may be of the correctness of one's own opinion, it is a little absurd to expect Government to enforce that opinion under such circumstances.

THE *Pioneer* says:—

"Persons tell us not to attribute motives, and it would be well to remember this when Lord Ripon or the Nizam is in the case. It is generally supposed that when the Governor General went to Hyderabad to install the Nizam, his main object was to assert, once and for all, the paramount power of the Queen. Sir Salar Jung himself once virtually resisted this claim, when he refused to send the Nizam to meet the Prince of Wales. But Lord Lytton's summons to the Delhi assemblage was obeyed, and the recent installation at the hands of the Governor General himself was thought to be the final crowning of the edifice. The young Nizam, too, was believed to have assented to the investiture, because he hoped by a show of civility and deference to bring about the appointment of a favourite companion as Prime Minister, a hope that was duly realised. It has, however, been left to the wife of the Governor of Madras to give a clue to the real reason of Lord Ripon's journey to Hyderabad. This is what Mrs. Grant Duff says in an article in *Macmillan's Magazine*:—'I was informed by an English lady, who had unusual opportunities of seeing and knowing Mahomedans, that much indignation had been roused amongst them by the disloyal and unpatriotic tone recently shown towards the English Government by some of the unofficial Anglo-Indians in Calcutta, and that they were peculiarly anxious all over India to evince a respectful and loyal feeling.' Reading between the lines we now see that the courtesies exchanged between the Governor General and the Nizam were mainly intended as a rebuff to the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and we are expected to confess that the Nizam's loyalty contrasts finely with the seditious attitude of the leaders of the Opposition. What a subject for a grand historical picture! The Viceroy would be sitting, with a half-moody, half-frightened air on his throne in Government House listening to the yells, borne faintly along the gale, of the insurgent Britons in the Town Hall, while the faithful young Nizam implores him to fly for refuge and consolation to the loyal Mahomedans of the Deccan. The companion painting would of course represent Lord Ripon at Hyderabad, with face now radiant with courtly grace, buckling on the Nizam's sword the wrong way."

We learn from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that Mrs. Grant Duff is taking with her to England two cases containing Indian trophies in the shape of battleaxe bows and arrows, and other instruments of war used by Rumpa and other hill tribes in the Northern Circars, as also a complete dress of a Chief, consisting of head-dress with feathers, a breast plate of buffalo hide, &c.

THE *Madras Mail* says:—"We learn from the official shipping report that 'H.E. the Hon. Mrs. Grant Duff' left Madras on April 29, for London, by the Kaiser-i-Hind. This is really 'too too.' We shall next be told that the Honourable and Rev. Mrs. Browne has accompanied the Archdeacon to church; that the Honourable Mrs. Justice Hutchins and the Honourable Mrs. Surgeon General Cornish have reached Ootacamund in safety, and that Mrs. Municipal President Arundel intends to follow them at an early date; and that Mrs. Deputy Assistant Commissary General Clark Kennedy will shortly visit the Puleys."

We take the following items of intelligence regarding our Indian visitors in this country from the June number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association*:—

"Mr. Shapurji Kavasji Sanjana (Inner Temple) was called to the Bar on May 8th. In the recent Examination for the Lincoln's Inn Scholarships in Common Law, the Benchers awarded the first prize of one hundred guineas (Common Law, including Criminal Law) to Mr. Satyendra P. Sinha. Mr. S. P. Sinha had a few months before received a prize of £50 in Roman Law, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, and Legal History. At the last Examination held at the Inns of Court, the Council of Legal Education awarded to Mr. Narendra Natha Mitra a certificate that he had satisfactorily passed a Public Examination. The following passed a satisfactory Examination in Roman Law:—Mr. Charles Golaknath (Inner Temple) and Mr. Panruti Vallam Ramaswami Raju (Inner Temple). On the Presentation Day of the University of London, May 14, Mr. Jogodesh Chunder Bose, B.A. Cambridge, received his B.Sc. Diploma, Pass and Honours (4th in Experimental Physics). Mr. Kaikhoseo N. Bahadurji and Mr. Aaron C. Dutt have passed the Primary Examination in Anatomy and Physiology of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Pundit Bishan Narayan Dar and Sheikh Omar Bakhsh have joined the Middle Temple. Mr. A. B. Master has been elected a Foreign Member of the Society of Telegraph Engineers. Arrivals—Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Cama, from Bombay; Mr. Shapurjee (Bombay Foundry and Iron Works) and Mr. P. B. Jejeebhoy, from Bombay, for study in the working of iron; Pundit Bishan Narayan Dar, from Oude; Sheikh Umar Bakhsh, from the North West Provinces; Mr. James Tarini Churn Mitter, from Calcutta, for the study of Medicine; Mr. Aurung Shah, from Shillong, for the study of Medicine; Dr. Charles H. F. Underwood, from Bombay; Mr. Nanda Lal Banerjee, of Allahabad, for the study of Medicine. Departure—Mr. S. K. Sanjana, for Bombay."

THE *Indian Statesman*—the Radical journal *par excellence* of India—thus frankly speaks of the way India is treated by the present Radical Government:—

"With a Ministry in power that would not tolerate even 3½ per cent. duties being levied upon English piece-goods in this country, we find it compelling the Government of India to borrow the money required for the extension of our railways, upon terms of the most ruinous wastefulness. As to the principle of free trade being permitted to guide us, we are forced by the Ministry to borrow in a market that has no capital to lend us, while all other Governments in the world are permitted to borrow in the home market as freely as they please. India is the one country of the world that our Liberal Ministry does not allow to borrow in London. We do not require it to guarantee our loans—we ask only permission to borrow—a permission which is freely given to all other lands. And it is refused. We are compelled by the pure despotism of force to borrow on terms that are absolutely ruinous. The truth ought to be spoken out upon this subject. It is purely selfish despotism that refuses to allow this country to borrow in England and compels it to borrow in India, at a waste which the Government itself allows to be of 14 per cent., but that is really 30 per cent., as we have repeatedly shown. On the one hand, we are not permitted to levy the most trifling duties upon English goods, and on the other, we are the one country in the world against which Parliament has closed the great European money market. If we want money for our railways, we are cynically told to find it for ourselves, though it cost us 30 per cent. waste to do so. The time has come for plain speaking, for the national selfishness we show towards India is simply loathsome. We refuse to guarantee her debt—a misfortune which she might survive—but we cap that by refusing to allow her to enter the European money market. It is sheer tyranny and despotism such as the world has never before seen, and it calls for very plain speaking indeed."

THE *York Herald* says:—

"A rumour is current at the clubs that the Governorship of Madras will shortly be vacated by the resignation of Mr. Grant

Duff. So far as I can gather, the only foundation for this report is that Mr. Grant Duff has incurred the displeasure of some of his political opponents in India, who are characteristically clamouring for his removal from office."

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce is at variance with the Local Government in regard to the payment of harbour dues. The harbour is at present in an incomplete state, and it therefore seems premature to demand the full scale of dues. The Chamber protests against such an imposition, and remarks that if the harbour had been constructed as a private speculation it would probably seem to Government unreasonable to sanction the levying of full dues, when the advantages of a completed harbour are unobtainable. The Chamber hopes that early orders for the resumption of the works, which have now been in abeyance for two years and four months, will be received and promptly acted upon, but in the meantime it begs the Government to reconsider the intention of raising a revenue as though the harbour had become an accomplished fact. This view of the matter does not, however, commend itself to the Government, and the Chamber is reminded that up to the present the trade has enjoyed free of all charge the advantages secured to it by the present work, and that as it is absolutely necessary, in view of the prosecution of the work, that funds should be provided to meet the interest on the outlay, past and prospective, the proposal to postpone any longer the collection of dues cannot be entertained.

At a *conversazione* of the London Artistic and Literary Society in St. James's Hall, last Friday, the Rajah Rampal Sing and Mr. Ali Hamid Khan, rather took their audience by surprise, by introducing "burning questions" into their lectures. Having sketched, with great lucidity, the origin and progress of Hinduism the Rajah proceeded to argue that, as "India had conquered herself," and had only been defrauded of her independence by the British, and not conquered," under the magnanimous rule of Lord Ripon, a time might come, when India might dispense with the services of her so-called conquerors, and the latter might retire with a good grace, and every mark of honour and esteem. Ali Hamid Khan followed, in similar strain, and demanded for the natives an equal share in all the high offices of State. At the conclusion of these lectures, the chairman, Major Laurence Archer, rose and thanked the speaker, but, we are glad to say, at the same time, disavowed any sympathy in the views expressed, or in the eulogiums passed upon the Viceroy.

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending May 16:—

"Lieut. A. H. Grove, 2nd Gloucester Regiment; Babu Gya Pershad, Banker of Allahabad; Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoj, Civil Engineer, Bombay.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE reports on the State of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 23rd ult. are as follows:—

"Rain has fallen generally in Bengal proper, Assam, Madras and Coorg, and there have been local showers usually accompanied by thunderstorms in most of the other provinces. Harvesting continues in the Madras Presidency, and the prospects of the standing crops are good. In Bombay Presidency the rabi harvest is over, except in three districts, and khari operations have commenced in parts. Some damage has been done to the rabi crops in Hyderabad by recent rain. In Berar the kharif is being sown. In Central India and Rajputana the crops have been gathered; the weather is warm and seasonable, and there have been slight showers at Abu and Ajmere. Harvesting is in progress in the Punjab; kharif sowings have also commenced in canal irrigated land in the Hissar district. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh easterly winds have prevailed during the week, and storms accompanied by rain and hail have occurred in several districts. The rabi harvest is over, and markets are generally well supplied. A scarcity of fodder is still felt in places, but the general condition of cattle is reported to be good. No rain fell in the Central Provinces, though the sky has occasionally been cloudy. Rabi crops are being threshed and winnowed, and land is being pre-

pared for the kharif. In Bengal ploughing is in active progress in districts where rain has fallen. Rain is urgently needed in Behar and Chota Nagpore."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated June 1:—

"It is satisfactory to learn that the Ameer of Afghanistan has appointed Azimulla Khan, son of the Jamshedi chief Khan Agha, Governor of Panjdeb. This nomination will strengthen Afghan relations with the nomad tribes; and now that the Russians are established in Merv, Panjdeb has become a possession of great importance.

"The rumour that Russia has occupied Sarakhs is generally credited in this country, and it is universally recognised that this step is a much more serious menace to the peace of India than was the annexation of Merv. The Government is being urged on all sides to prepare for a struggle which is now looked upon as inevitable. As yet the authorities at Simla have made no sign beyond ordering the completion of the Quetta Railway; and have done nothing to show that they are awake to the gravity of the situation. Now that Russia is within easy striking distance of Afghanistan, and that India has lost what may be called the insularity of her position, there are at least three steps which, in the opinion of most Anglo Indians, are urgently required in order to insure the safety of the country—namely, first, the immediate completion of the Quetta Railway to Pishin, if not to Candahar, so as to render it possible to occupy the last-named town without delay; secondly, such an increase to the fighting strength of the European and native army as would enable the Government to despatch a strong corps d'armée beyond the frontier, and to mass another corps along the communications while retaining in India a force sufficient to preserve internal order; and, thirdly, the immediate reduction, if not the total disbandment of the armies of the native States—armies which serve no useful purpose, being kept up only to gratify the vanity of the native princes, and which in the event of a great foreign war, would be source of grave anxiety and danger.

"The Government of Bengal has addressed a long letter on the subject of the Rent Bill to all the Commissioners in the province. They are directed in the first place to institute local inquiries regarding the various points on which the Supreme Government desires further information. This done, every Commissioner is to hold a conference of all the collectors subordinate to him, and of such other officers as he may desire to consult. The Bill is to be discussed at this conference; and a report embodying the general opinion of the assembled officers is to be prepared and submitted to the Government. The Lieutenant Governor anticipates not only benefit from this inter-communication of ideas, but also a great lightening of the work of the Government in reviewing the reports. The most important points to be considered, and the manner in which the remarks submitted should be arranged are indicated at some length, but the Lieutenant Governor abstains from expressing any opinion of his own. All the reports are to be sent in by August 14.

"The official statement of receipts and payment at the civil treasuries for the first month of the current financial year shows that the closing cash balance was Rs.11,44,00,000, against a closing balance in April, 1883, of Rs.13,17,00,000. The civil revenue of the month was Rs.4,57,00,000, against Rs.4,24,00,000 in April, 1883. The improvement is chiefly in the items of the land revenue, opium, salt, and others. This year's opium crop will be one of the best ever gathered, and will go far to replenish the diminished reserves. The gross expenditure in last April was Rs.3,39,00,000, against Rs.2,79,00,000 during the same month of last year.

"Last Sunday morning Lieutenant Dupis, of the North Staffordshire Regiment, left Quetta on a shooting excursion, proceeding towards Mount Zerghun, which stands at some fourteen miles distance, and has not been heard of since. He was probably waylaid, as he went unattended, contrary to the published order forbidding officers to visit the neighbourhood without escort. Parties are scouring the country, hitherto without success, and a detachment of Rattray's Sikhs started on Tuesday to continue the search.

"A squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry has moved from Sibi to Gumbuz, north of Thull Chotiali, and is now entrenched as an outpost towards the passes leading to the Zhol valley, whence the Kakars lately raided.

"The last fight between the Ameer's troops and the Mongols occurred on April 23 in the Ghaling Pass. The Mongols were defeated, several villages were burnt, and a number of prisoners were taken, but the chief Sirdar escaped and is said to be now in the vicinity of Tirah: Sadus, brother of the Mir Asghar, was killed. The Mongol chief sent to Cabul has been dismissed by the Ameer, who makes the surrender of the Sirdars Hassan Khan, Faiz Mohamed, and Sadu a condition precedent to the granting of peace.

"The discontent among the trading classes at Cabul is said

to be increasing, and trade is falling off. In consequence of the Amer's exactions, a number of Lohani traders have resolved to avoid Cabul in future on their way to Central Asia with Indian goods.

"According to despatches received from Akyab, it is estimated that 2,000 dwelling-houses were destroyed in the district by the recent cyclone, and that 6,000 more were injured. A large quantity of paddy was destroyed or damped. The loss of twenty-five lives is also reported from the interior. Several mills and warehouses in the town were unroofed. The ships Rossini and Loeh Linne, which were driven ashore, have been got off; but the Fiji and Alexander are still stranded, and the latter is expected to become a wreck. The Bostonvale, bound from Mauritius for Moulmein, which encountered the cyclone, was dismantled and driven up the bay, and now lies anchored and helpless at Akyab. An outbreak of sickness is feared, as the rains have commenced, the houses are unroofed, and the water is in a state of stagnation.

"A serious affray has occurred on board the Irrawaddy Flo-tilla Company's steamer Yunan, at Tsagine. The Woon of the district was a passenger, and some dispute having arisen between his followers and the steamer coolies, a fight took place, in which the Woon shot a coolie dead. The matter was compromised by the Woon paying compensation to the family of the man whom he had killed.

"Owing to the recent fires, there is great distress at Mandalay, and sickness is very prevalent.

"King Thebaw, acting under the advice of his mother and Ministers, has resolved to take a second wife in the person of the sister of his present Queen. The ceremony is expected to take place shortly, unless Queen Soopyalat succeeds in frustrating the scheme, as she did on a former occasion."

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAUSAR-DHARA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," this singularly romantic cave, on the face of a wooded bluff in the Himalayas, about two miles from the station of Dehra, is described as a "grotto and place of pilgrimage," in Lat. 30° 21' N., Long. 78° 6' E., sacred to Mahadeva. "A waterfall rushes from a cleft in the rock [with] a grotto behind it, in which stalactites are found." Having myself visited and sketched the cave, I do not find the above description quite accurate. As a matter of fact, a streamlet, the source of which is much farther up in the mountain, separates into several rills which partly break in a shower over the entrance to the cave or grotto, and, partly, rush down on the exterior sides. There is no altar or image in the grotto, the entrance to which is divided by a single great stalactite, and to reach it one has to clamber up the precipitous side of the hill. The vegetation is dense, and the plants that grow on the "roof" of the grotto, along the margin of the streamlet, become encrusted with a deposit of lime (?) and in the course of time, assume the form of florid gothic pinnacles, &c. of surprising beauty. I broke off several of these, some of which were two feet long to ornament my bungalow at Dehra. There encrustations in their gradual stages of formation are very interesting from the leaf which shows its colour through the earlier deposit, when held up to the light to the dense mass, which might be mistaken for an exquisitely but irregularly sculptured stone.

Another grotto, about two miles off is formed in the centre of an isolated hill in the valley, by a stream having tunnelled its way right through. Here, there is a small image of Mahadeva. It is much more accessible than Sausar-Dhara, and goes by the name of "Tope Kesur Mahadeo." [I do not vouch for the spelling being correct.] It is a place of pilgrimage which, so far as I have been able to discover, Sausar-Dhara is not—and I lived some years close to both places. I ought, however to add, that, about half a mile from Sausar-Dhara, and in the valley, there is a small deserted shrine to Mahadeva—a small ruin about 10ft. square, the four walls of which only remain.

RAHU.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF CALCUTTA.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was held at the Town Hall, on April 21, when besides the chairman, the following members were present:—

Moulvie Ahmed, Mr. Abdur Rahman, Mr. H. Andrews, Baboo Bejoy Kissen Dutt, Rev. Dr. K. M. Bannerjee, Baboo Doyal Chand Dutt, Coomar Dinendro Narayan Roy, Mr. E. D. Ezra, Moulvie Fuzul-Rahman, Baboo Gopall Lall Mitter, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hallett, Baboo Jogesh Chunder Dutt, Baboo Jodoo Lall Mullick, Mr. Jones, Baboo Kumud Kissen Mitter, Hon. Kristodas Pal, Dr. Kanye Lall Dey, Moulvie Kobiruddin Ahmed, Dr. Lal Madhub Mookerjee, Baboo Lall Baharry Bysack, Mr. Lodlie, Baboo Modhoo Soodun Dutt,

Baboo Nobin Chunder Bose, Maharajah Norendro Krishno, Baboo Omirtonath Mitter, Mr. Peterson, Baboo Radharomon Mitter, Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, Dr. Stuart, Baboo Sreenath Chunder, Baboo Surendronath Doss, Baboo Sitanath Doss, Baboo Surendronath Banerjee, Moulvie Seraj-ul-Islam, Baboo Sreenath Dutt, Baboo Umakanto Sen, and Mr. Zemin.

Mr. Hallett, if he were not out of order, would ask whether they had a health officer at the present time.

The Chairman said they had at present Dr. Macleod, whose services would cease on the 30th April, and the chairman believed that he went home on the 1st May. The matter had been brought before the last Town Council, and they agreed to recommend that the existing arrangements be carried on, a temporary health officer being appointed, until the services of a permanent health officer could be obtained. On the 24th would be the quarterly meeting of the Town Council, and the matter was down for that day's proceedings; so that on that day, if the Commissioners should be so disposed, they would be in a position to make arrangements.

THE QUESTION OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Hon. Rai Kristodas Pal called attention to the deficient water supply at the present session, and moved that the Town Council be instructed to inquire into the necessary cause of it, and to provide the necessary relief. He said that the subject of his motion was now uppermost in the thoughts of all the inhabitants of the town of Calcutta. (Applause). There was not a part of the town in which the cry for water was not heard, and, he was obliged to confess that, with that cry, imprecations were hurled at the heads of the Municipal Commissioners of the town. The ratepayers complained that they paid the full rate demanded from them, but that they did not get the quantity of water they were entitled to, and they asked why under such circumstances they should be expected to pay the full rate. The question of deficient water supply was not new; it had been pressed upon the attention of the Commissioners from the time when the water supply was first provided for the town; because if the speaker recollected rightly, it was in 1871 that Mr. Clarke was called upon to consider the question of double supply, though at that time, the want was not so imminent. For the last five years the question of double supply had presented itself, and the Commissioners had been active and zealous in discussing it. It was sometimes said that the Commissioners lost a great deal of time in considering that question, and were therefore retarding the extension, the want of which they now felt so much. The speaker did not agree with those who thought that they lost too much time in deliberating over the matter. It was a question which involved an outlay of half a million of pounds and such a question ought not to be disposed of in a hurry. It had many important bearings which required to be carefully considered, particularly as the question of water supply to the town of Calcutta was bound up with the question of water supply to the suburbs. So that he did not think that the Commissioners were not justified in taking time or in giving proper consideration to the whole subject. At any rate, the Commissioners were bound to consider whether the existing supply was sufficient or not, and whether temporary means could be devised for increasing that supply. One thing he should point out, and that was that the existing supply was miserably deficient, particularly in that part of the town which lay between Chitpore-road and the Strand. He might say that it was in the Burra Bazar section, the Jora Bagan section, and the Comartollah section that the deficiency of water supply was most lamentably felt, and it was there that cholera prevailed to a large extent. He had had a conversation with his medical friends during the last few days on the subject, and they had said that the Commissioners were responsible to a great extent for the large prevalence of cholera in that part of the town, because by depriving the inhabitants of that part of the town of filtered water for drinking, they had driven them to the necessity of taking Hooghly water fresh from the river—water which was labelled not long ago as "cholera poison." He thought that it was the real duty of the Commissioners to consider whether by their own acts they were contributing to the promotion of health, or whether they were contributing to the dissemination of one of the most fatal of diseases in one of the most populous parts of the town. If, as the doctors held, the deprivation of the inhabitants of that part of the town of filtered water had led to the enormous increase of cholera there, he thought they were responsible for it; and he was rather surprised that not one of the officials of the Corporation had taken the trouble to apprise them of that lamentable fact. He could understand that the engineer who was in charge of the waterworks would be the last person to move in the matter, but he could not understand why the health officer, the guardian of the health of the town had not made a single report to them as to the cause of the wide prevalence of cholera in that part of Calcutta; and he appealed to the Chairman to say whether he had taken any particular measures upon that subject. The speaker had determined to tell the Commissioners freely what the state of things was, and what ought to be done to prevent and remedy it. He held in his hand letters and applications describing the awful

state of things in various parts of the town owing to the deficiency of the water supply. He would not take up their time by reading them all, but he could tell them that those letters and applications had come mostly from the three sections he had referred to. There was another part of the town which was in the southern division, which had also sent up to the speaker a bitter complaint. A gentleman, Baboo Shoshee Bhooosun Chatterjee, called upon him three weeks ago, complaining of the want of water in his street. The speaker then read a letter from this person, complaining of the deficiency of water supply in his own and many houses in his district, and the great inconvenience caused thereby. The speaker, continuing, said that, since the introduction of the water supply system, the old class of water carriers called dhurries had gone out of fashion, and the bheesties also had become scarce; but as water was not to be had sufficient from the pipes, people were obliged to employ dhurries and bheesties who were difficult to obtain, and there was a regular struggle going on in that part of the town to which he had referred, for water. As for getting water from the hydrants, let anybody go up to one at any time and he would find it surrounded by all sorts of people, men, women, and children—struggling for water, and perhaps many a head was broken in doing so. That state of things, he believed, needed no elaborate description from him to commend it to their sympathy and consideration. The question was what was their present supply? How far was it utilised? Could it be temporarily improved? And could the present crying grievance be redressed to any extent?

Well, with a view to understanding the subject fully, he would take the liberty to ask some questions which the chairman had been kind enough to permit the engineer to answer for the speaker's information, and, from a perusal of those answers, he had made some strange discoveries. In the first place, he wished to point out a fact, which, perhaps, most of them were not aware of, that in the distribution of the water-supply in the northern and southern divisions of the town a marked invidious distinction was made in the pressure; for whilst, higher pressure was invariably given from Wellington-square for the benefit of the southern division, a lower pressure was invariably given at Tallah for the benefit of the northern division. He had the Tallah register before him, and taking October, 1883, he found that from Tallah the highest pressure was 55, and from Wellington-square, 62; the lowest pressure at Tallah was 22, from Wellington-square, 25. Let them take again the 20th October, 1883, then the highest pressure from Tallah was 55, and 64 from Wellington-square; the lowest pressure from Tallah was 22, and from Wellington-square 25. On April 1 of the present year, at Tallah the highest pressure was 52; at Wellington-square it was 64. The lowest pressure at Tallah was 25; at Wellington-square, 40. On April 3, 1884, the highest pressure at Tallah was 50; at Wellington-square it was 60; lowest pressure at Tallah, 25; at Wellington-square, 40; and he found that the lowest pressure at Wellington-square for all the days of April had been, with the exception on two or three days, 30, and the lowest pressure at Tallah generally had been from 20 to 25. Since the chairman's last notification—that was since April 11—it had generally been equal between Tallah and Wellington-square. So that he found that since 1876—he had no record before that time—when Mr. Kimber joined the Municipal Department, there was a marked difference in the pressure at Tallah and Wellington-square stations, until ten or eleven days ago, when the chairman issued his notification after the speaker's notice of motion on the subject.

He did not say that the chairman's notification had any reference to the speaker's notice of motion; but there was that remarkable coincidence, and he ought to notice it, for he thought it was a fact well worth noting. He had asked the engineer what could be the cause of that difference; surely colour could have nothing to do with the question of the water supply; surely the ratepayers of the southern and northern divisions paid alike? The engineer said that he could not answer the question; but possibly the high pressure at Wellington-square was kept up for the benefit of the fort. Now, the fort was not a part of the town; the good people of the fort did not pay the taxes of the town. Of course, the fort was inhabited by a most useful class of persons—he meant the Queen's soldiers, and their health ought to be looked after. But when the water-supply scheme was carried out, part of the understanding between the Municipality and the Government was that filtered water should be supplied to the soldiers in the fort, and Government should pay a fixed price for it. What struck the speaker was that they might give the inhabitants of the fort filtered water to drink; but why should they take upon themselves the task of supplying it to them at high pressure? Why should not the Government make arrangements to supply water to the soldiers at any pressure it thought fit? That would obviate the necessity for diminishing the strength of the pressure for the town. In keeping up the high pressure for the Fort, they were practically doing a great wrong to the town. He thought that was a point that ought to be considered by the Town Council, when the subject was referred to them. He

then came to the supply of water. They were unaware that they had got two intermediate stations for the supply of water to the town; Tallah for the native town generally, and Wellington-square for the Southern Division. Their main supply came from Pultah, and the speaker found that their supply had not always been constant or ready. He would take only the register for April. The speaker then compared the amounts of water supply on certain days in April, and they were found to vary considerably. He did not understand the cause of that variation. The same engines were at work there; the same means and appliances were at work there; and the same superintendence was exercised there. It might be that one day, or two days, or three days might be some accident which might interfere with the maximum supply, but how that constant variation went on, he could not understand. Of course, there might be explanations of it—the chairman would doubtless favour them with an explanation; but there was that variation going on. Then, the question was—How was their supply registered; was there a good and sound system of registration of supply? Would they believe it, that there was no one of their water stations that had a self-registering gauge; so that the registration was practically left to their own servants who worked there? He could not understand why the corporation, which had gone to so much expense, and had paid nearly 80 lakhs of rupees for the water-supply, and was going again to spend half a million more, should not have a self-registering gauge in the water stations for the registration of the supply. (Applause.) As it was, they were obliged to rely on the reports which the men at the stations made without sound data to go upon. Then the speaker found that register gave them the average pressure the highest feet and the least feet. Now, the question was not a question of average but a question of duration; for what time was the highest pressure kept up; for what time was the least pressure kept up? They wanted particulars under that head. It was all very well to say that the pressure given at Tallah was 55, the pressure at Wellington-square was 65; the question was for what period was that pressure kept up; for how many hours. There was nothing but the record to show that. They were, therefore, left to surmises, and sometimes to surprises. (Hear, hear.)

There was another question in connection with this subject which he wished to bring to their notice. They knew it was not enough for them to know that the highest pressure at Tallah was so much, or the highest pressure at Wellington-square was so much; but they ought to know what was the street pressure. (Hear, hear.) Was there no record kept of that? Had no means been taken to ascertain the street pressure? He was sorry to confess, none whatever. He had been informed that there were two street pressure gauges—one at Jorasanko Police-station, and another at the Municipal Office. Having got that information, the speaker asked the engineer whether he utilised those street pressure gauges. He said no; and why not? Because he said he had no establishment. So that, although they had two street pressure gauges in those places, they had no means of working them. He did not know whether this state of things had ever been brought to their notice, or whether the chairman had ever heard of it. The speaker knew that, when they sanctioned the appointment of a clerk at each of the stations for the registration of births and deaths, it was understood that that work was not usual, and that extra work would be done for the benefit of the Municipality. He also remembered that, when Mr. Beverley, their former chairman, wanted an extra grant for the increased pay of some police officers, and also for the increase of the number of police officers, with a view to assist the Municipality in its sanitary work—he believed they were called "Sanitary Police"—it was understood that those police would look after the hydrants, and sewers, and latrines, and co-operate generally with the municipal servants in the promotion of sanitary work in the town. And yet, with all his establishment at work, it was said that the street gauges in the Jorasanko Police-station could not be worked. He had told them how insufficient and unsatisfactory was their present means for registering or correctly ascertaining the daily supply to the town; nevertheless, guided as they must be by the present means and present records, which records were not signed by anybody, they must accept the supply as it was recorded to them, and that was, on the average, eight millions from Pultah. Their original supply was six millions; they had now got eight millions. The next question was—had they got any further additional supply? They might recollect that about two or three years ago, a second main was laid in Cornwallis-street from Tallah to feed the Wellington-square reservoir. The object of that main was chiefly economical. It was reported to them that nearly half a million gallons were wasted every day in the passage of the water from Tallah to Wellington-square every night, and that that loss could be prevented if a second main were added. The Commissioners agreed to it, and he thought they had a right to demand that half a million of gallons every day should have been saved to the Corporation; in other words, added to the supply for domestic consumption; so that, whereas they had got two millions additional

supply from the old, they had also saved half a million more by the second main, which made it two millions and a half. There was another point in the last Administration Report. It was an increase in the unfiltered supply, which had also relieved the filtered supply. He found that in 1879, the daily average of filtered water was 7,464,000 gallons; in the second quarter of 1880, he found that the daily average of unfiltered water was 1,089,000, and in the second quarter of 1883, 2,992,000 gallons; so that, while there had been an increase from 1879 to 1883 of one million and-a-quarter gallons in the filtered supply there had been an increase of nearly two millions in the unfiltered supply; increase in the unfiltered supply meant a relief of the filtered supply for domestic consumption. So that he put it to them whether means had not been taken by the Corporation, from time to time for the increase of their filtered supply, or the augmentation of the quantity intended for domestic consumption by the adoption of additional filters at Pultah. He would here remind them that the Commissioners had, from time to time, taken measures to increase the supply of filtered water, and to save it from waste as much as they could. Now, he found that in 1873, they sanctioned a third engine at Wellington-square, so as to give full working power to the engines there. Then, he found that they had sanctioned an additional establishment to allow the engines to work day and night. Again, he found that they had sanctioned a new engine-house at Tallah, and also a new 75-horse power engine for the purpose of enabling the Tallah engines to work day and night. Then, they sanctioned again another engine at Tallah. Again, he found that they had sanctioned a lakh and a half for the construction of new filters at Tallah; and also they had ordered special pumps for giving facility to the working of the engines.

Further, as he had said, they had laid down a second main, to save half a million of water from wastage. All those measures had been taken to increase the supply of their unfiltered water. On the other hand, they had extended the filtered supply, with a view to devote the unfiltered supply to its legitimate purpose, namely, flushing of latrines and sewers, and domestic purposes, for which filtered water ought not to be wasted. In that way, he said, that, whereas when they started they had a supply of six millions of filtered water, they had now eight millions. Whereas half a million was being wasted on the Cornwallis-road in the passage of water from Tallah to Wellington-square, that had been saved; and whereas in 1879 their unfiltered supply was one million gallons; it was now nearly three millions, or two millions more, which ought to imply a saving of filtered water to that extent. Now, he asked, with all these measures, how was it that their water-supply department found itself unequal to meet the demand of the town. The only answer which he had received was that the number of house connections had increased so much that it was difficult to keep pace with them; that the greater the number of house connections, the weaker must be the pressure and the less the supply. All that he could understand, but what he could not understand was that though their supply was thus indirectly almost doubled, they were still to be unable to supply the wants of the town to any decent extent, as was the case before. If they could, five or ten years ago, with a less supply, give the town more water, he could not understand why now, when they had got more water—as he had shown them from figures taken from official reports they had—they should be unable to keep up even that supply. That was a problem which he would leave to the Town Council to consider. He would point out to them that the northern division particularly suffered from the present deficient supply, and the reasons were many. The northern division covered a much larger area than the southern division. The area of the northern division was 2,253 acres, the area of the southern division was 1,253 acres. The population of the northern division was 2,273,743; and the population of the southern division, 1,31,236. So that it would be seen that the necessity for putting on higher pressure for the Southern Division and giving it more water was undeniable. But the pressure being, as he had pointed out, less at Tallah than at Wellington-square, the water was necessarily not pushed forward to the extreme part of the northern Division,—he meant the tract between the Chitpore-road and the Strand—and he had heard bitter complaints that the people in that part of the town got no water whatever in many places from the pipes. The chairman himself admitted in his letter to the Press that the supply to that part of the town was next to nothing. The speaker thought that some steps ought to be taken by the Town Council to increase the supply for the Southern Division. While upon the subject of the water-supply for domestic consumption, he would also notice the subject of street watering. At this time of the year street watering had become an absolute necessity. Of course street watering had been stopped in streets where no unfiltered water could be obtained, but he must observe, and he believed his friends around him would support him when he said, that even in streets where no unfiltered water supply was obtainable, the dust was hardly laid by the drizzle of water now and then spread over it, and five minutes

after the dust came forth again in all its glory. He could not understand that whilst they had got two millions additional of unfiltered supply for the watering of streets and flushing of drains, latrines, &c., why that supply could not also be given at full pressure. He thought he had carried them through almost all the important details of the subject, and he would not, therefore, take up their time with further details; but there was one point he wished to press upon their attention. It was this: could anything be done at present to remedy the crying evil? He confessed that the chairman's letter to the Press has come upon him like a cold blast, chilling him to the heart. The chairman had frankly and too plainly said that nothing could at present be done, till the extension of the works was completed. The speaker had thought over the subject, and in his interview with the engineer, in one of those random interrogations which he put to him he had asked him—Can you put pressure on the main? Can you put even a slight pressure upon the Pultah main? The engineer candidly confessed that some pressure could be put without damage to the main. The speaker asked him what pressure. He replied that he could put ten feet pressure, and, in reply to the speaker's question as to what it would cost to do that, he replied, speaking roughly, from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000. The speaker then said that they were willing to give a lakh of rupees, and asked what quantity he could give them for ten feet pressure. The engineer replied one million. That was worthy of consideration. It was for the Town Council to consider whether, if by laying out 60,000, or 80,000 or a lakh of rupees, and putting ten feet pressure on the Pultah main, they could get one million gallons of additional supply, it was not worth having. The engineer said it would, perhaps, take a little time, that they would not get the full benefit in the present year. There was the rub; but, at any rate, he thought that, if it was possible, it ought to be done. He did not like to see difficulties put in their way. They ought to put their own shoulders to the wheel, and try to relieve the people of Calcutta as much as possible. When the people of Calcutta are dying by hundreds for want of good drinking water, no expense ought to be spared to give them good water, and save them from death. With these remarks, he begs to move his resolution.

Mr. Jones, in seconding the motion of the Hon.-Kristodas das Pal, said that it would have been more satisfactory if the hon.-mover suggested that a committee should be appointed, consisting of a few Commissioners only, who would devote some little time to investigate this great public grievance. However, no doubt the Town Council would be able to report and appoint a committee, and that committee should report direct to the Town Council. He thought that there could be no doubt that the very general cause of complaint throughout the town consisted in the failing of the supply of filtered water, and of which they could not at present form a correct notion. He said that the hon. mover had referred to the grievances of the native portion of the town, in which the people complained of the deficient water supply. If the account given by the hon. mover about the grievances of the native portion of the town were correct, the speaker inferred that the failing of the water supply was a very serious fact; in fact, at the present time, in some parts of the native portion, they got absolutely no water. The speaker said that several persons had called on him, complaining of the deficient water-supply. He then went on to comment upon the present pressure, both at Wellington-square and Pultah. He said that during the time Mr. Fenwick was on leave, and Mr. Price was acting for him, the pressure at Pultah was such as sufficiently met the wants of the people, but when he returned, there was a general complaint of deficient water supply. He suggested that Mr. Fenwick be transferred.

Baboo Surendro Nath supported the resolution of the Hon. Kristodas Pal, and said that the mover was entitled to the gratitude of the people for the trouble he had taken in connection with this matter. He suggested that a committee should be appointed to investigate with energy and ability into the causes of this deficient water supply.

The Chairman then replied. He said that he had heard patiently the remarks of many of the Commissioners with regard to the deficient water supply, and he fully sympathised with the grievances of the people. But he said he did not believe that the drinking of unwholesome water was the immediate cause of cholera. The present deficient water supply was, in a great measure, due to the increase of house connections. Formerly, when there were not so many house connections, a pressure of four million gallons per day was sufficient, but at the present moment, the pressure had been raised to eight million gallons per day, and this was found to be inadequate to the wants of the people. He then spoke at length about the present at Wellington-square, at Pultah, and at Tallah.

Baboo Omirtanath Mitter also supported the motion of the Hon. Kristodas Pal.

Baboo Jodoo Lal Mullick, in a few words, said that, when this matter should go to the Town Council, the Town Council, with the help of some professionals, would be able to get at the real truth, and he hoped that the duties which would be im-

posed upon them would be earnestly carried out by all the members.

Dr. Lal Madhub Mookarjee said that he had thoroughly considered the matter, and he must, in justice to the chairman, say that he fully endorsed every word that the chairman had stated in his letter to the papers, with regard to the deficient water supply. He had consulted some of his friends on the subject, and they were of the same opinion as himself.

The Hon. Kristodas Pal replied briefly. He said he did not pass censure undeservedly. He always praised those who were deserving of praise, and censured those who merited it. With regard to the chairman's remark that the people were found to waste water, he said it was unfounded, for how could they be accused of wasting water, when they were not supplied with water for their drinking purposes?

The Chairman then put the proposal of the hon. mover to the meeting, and it was carried.

The rest of the business in the list was postponed, it being half past seven o'clock, when the meeting separated.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE transfer of occupancy rights, or in other words, free sale, which is one of the now historical "three Fs," has been very ably defended by those who have confidence in the benefits which are to ensue from its introduction. It has been equally strongly attacked by those who see as a probable result of it a disastrous issue.

There are two aspects from which the question can be viewed, the sentimental and the practical. It undoubtedly seems hard that a zemindar should not be allowed to select his own tenants. The feeling of "dominion" over property is strongly implanted in the oriental breast, and, like all instincts peculiar to certain people, has become a part of the being of zemindars. They value the privilege which they have for so long exercised. It tends to increase their dignity, and to make each of them what they are considered to be in every rural tract, a sort of petty raja. These feelings, however cherished they may be, would not for a moment be considered by any wise Government, were it found that they militated against the true interests of the people. No one who wishes well for the country could brook for an instant that the maintenance of a sort of barbaric dignity should be suffered to stand in the way of the progress of civilisation, or of the making of the bulk of the people materially better than they are at present. It may with truth be asserted that if this were the only objection to free sale, none of those who in common with this journal, have opposed the present Rent Bill, whilst they admit the necessity of a change in the land laws, would have raised any objection to the free transfer of occupancy rights. It is, of course, well known that the extreme men on the side of the zemindars urge this, with other arguments, against free sale. It is to be regretted that they have done so, as it weakens the force of the many excellent reasons that could be brought forward to show that the free transferability of occupancy rights is not a desirable thing. Leaving, then, the purely sentimental grievance which free sale will furnish to the landed proprietors of Bengal, it is better to consider the matter from a practical point of view. What will be the result of a facility of freely transferring their holdings to the average rayat of Bengal? The answer is not a difficult one. It will result in those occupancy rights passing into the hands of the money-lender. There is no class of peasantry, save, perhaps, the peasantry of Ireland, who have such an utterly happy-go-lucky way about them as the peasantry of Bengal. If a Bengal rayat can borrow money at all, he will do so without the slightest regard to the interest which he agrees to pay for the accommodation, or of the ruinous consequences in which such loans must inevitably involve him. As a rule, he never can get out of debt once he has got into it, and without the slightest intention of being dishonest, but from pure want of taking thought for the morrow, he enters into engagements for the payment of interest on loans which would make the hair of most of our Radical philanthropists in England stand on end. For your Radical, though very generous with his neighbours' goods, knows how to take care of his own.

The money-lender is not ignorant of this failing on the part of the cultivator, and makes his arrangements accordingly. Two years' or, at the most three years' interest, repays him his capital. He then works the needy debtor as long as he can screw anything out of him, and finally if he thinks it worth his while, gets a decree from the courts against him, and congratulates himself that he has done a good business. Hitherto he regulated the loan he made by a regard to the property he would be likely to recover. Under the new Act, he will spread his net further than he ever did before, for the simple reason that his debtor will have a new and valuable right to pledge. Instead of a doubtful bullock or two, and some brass utensils, the money lender will have a right of occupancy to look

forward to, and the possible and valuable power of annoying a zemindar by the introduction on his estate of an undesirable class of tenant. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that a mahajan who took over a tenant's right of occupancy, in payment for a loan given to celebrate the shran of that tenant's great grandmother, might make a very nice thing of it by proposing to introduce a hide-seller into the midst of a Hindu village, or a keeper of swine amongst a Mohammedan community, unless it were made worth his while to abstain from so doing. In either case the zemindar would be at his mercy, for the remaining lands of the village would, by this action on the part of the money-lender, become deserted and useless. It has been argued, and with considerable force, that money-lenders are in the habit of tying up whole estates, and that, therefore, there is no evil to be anticipated from allowing them to buy up individual jotes. The answer to such an argument is, that once a money-lender buys an estate it is to his interest to keep his tenants, or at any rate those of them who are solvent, as tenants on that estate. He will not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Were he to introduce undesirable sub-tenants, he himself would be the sufferer. What the opponents of the Bill say, and say with truth, is that the present measure will afford facilities to money-lenders to acquire rights of occupancy all over the country, and to make their own terms with the unhappy owner of the land upon which they have secured a footing. It has never been asserted that the desire of the legislature is to let in a number of men as occupancy rayats who have about as much to do with agriculture as the captain of a man-of-war. The Bill is professedly in the interests of the cultivating community, and it will have the effect of giving that community a power to borrow money at various interests, which (for their own good, be it said) they have never had before. It will, doubtless, in its earlier results, call forth an official report that it has done much good. Instances will be cited of the increase of marriages, of the greater increase in splendour of religious ceremonies, and of a general appearance of prosperity on the part of the cultivator as exemplified by the possession of better cooking utensils. This will be an almost certain result of free sale at the outset. It will, doubtless, be laid upon as indicating an increased standard of comfort, and consequently an increase in the prosperity of the cultivating classes. It would be well, however, to wait for two years or so before pronouncing an opinion upon the reality or the hollowness of this prosperity. When the class of men has begun to show itself for whose benefit, as Mr. Ilbert informed his hearers, it will be necessary hereafter to legislate, then those who see nothing but right in the idea of allowing every man to do what he likes with his right of occupancy, may perhaps see that the condition under which the average Bengal cultivator lives, forms an item of some importance in calculating the results of a measure founded upon theories of abstract justice untempered by a practical consideration of facts as they are.—*Englishman*.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

HALF a century ago, when the enterprise of genius had scarce dreamed of piercing the narrow strip of land which separates the waters of the Mediterranean from the sea which washes the Arabian shore, a young stripling might have been seen traversing on camel back across the hot and arid plains of Upper Egypt, *en route* to Corseir, in the Red Sea, whence he proceeded in open boats to various ports till on reaching Mocha, he travelled in company with some Arab pilgrims in a native craft, which reached Bombay towards the close of the year. The overland adventurer, dirt-stained and weary with the toils of travel, presented but a sorry appearance when he arrived at the Western Capital of India, and on revealing to the astonished magnates his name as a newly-appointed "writer" in the coveted service of the Hon. East India Company, his words fell listless on the ears of his perplexed and incredulous masters. Fifty years have rolled away since this first appearance in India of a humble civilian, and England now mourns the death of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., then an unknown and unrecognised wanderer, now an illustrious statesman and the trusted confidant of the Sovereign of our country.

Mr. Frere's career in the public service commenced at Puna, where he was posted as third supernumerary to the collector. After a few months' stay, however, at the ancient capital of the Paishwas, he was deputed to assist in an inquiry into the working of the revenue system then in force in a portion of the Bombay Presidency. But the first step in the ladder of success was his appointment a Private Secretary to the Governor, Sir George Arthur, an act of kindness which, after an interval of ten years, he repaid by marrying his patron's daughter. By a strange destiny he was now sent to Sattara to administer a territory, the annexation of which he had most vehemently resisted as a blot on the escutcheon of the nation. It was, however, as commissioner in Sind, to which he was posted in 1850, that he laid the foundation of his greatness. Succeeding the famous soldier-statesman,

Sir Charles Napier, it needed the exercise of the greatest care and prudence to follow in the wake of so well graced an actor on the stage of life; but the thriving condition to which he brought the province, the material prosperity of the people, the magnificent harbour at Karachi, and other public works, all testify to the genius of the mind which conceived, and the head which controlled. Then came the Mutiny of 1857. Mr. Frere was at the time in England, but hurrying back to the East, he realised at once the magnitude of the crisis, and trusting solely to the loyalty of the Muhammadan population by which he was surrounded, he denuded the territories under his control of the only trustworthy troops upon which he could rely, in order to assist their brethren in arms where their services were more needed. This act at once proclaimed the man. The responsibility was immense, the anxiety fearful; but his efforts were successful, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, a honour which was shortly followed by a flattering mark of Her Majesty's approbation in the shape of a Knight Commandership of the Bath, betokened that the nation owed a debt of gratitude to the "Saviour of Multan."

In 1862 Sir Bartle Frere—now a member of the newly-instituted Order of the Star of India—became Governor of Bombay, a sphere in which he had every opportunity of displaying that capacity to govern which is the truest characteristic of a great mind. It would be no difficult task to enumerate numerous tokens of the care and zeal with which he watched over the destinies of the people committed to his charge, but one fact alone speaks volumes; the census taken while he was at the head of affairs "established," to quote the words of a recent writer, "that in point of population Bombay was the second city in the British Empire, ranking next to London, and being equal to two Manchesters. It was thus shown that in its more populous parts the people were four times as crowded as in London. That in whole districts of the town no children were reared, owing to epidemics arising from overcrowding and want of air. It was in consequence of these discoveries that the municipality was established. Its working has been most beneficial to sanitation, and Bombay is the most healthy city next to Dublin in the British Empire."

On his return to England, Sir Bartle Frere was selected for a seat on the Council of the Secretary of State for India. During his tenure of office he headed a mission to Zanzibar for the purpose of putting an end to the system of slave trade which had existed from time immemorial in the East African waters; and on his return he was sworn in as a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

In 1875, in obedience to the mandate of his Sovereign, he again repaired to the East in company with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, a service for which he was created a Baronet, and raised to the highest rank in the Bath. The incidents of his administration of the Cape of Good Hope, with which he was subsequently entrusted, are too recent to need detailed mention. There again, as during the crisis of 1857, the glove of suasion and urbanity masked the hand of iron; though his manners were courteous and conciliatory, his measures were vigorous, and his plans unhesitating; though good report and ill report, he held his way. True, his enemies triumphed in the immediate present, and he withdrew to the comparative seclusion of his "home on the common." But in the end the logic of events triumphed, and history now proclaims the wisdom of his efforts and the foresight of his conceptions.

Such was Sir Bartle Frere. The same indomitable spirit which led him as a lad to become the pioneer of the Overland Route to the East, animated all his actions throughout his career, and of the many worthy sons of England who have built up the fabric in the East, none are more honoured, none more worthy of a country's gratitude than the illustrious statesman whom a Sovereign now aments, and a nation now mourns.

The Lieutenant General commanding Lahore Division inspected Fort Lahore on the 23rd April.

The Government of India have sanctioned the following appointments in the Military Account Department, vice Colonel W. E. Hunt, proceeded on furlough on the 22nd March:—Captain J. A. Miley, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade. Major J. S. F. Mackenzie, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade. Lieut. J. G. Downing, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade. Lieutenant H. E. Passy, Assistant Military Accountant, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class, with effect from the 27th March, vice Lieutenant H. Melville, Military Accountant, 3rd class, proceeded on furlough. Lieutenant L. H. Young, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade. Lieutenant W. C. Faure Field, Assistant Military Accountant, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

MAIL NEWS.

H.E. Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, has successfully passed an examination in connection with the Bombay Branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas has been confirmed in his appointment as a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court.

The monsoon burst at Colombo on Wednesday morning, 14th ult.

The 45th (Rattray) Sikhs have again been ordered to Quetta, with the object, it is believed, of protecting the railway works being carried out in that quarter.

News has been received at Quetta that an attempt was lately made at Duki on the life of Captain S. W. F. MacMahon, of the 3rd Bombay Infantry, by a Ghazi. Captain MacMahon was wounded, but he shot the Ghazi on the spot.

The Aka Kheyl Afridis have threatened to raid in British territory if they are not given a larger share of the Khyber allowances.

A long letter from the Government of India to the Bengal Government, regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill, has been published.

A despatch goes home this mail containing the remarks of the Government of India on the report of the Education Commission. The opinions of Government are said to agree in the main with the views of the Commission.

Placards containing seditious matter are reported to have been found in the city of Unrisur during the past week. The military force in the city has been strengthened.

It is officially intimated that Government has no present intention of raising a loan in India this year.

The opium crop this year is expected to be an exceptionally bountiful one.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the laying out of a rubble base for the Madras harbour improvements on Sir John Hawkshaw's plan. Definite details are expected immediately of the plan, but meanwhile the preliminary base work is to be prosecuted.

The P. & O. steamer Massilia, with the last outward English mails, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 10th ult., after an unusually quick passage of twenty-four days and seventeen hours from London.

The factory of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday, the 13th ult. The damage done is estimated at over a lakh of rupees.

Owing to the dullness of trade a proposal was made at a meeting of the Bombay Millowners Association on the 10th ult., to work short time. The members of the Association were not unanimous on the subject, and the proposal was accordingly rejected.

The returns of exports of Indian produce to Australia during the year ending March 31 show a serious decrease in all the chief articles. The total decline was from Rs. 1,08,25,342 to Rs. 59,11,557.

The fighting amongst the independent tribes towards Agror is becoming more general. Our outposts are being strengthened as a precautionary measure.

Great floods occurred at Baghdad early last month, owing to the rising of the Tigris. Immense damage has been done to property in and about the city.

Diamond Harbour has been recommended as a quarantine station for Calcutta.

After a stay of three days at Delhi, Lord Gurneyle has gone on a short visit to Kashmere.

The number of admissions to the Bengal lunatic asylums last year was 209 against 165 in the previous year.

Messrs. Badham, Pile, and Company have guaranteed Rs. 5,000 of the Bombay International Exhibition Fund.

Commander Dawson, head of the Indian Marine Survey, and his staff have arrived in Poona, their monsoon quarters.

On the 12th ult., Mr. C. F. Farran took over charge from Mr. Latham of the office of acting Advocate-General at Bombay.

H. H. the Rajah of Rutlam, who has been visiting Bombay, left for Calcutta on the 13th ult., under a salute of thirteen guns.

News has been received in India that Russian cavalry from Merv have moved up the Murghab river and have repeatedly crossed into Afghan territory in the neighbourhood of Panjdeh.

The current gossip of the Khyber is to the effect that a Russian force is encamped within two marches of Herat, while their merchants go and trade with the Heratis without any restriction from the Governor.

It is stated that Colonel W. S. A. Lookhart, the head of the Intelligence Branch, has returned to head-quarters at Simla from his visit to the north-west frontier in connection with the Military Gazetteer work.

The services of Surgeon J. F. Maclaren, M.B., Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment under the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, May 16.)

The No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, Royal Artillery, was taken out on the strength of the Madras Establishment from March 11.

The European and Eurasian inhabitants of Meywar are moving to form a mounted company of volunteers at that station. We wish them success.

Lieut. Penrose, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, has resigned the probationary appointment held by him in the Bombay Staff Corps.

Surgeon Major R. Caldecott, in medical charge, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, leaves India on furlough about the middle of the current month.

It is stated that Captain W. H. Clarke, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has resigned his commission; he has lately returned from twelve months' leave to Europe.

Lieut. Colonel Sir J. W. Campbell, R.A., has passed through Karachi on his way to Quetta to take up command of the Royal Artillery in that district.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Smithett, R.A., is transferred from Meerut to Barrackpore for duty, and Colonel T. P. Smith, R.H.A., from Barrackpore to Meerut.

Major Walker, of the Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, Mhow, has been granted furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

There is a rumour that the Commandant Calcutta Volunteer Rifles is desirous of reducing the eight companies to six before the commencement of the next drill season.

The 45th Sikhs have been ordered to Quetta from Jhelum. They were duly provided with transport when the Government first sanctioned the expedition against the Kakur Pathans.

Colonel Aylmer Vivian, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, who, it is stated, has assumed the name of McIver Campbell, has applied for permission to retire from the service from the 19th instant.

Major J. I. Tinling, General 1st, Bombay Infantry, has been granted six months' furlough in extension of the three months' furlough, on medical certificate, which was granted him in November.

Private affairs have called for the presence of Major Marryatt, R.E., Manager, Punjab Northern State Railways, in Europe. He will be absent for twelve months, for which period furlough has been granted him.

Captain J. B. Bourdillon, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and Captain W. C. G. Macpherson, East India Railway Volunteer Corps, are the first of the Indian Volunteer forces who have passed the prescribed examination in tactics.

Lieutenants Florton, Second Norfolk Regiment, Dillon, Suffolk Regiment, and Dodgson, Second Liverpool, have been appointed to the 12th, 26th, and 2nd Native Infantry respectively, as probationers for the Staff Corps.

The services of Surgeon W. W. Webb, Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as Officiating Medical Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Dr. Webb has been directed to join his appointment.

It is expected that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will give a cup next year for a shooting competition amongst the Native Cavalry corps. This year the cup was given by General Cureton, whose period of command of the Ondh Division will expire in October next. This cup was won by the 14th Bengal Lancers with a score of 706 points, the Central India Horse being second with 705 points.

Subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State, the following officers are admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Caulfield, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, officiating wing officer 10th Regiment N.I.; Lieutenant Chas. Arnold Kemball, of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 17th Regiment N.I.; and Lieutenant Light, of the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 17th Regiment N.I.

A correspondent writing from Jacobabad informs the *Sind Gazette* that a detachment of the 1st Beluch Regiment, under command of Lieut. Heyman, left Jacobabad by mail train for Sibi on the evening of the 28th ult. The Beluchis were played to the railway station by the band of their regiment. A squadron of the 2nd Sind Horse, under command of Captain Mackenzie, left Jacobabad for Sibi on the evening of the 29th ult. Lieutenant Campbell also accompanied the squadron.

Thursday's *Bombay Government Gazette* notifies the retirement of Colonel Jameson, of the Staff Corps. The gallant colonel entered the service thirty-two years ago. Two years afterwards he was appointed a lieutenant, and on June 12, 1864, twelve years after entering the service, he was promoted to a captaincy. In 1872 he became major; in 1878 lieutenant colonel; and in 1882 colonel. He joined the Staff Corps in 1861, and on Dec 1, 1881, he was appointed commandant of the 25th N.L.I., which has been stationed at Bhuj since November, 1881. Colonel Jameson has been on furlough since Dec. 8, 1882, the officiating commandant being Major J. Withers.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

WARNER—May 27, at Norwich, Blanche, wife of John Lee Warner, Madras Civil Service, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—CORBETT—At the British Consulate, Marseilles, and, on May 24, at St. Paul's Church, Hyères les Palmiers, William Meath Baker, only son of the late Rev. Ralph Bourne Baker, of Hasfield-court, Gloucester, and Fenton House, Staffordshire, to Hannah Mary, only daughter of Captain R. J. Corbett, Retired List, Indian Staff Corps, of La Pinedo, Hyères.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLEWETT—May 6, at Peramborg, Madras, the wife of Mr. F. Blewett, a son.

BOYCE—May 4, at Paricha, the wife of H. G. Boyce, B-twa Canal a son.

BROWNE—April 24, at Simla, India, the wife of Lieut. Col. James Browne, R.E., C.S.I., a son.

CRAIG—May 13, at "The Towers," Middle Colaba, the wife of George G. Craig, a daughter.

CUNLIFFE—May 5, at Hissar, Punjab, the wife of F. K. Cunliffe, DALLAS—April 27, at Simla, the wife of W. L. Dallas, Meteorological Department, Government of India, a daughter.

DAVIES—May 4, at Lahore, the wife of J. J. Davies, a daughter.

DANIELL—May 26, at Calcutta, the wife of E. Cecil Daniell, Esq., a daughter.

Esq., chief storekeeper, Rewari-Ferozepur State railway, a son.

GERRARD—May 2, at Fern Hill, Coonoor, the wife of A. H. Gerrard, a daughter.

GUNN—April 17, at Kamptee, the wife of W. D. Gunn, A.V.D., a son.

KING—May 1, at Rankipore, the wife of W. H. King, a daughter.

KRIPE—May 8, at Chatisfield, Kotagiri, Mrs. Arthur Kaipe, a son.

ROBERTS—May 6, at Simla, the wife of Lieut. Colonel A. W. Roberts, a son.

SMYTH—May 4, at Sialkote, the wife of Major E. W. Smyth, 31st Regiment P.N.I., a son.

TUFNELL—May 6, at Simla, the wife of Carleton F. Tufnell, assistant engineer, prematurely, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—MOORE—March 29, at Akyab, British Burma, Oswald Baker, Civil Surgeon, to Katharine Mary Moore, daughter of J. L. Moore, of Hoxne, Suffolk.

BARKER—RALEIGH—April 25, at Calcutta, John Patrick, third son of the late James Barker, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, to Kathleen, third daughter of Gilbert Raleigh, Esq., of Limerick.

COOPER—ASHBURNER—May 7, at All Saints' Church, Bombay, Richard Gilpin Cooper, M.D., Surgeon Bombay Army, to Jessie Yuill Pelly, third daughter of Major General G. E. Ashburner, Bombay Army (Retired List), and of 18, St. John's-park, Blackheath.

CUMBERLEGE—DAUNT—May 6, at St. Paul's Church, Ranchi, by the Rev. J. C. Whitley, Major Henry Owen Cumberlege, 33rd Bengal N. I., to Eveleen, eldest daughter of Colonel J. C. C. Daunt, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps.

WYLIE—BERKLEY—April 15, at Lanoulie, Bombay, David Wylie, of Shrewsbury, to Leonora, third daughter of the late James J. Berkley, C.E.

DEATHS.

BROWN—May 7, at Tellicherry, Muddock Brown, of Anjara Kandy, aged 60.

CHANDABHOY—May 13, at his residence at Khetwady, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoi, Esq., Civil Engineer, aged 61.

COX—April 30, at Moradabad, Mrs. Sarah Cox, relict of the late Alfred Cox, Saddler, &c., of Rawul Pindi, aged 48.

GWATKIN—May 2, at Rawul Pindi, Louisa Helen Fraser, daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. S. Gwatkin, 13th (D.C.) Bengal Lancers, aged 1 year and 4 days.

HELPS—May 3, at Runglee Runghot Tea Estate, Darjeeling, infant Lilly, daughter of William and Agnes Helps, 4 months.

HILL—May 7, at Meerut, Mr. W. Hill, conductor, Military Works.

MEHTA—May 13, at No. 22, Hornby-row, Fort, Dhunbai, daughter of Fiamjee Cowasjee Mehta, proprietor *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press, aged 7 months.

MOORE—April 22, at Rampore Beaulah, Rajshahye, Mr. A. Moore, surveyor, P.W.D., and former y draftsman, Julpigoree Division, aged 35.

PEEL—May 4, at Darjeeling, of typhoid fever, William De Winton Peel, P.W.D., second son of the late Major Peel, of Aylesmore, Gloucestershire, and Mrs. Peel, 19, Southwell-garden, South Kensington.

PROBERT—April 5, at Madras, of consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth Probert, widow of the late Thomas Probert, pensioned Russildar, 1st Central India Horse, aged 54.

READYMONEY—May 10, at Malabar Hill, Merbai, widow of the late Jehanghir Heerjee Readymoney, mother of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Heerjee Jehangir, aged 88.

SPENCE—April 25, on board H.M.S. Crocodile, Estella Maud Hamilton, wife of Lieut. E. K. Spence, B.S.C., and only daughter of Colonel Hamilton Smith, Royal Artillery, aged 22.

WARD—April 27, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Mrs. R. S. Ward, wife of the late W. W. Ward, the first missionary of Assam, aged 62.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—The China sales to-day comprised 18,485 packages—15,000 packages being Congou—including 1,664 packages first crop Ningchows and Oufas, which sold, barely maintaining last week's low quotations. New seasons' red leaf—rather broken—sold down to 5½d. per lb.; old season's red leaf—fair leaf—at 5½d. at 5½d. per lb.; first crop Pan-yongs again passed very cheaply at from 8½d. to 10d. per lb. At the Indian auctions 3,000 packages were offered, and sold at about previous values; 1,841 packages were from the Brahmapootra Estate to close the season; 314 chests Java teas also sold, prices being easier. No public sales will be held to-morrow.

SUGAR.—The demand is slow and transactions on the spot chiefly confined to the public sales, including 194 casks and 900 small packages Barbados and crystallised Demera at about unaltered prices; 4,563 packages Natal, part sold, at easier rates, syrups, 12s. to 13s. 6d.; 2,365 bags Mauritius bought at 15s. to 18s. 6d. Since last Friday three cargoes Java sold at 19s. to 19s. 6d. for London and Clyde. Beet rallied in price on Saturday, but closes lower to-day. In the Clyde market pieces have met a fairly demand at previous quotations to 3d. decline.

COFFEE.—At auction, 67 casks, 84 barrels and bags. Plantation Ceylon realised full value for coloury kinds—fine middling to good bold 70s. to 88s.; superior, 93s. to 96s.; middling to good middling, 65s. to 68s. 117 cases, 952 barrels and bags, East India, partly found buyers, and in some cases at barely last week's rates—low medium to medium, 59s. to 64s.; bold sorts, 70s. to 78s. 100 half-bales Mocha part sold, 77s. to 81s. 2,584 bags foreign, partly sold—Costa Rica, at 41s. 6d. to 53s.; Guatemala, at 43s. 6d. to 51s.; Honduras, at 44s.; washed Rio, at 56s. Porto Rico bought in at 64s. to 78s. per cwt.

SPICES.—Black pepper is active. Singapore to arrive, 6¾d. to 6-13-16.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson, state that during the past week the leading markets have continued without animation, prices being in some cases rather lower. The Epsom races and the approach of Whitsuntide have also further unsettled trade here. Common to middling qualities of plantation Ceylon and East India coffee have not quite supported their previous value, but the former, when coloury, obtains full rates. The same may be reported of Central American descriptions. To-day Guatemala went 6d. to 1s per cwt. lower. A parcel of very fine Honduras last week realised 93s. 6d. to 94s. 6d. per cwt. The foreign markets have rather a downward tendency, and in Havre Brazil is lower. The business in China tea is chiefly restricted to the public sales, and prices are without alteration. Indian steady, excepting for the lower grades. Steamer cargoes of Burmah and Siam rice have sold at low rates, and the market is inactive. The supply of sugar is in excess of present requirements, and speculative operations confined to beet, which has declined. Next season's production has sold at 15s. 9d. per cwt., October to December shipment. Cane grown on the spot is depressed but some floating cargoes of Java have found buyers at the late reduction. West India cocoa remains quiet, and the sales of Ceylon have been too small to influence quotations. Black Singapore pepper has sold to arrive at rather under the highest price lately obtained, and the market generally is dull. Zanzibar cloves firmer. At the cinnamon sales on Monday there was some competition at recent extremely low rates to 1d. per lb. recovery.

TEA.—No Indian sales have been held to-day; 6,670 packages were sold "without reserve" at the China auctions; 730 packages first crop Ning-chows passed without change at 8½d. to 9¼d. per lb. 2,294 boxes new make congou (1884-5) sold at 8d. to 11d. per lb. again in favour of buyers, and showing heavy losses to the importers. A low quotation for 1883-4 red leaf has been again established, at 5½d. per lb. but the teas were inferior to any lately selling at 5½d. per lb.

From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's fortnightly Indian report. "She market has again been freely supplied, large catalogues coming forward 'to finish the season.' Many of the invoices offered were of last year's import, and in consequence more or less flat; for these there was but poor competition, and sales could only be effected at lower rates, Pekoes from 1s. to 1s. 3d. showing a decline of nearly 1d. per lb. Common Suchongs and broken teas have been in over-supply, and have also gone in favour of buyers. The quantity of fine tea on offer has been small, and really desirable parcels have sold steeply at higher prices. The quantity remaining unsold in importers' hands is now inconsiderable, and sales are likely to be light for the remainder of the season. The first Calcutta sale of new season's held on the 14th inst., is reported to have gone about 2d. per lb. under last year's opening price; the quality being inferior. To day further sales of about the same quantity are held. Assam samples are reported to be of good quality, other districts indifferent. Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, the next sale here will be held on Thursday, the 5th June. Public sales for the fortnight have comprised 24,433 packages. Ceylon—1,272 packages have been offered. The quality has been irregular, with the result of fine teas being eagerly competed for, while parcels of undesirable character in cup in some cases had to be withdrawn in the absence of fair bids. Loolconda Pekoe brought 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1¼d. per lb.; ditto, broken Pekoe, 2s. 3¼d. The demand for Ceylon teas is becoming more general, and if the quality be kept up, they will continue to command a ready sale at good prices. Java.—But little business has passed during the fortnight, sales amounting only to 383 packages, of which 176 only were of 'direct import.' These sold at about previous rates, common Suchongs going a shade in buyers' favour, while Pekoes and broken Pekoes showed steady values. A few small parcels from the recent Amsterdam sale sold at prices allowing a small margin of profit to the importers. 600 packages ex Prince Alexander are printed for June 9th, and further catalogues, comprising nearly 4,030 packages per Daeca, will shortly be issued."

COFFEE.—The public sales have been very light, chiefly Costa Rica and Guatemala, both descriptions showing easier rates. Of the former 808 bags sold, fine ordinary, 50s. to 52s. 6d.; middling, dull to bold, 57s. to 61s.; and of the latter 640 bags, at 47s. 6d. to 50s. for ordinary

to fine ordinary foxey greenish; and 45s. 6d. for low. 248 bags other foreign chiefly witedrawn. Brazil Coffee dull and nominal.

RICE.—Further business has been done this week, including a steamer cargo of Siam, at 6s. 11¼d., open charter.

After a brilliant official career of thirty years Rai Kanyal Del Bahadur retired from the service on Monday last. He entered Government service immediately after passing his examination as a graduate of the Calcutta Medical College, in the year 1854. The first appointment he held was that of Assistant to the Chemical Examiner to Government and Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College. He was selected for this post for his special aptitude in chemistry. And to the close of his official life he stuck to his speciality. In 1862 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College of Calcutta. We have before us a summary of the services rendered by Rai Kanyal to Government and the public in both his official and professional capacities. It is a dry catalogue of facts, but it is far more eloquent than many an ornate production. We wish we could make room for this statement *in extenso*. It shows what a Bengali gentleman can do in the department of science by single-minded labours and industrious researches. He has written books, delivered lectures, contributed articles, made experiments and collections, and worthily represented India in not a few International Exhibitions. During the last Calcutta Exhibition he was a juror of no less than fifteen departments. Apart from his legitimate work, he was constantly referred to by the Director of Public Instruction, the Bengal Government, and the Surgeon General for opinion on a variety of publications relating to medicine and sanitation. Since his connection with the Economic Museum of Calcutta, he has analysed and reported on the uses and properties of numerous economic products, as also on drugs and various articles of food. Rai Kanyal is an ornament to his service, which ought to feel proud of him. No Indian medical officer for his high scientific culture and successful experiments is better known to and more respected by the European community than Rai Kanyal Dey Bahadur. Hard-working, but unostentatious, courteous, amiable, and affable, he is liked by all, whether European or Native, who know him. He has well-earned repose, and may he long enjoy it! It is noteworthy that during his thirty years' service he did not take a single day's sick leave. We hope the Government will not allow the distinguished services which Rai Kanyal has rendered without conferring upon him a special pension. He will now have ample leisure, but we hope he will not rest upon his laurels; he will go on with his scientific researches and thus advance the cause of science.

AGRA AND FURRUCKABAD.—The seventh volume of the "Statistical, Descriptive, and Historical Account of the North West Provinces of India" gives an exhaustive description of the two great cities and political centres of Agra and Furruckabad. These gazetteers, of which this volume is the latest to come under our notice, are compiled from official sources, and contain every fact recorded or known about the subject of which they treat. The profuseness of detail, which may be inferred from the fact that to these two places alone 800 closely-printed pages are given, will effectually deter any general perusal of the result of prodigious labour and some research; and the reviewer feels that he has done as much as the majority of people will care to hear when he has stated that this volume contains all the information, should the occasion at any time arise for some one to use or require it. At the same time, it is highly satisfactory that these elaborate records of the achievements of English rule in India should be generally known, and that members of Parliament and other persons who take it upon themselves to discuss and even to decide Indian subjects should deign to turn to these gazetteers, from which, if they cared, they might learn how many-sided is the subject. They consider so lightly and how complex are the interests involved. In the present case it happens that the value of comparisons between native and English rule is enhanced by the fact that Agra and Furruckabad were identified with the most brilliant and creditable period of Indian Government before our time—viz., the reign of the enlightened Akbar; and although the authors of this volume do not exactly institute the comparison, they supply others with the material for doing so. Nor do the compilers of these volumes confine themselves to those political and social matters which attract the first attention of Governments and political students. They give elaborate descriptions of the cities, of their principal monuments and architectural remains, such as the Taj at Agra, side by side with the bills of mortality and the latest sanitary improvements. In one paragraph the reader is told of the cracked black marble throne of Akbar, and in another of the great railway bridge over the Jumna. An instructive comparison suggests itself in almost every section, and while the greatest of the Moguls will not suffer in personal estimation, there remains an increasing balance in favour of our modern system. When the last of these gazetteers has been published, before which consummation, however, years must pass away, a magnificent and most comprehensive record will have been completed by Englishmen of their great dominion in the East.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1884.

WILL MR. GLADSTONE SURRENDER OUR ROAD TO INDIA?

THE critical moment is approaching when Mr. Gladstone will be forced by circumstances to give a practical answer to the all-important question, "Is the Liberal policy in regard to Egypt, and to the Eastern Question generally, a mere sham concocted for use on the hustings, or is it a reality which a Liberal Ministry will dare to carry out?"

For England, the Eastern Question means the question of the maintenance of our Indian Empire—and more immediately (at least until Russia is actually in Herat by Radical aid) the keeping open of our Overland Route to India). Having this great object of our Imperial policy steadily in view, our Conservative statesmen (speaking broadly and generally) have sought to attain it by peaceful means—by resolutely maintaining the influence of the Turkish power on the road to India, obtaining all the accommodation and security we want in Egypt and on the Red Sea by means of our Turkish friends, and thereby avoiding the odium that must attach to any one European Power getting itself up in Egypt over the heads of its rivals. On the other hand, the Liberal policy, beginning with "Bag-and-Baggage," and "unspeakable Turk," and so forth, has really meant the somewhat high-handed and jingo line of defying the world in Egypt—negotiating with Russia and France as much as possible, but in the last resort saying "*j'y suis, j'y reste*." To this has pointed the bombardment of Alexandria, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, the appointments of Dufferin, Baring, and Gordon, and the bloody fields of Teb and Tamasi. Both these policies are intelligible; and though we infinitely prefer the old-fashioned traditional policy of England to which the Conservative party has adhered, it may be admitted that there is much

to be said for the Liberal policy of Blood and Iron, in regard both to national glory, to our ultimate convenience, and to that finality which is perhaps the weak point of the Conservative policy. Once we have successfully defied the world in Egypt, it may be that we shall be let alone there to make the country a second India; and in that case, Conservative politicians will be forced to admit that the Liberal policy, if objectionable from several points of view, has at any rate been successful.

It has, however, been reserved for Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, and the modern Radicals, to suggest an alternative policy as far removed from the Liberal as from the Conservative line. We had a glimmering of these suggestions from Mr. Gladstone during the administration of Lord Beaconsfield, when the present Prime Minister, jealous (as usual) of the renown of the Suez Canal shares purchase, endeavoured to persuade an astonished country that the old route round the Cape was a sufficient route to India for us. And now, improving on that text, Mr. Gladstone seems to have remembered that, whenever there are two possible methods of meeting and overcoming a difficulty, there must always be also a third way of dealing with it, so long as the road to the rear is open. We know what the Liberal policy is and what the Conservative policy would have been in regard to Egypt. But there seems to be no small danger that Mr. Gladstone will avoid the risk of choosing either of these policies by simply running away. The country has looked on uncomplainingly so often, while Mr. Gladstone has got over his difficulties and responsibilities by "scuttling," that it is hardly to be wondered at if the Premier feels convinced that this easy, if somewhat humiliating, alternative, is always left to him after trying every other method of failure and disgrace. The admission of the right of France to interfere in the settlement of an undertaking from which her fleet voluntarily sailed away two years ago, is clearly the first step towards a scuttle. But unhappily, this time, the scuttle would be of such a nature that England, if she were to permit it, could never again recover the position in the councils of the world which she would lose. With the scuttle out of Egypt, Mr. Gladstone would have achieved the first part of the prophecy attached to his name; but we trust the country will intervene in time to prevent the accomplishment of the ruin of the British Empire.

MR. MARTIN WOOD'S JOURNALIST'S RETROSPECT.

Those old Bombay men who remember Mr. Martin Wood as editor of the *Times of India* will be glad to learn that he has collected, and is republishing in periodical instalments, some of the best of his contributions to that excellent journal, and to the *Bombay Review*. Nor will the interest in "Things of India made Plain, or a Journalist's Retrospect," be confined to those connected with the Western Presidency. The articles which Mr. Wood has selected for re-publication are generally of wide application; and are indeed, as he terms them, "*Times of India*." The author is a shrewd observer; and when he is able to keep his partisan bias out of mind—which to do him justice, he does with much success in these papers written for Indian consumption—he shows himself a capable and trustworthy friend of the Indian peoples. We hope Mr. Wood will pardon us if we

frankly state our opinion that our Native friends will find they possess in the Mr. Wood of the *Bombay Review* a much better and safer adviser than in the Mr. Wood of the India Reform Association; and it is for this reason, with other more obvious ones, that we have special pleasure in welcoming the re-issue of many admirable comments on various Indian topics in the work, of which the first part is now before us.

In some of these comments Mr. Wood displays a keen perception of character: This was his reception of the appointment of Lord Ripon (then Earl de Grey and Ripon) as Secretary of State in 1866:—

"There is, indeed, nothing to be said against such a smoothly sailing professional politician as the young Earl de Grey and Ripon; but an estimate in matters of this kind, to be worth anything, must be comparative, and it is personally unjust to the young peer himself that Earl Russell should have placed him in an office a 'world too wide' for his present growth of statesmanship. The choice bodes no good to the brightening prospects of the cause of the Indian Army; for, if we mistake not, the Earl, as Secretary for War, was considered too pliable to the pressure of the Horse Guards—a quarter from whence the Indian officers have nothing whatever to hope."

And again when Lord Ripon was Viceroy of India, more than fourteen years later, Mr. Wood wrote:—

"This morning Her Majesty's present representative in India has landed, for the second time, on the shores of Bombay Harbour. Since his first disembarkation in June last he has seen a good deal of India from the outside. His Excellency has had, in his recent tour through the Punjab and Sind, some opportunity to free himself from the unreal and misleading impressions which pervade all the atmosphere of Simla life. He will now, in his week's stay amongst us, have fair occasion to acquire some of that vital suggestive knowledge of Western India and its people without which no Viceroy can develop into a true Governor General. Here, in this little island, where the British-Indian power has been longest established and found its firmest base, His Excellency will most readily realise the truth that centralisation is a snare, and that diversity in unity, provincial autonomy, or federal self-reliance, are essential conditions in the success of Indian Empire. It is scarcely needful to say that we fully sympathise with the encomiums that have been passed alike on the matter and manner of Lord Ripon's public utterances in the Punjab and Sind. There is also substantial ground for these eulogies in so far that, all through his Lordship's speeches, may be traced the knowledge of Indian questions that he has acquired during long years of official life at home, several of which were in connection with the India Office itself. We dare say fresh evidence of this ripe experience of the administrative side of Indian questions will come out in the remarks that His Excellency may be making to the members of the Byculla Club whilst these lines are being printed. This is an excellent thing in a new Governor-General; but regarding one side of Lord Ripon's idiosyncrasy we have our misgivings. His Lordship is too constantly in good humour. This is perfectly natural with him; and it may, at first sight, seem strange to regret the manifestations of geniality and hopefulness. But it is not this healthy, trustful cheerfulness that we view with apprehension. It is that *optimism* as regards India and its affairs, which is so often allied with these attractive personal qualities, that we deprecate—nay, dread. We would not have urged the Byculla Club to adopt some modern device, which might easily be hit upon, comparable to that ghostly, if not ghastly, expedient adopted by the ancient Egyptians on their festive occasions; but a word of warning will not be thrown away on his Lordship. As with many empires and households, India has its "skeleton in the closet"—whence, indeed, the bony form has emerged with dread effect more than once during the last few years—and it is good that our optimist Viceroy should be reminded of the silent witness that "hath no speculation in his eyes."—Nov. 27, 1880.

We need hardly point out to our readers what a different career in India Lord Ripon's might have been, if he had only taken warning in time, from Mr. Wood's words, to distrust "the unreal and misleading impressions which pervade all the atmosphere of Simla life." The "*optimism*," which Mr. Wood so strongly and so justly deprecated in 1880, subsequently led Lord Ripon to embark with a light heart on an ocean of revolutionary legislation, in which he has wrecked, not only

his own reputation, but also (at least for the present) the peace and happiness of the Indian Empire.

Mr. Wood's article on Sir George Campbell as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in 1872, contains some amusing hits. He commences thus:—

"The duty has not been laid upon us of expressing any very exact estimate of Sir George Campbell's course as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and as his career in that position is, in all probability, far from being closed, we need not take upon us the task of summing him up before the time. Some of his measures we have criticised, more especially those which remind one of his old foible of plunging into the midst of subjects about which he knew least, and pronouncing most positively on those to which he could have given but little consideration, and in respect of which his idiosyncrasy rendered his consideration of little value. It has been our part to look on from a distance, as amused, rather than seriously interested spectators."

And concludes:—

"There is another subject in regard to which the impetuous and essentially one-sided mind of Sir George Campbell has hopelessly committed him. We refer to his almost unctuous letter to the Bishop of Calcutta. . . . That pseudo-missionary epistle from Upper Assam is full of points inviting the keen criticism of either the cynical "heaven" or the earnest Christian who believes in the self-sustaining power of his religion; but, for our part, we have only to regard it from the politician's point of view. From this standpoint it seems very plain that the officer who could pen and defend that document, as we suppose Sir George is prepared to do, can never expect to hold any place in the Supreme Executive power either at Simla or Westminster."

In speaking of Lord Beaconsfield (then Mr. Disraeli) in connection with the great Bengal famine, Mr. Wood freely acknowledges, though from the point of view of a political opponent, the value and accuracy of his views as a friend of India. Mr. Wood thus writes:—

"Mr. Disraeli is one of those few English politicians who possess the gift of unexpectedness. True, he often exercises this faculty or privilege at the wrong time, and in such odd fashion, as in the case of the Bath letter, as raises the laugh at him all round. This, however, produces no effect on the imperturbable countenance of the Caucasian lord of Hughenden Manor, who knows that his next hit will obliterate all remembrance of his chance failures. This is the case in regard to this wholly unexpected manifesto on the Behar famine, and of which M. Reuter has given us a copious, though not very skilfully compiled, summary. It is not to be supposed that the farmers of Buckinghamshire cherish an anxiety for the salvation of the Bengal ryot, stronger than that which is felt amongst the commercial and professional classes who do know a little of India. But, of course, Mr. Disraeli was speaking to the whole public and the press; and if we accept his utterance only on the low ground of its being a party move, it is so well timed and skilfully calculated in its bearing on the contrast between his own and Mr. Gladstone's party, that it shows artistic and tactical skill of much pith and moment. No one will think that Mr. Gladstone is deficient in conscientious regard for India as compared with other portions of the British Empire; but he has been unfortunate in his Indian Secretaries. The Conservative leader, last, perhaps, he should be thought to cherish any feeling about the alleged threatened recall of Lord Mayo in 1869, goes out of his way to express confidence in Lord Northbrook's personal capacity for dealing with the present crisis. The course having thus been cleared, and the public feeling about the famine having risen to summer heat, Mr. Disraeli proceeds to show, by contrast, what a grave blunder and serious fault the Whig Under Secretary committed when at Elgin, the other day, he dismissed the Behar distress in a cursory passage of his pretentious oration. From the financial bearing of portions of the Conservative leader's speech it is also highly probable that his attention had been drawn to some of the censures, in our own and other journals passed on the political and intellectual callousness manifested by the Duke of Argyll's recent policy. We refer to his Grace continuing to draw, for months together, nearly a million and a half from India, whilst the ruling rate of exchange rendered that process unprecedentedly expensive, and when it was very uncertain what the pressure on the Indian Treasuries would be. . . . We have alluded to Mr. Disraeli's chartered freedom in the way of political suggestion and prediction. It was only to be expected that he would take some means to discount the flattering financial programme of his opponents. But in doing this, it seems to us that he has, perhaps unconsciously, displayed a sweep of financial prevision which, if it can be corroborated in his administrative policy, may result in immense service to this country. But before speechifying to what we refer, it will be convenient to quote here the following remarks made by our Calcutta contemporary, the *Englishman*, in noticing our recent

criticisms on the financial policy of the present Secretary of State: "The *Times of India* seizes the Duke of Argyll's resolution to reduce the amount of his monthly drawings on this country as an occasion to descant on the cruelty of the policy which, in spite of unfavourable exchange, persists in draining India of funds for which it makes no material return, and hopes that some influential and thoughtful politician at home will be led to look into the subject. The remedy is not very easy to see. Our contemporary seems inclined to look for it in a division of the burthen. But what House of Commons would consent to this? We shall be told, perhaps, that the Conservative leader was only speaking of the temporary necessity of meeting the charges likely to be incurred in relief of the famine; and that 'the claimants of much more powerful character' for whose benefit Mr. Gladstone's proffered surplus may be reserved, are the perishing ryots. It may be so; but we give Mr. Disraeli credit for a more thorough knowledge of the financial relations between England and India than would be indicated by that superficial interpretation of his speech. If we read his utterance to imply that the surpluses on which secure and prosperous England can count should be made available for this long overdue claimant—not on her bounty and generosity, but on her justice—then two of our Calcutta contemporary's queries are already more than half answered. The remedy for the impoverishment of this country by that withdrawal of capital which is inevitable under the present one-sided financial arrangements, is 'very easy' to see and state—England must share the burden, as she has always done with the colonies until their allegiance is almost thrown off. As to the query, what House of Commons will consent to this? we should have been inclined to say the Parliament of 1880 or 1884. But now that Mr. Disraeli, with his fine audacity, has distanced every other statesman of the day by pointing to India 'as a more powerful claimant' for spare surpluses than are any of the 'comparatively miserable interests' which annually besiege the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we might even hope that the new House of Commons will live to break in upon the unmitigated selfish policy which has ever dominated the conduct of English politicians to this magnificent dependency of the Crown. Some figures which we give in another column suffice to show, in terms terribly clear for those who can read the handwriting on the wall, that it is high time a deliverer for India arose amongst English statesmen. Mr. Disraeli may be his herald, and we do not care on what side of the House he will sit."

We have quoted enough to show the interesting character of Mr. Wood's reminiscences—and also the general fairness and impartiality with which he deals with the leading Indian topics of his time. We have much pleasure in commending the book to the attention of our readers.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 10.)

- LYALL, Mr. O. J., M.A., C.I.E., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to officiate as judge and commissioner of the Assam Valley district, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., C.S., on other duty, or until further orders.
- STACK, Mr. E., C.S., director of agriculture in Assam, to officiate as secretary to the Chief Commissioner, during the absence of Mr. C. J. Lyall, on other duty, or until further orders.
- COLVIN—The services of Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh.
- MACLAREN—The services of Surgeon J. F. MacLaren, M.B., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh.
- DUNCAN—Placing the services of Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh, is cancelled.
- BRUNNESSON—The services of Rev. J. B. Brunnesson, B.A., senior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.
- THOMPSON, Mr. G., B.A., inspector of schools, 4th grade, in the Central Provinces, is promoted to the 3rd grade, from the date of retirement of Mr. D. Carnduff.
- WALKER—The services of Lieut. Gen. J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from Jan. 12, the date of his retirement on expiration of furlough.

DE PREE, Col. G. C., B.S.C., officiating surveyor general of India, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut. Gen. J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., retired.

POLLEN, Lieut. W. H., R.E., is appointed an assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, of the Survey of India Department from April 26.

STEINER—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. O. Steiner as acting Consul for the German Empire at Aden, during the absence of Mr. J. Woodtli.

EVAN-SMITH, Lieut. Col. C. B., C.S.I., additional political agent of the 2nd class, and political agent in Bhurtpore and Kerauli, is appointed to officiate as a resident of 2nd class, and as resident in Meywar, in addition to his own duties, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Col. C. K. M. Walter.

WEBB, Surgeon W. W., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Meywar Bheel corps, from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgeon H. N. V. Harrington.

SCHNEIDER, Mr. F. H., to be an assistant engineer in the Indian Marine, on probation, from date of joining.

HERBERT, Lieut. C., assistant agent, Governor General, Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Nasirabad, vice Lieut. Ramsay, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

WEIR, Mr. C. J., acting district magistrate of Coorg, is authorised under the provisions of Section 357 of Act X. of 1882 to take down evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

BURRARD, Lieut. S. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination laid down in Public Works Department Code, on April 23.

ALLEN, Lieut. R. F., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination laid down in Public Works Department Code, on April 23.

HAM—Furlough out of India, on medical certificate, with effect from April 1 to Nov. 30, having been granted to Mr. A. G. Faichnie, deputy postmaster general, Central Provinces and Berar, Mr. W. J. Ham, deputy postmaster general, Central India, is appointed to officiate as deputy postmaster general, Central Provinces and Berar, vice Mr. Faichnie.

TOMKINS, Major W. P., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., and secretary in the Public Works Department, to agent, Governor General Beluchistan, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, Hurnai Road command, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Colonel J. Browne, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

LE BRETON, Captain W. I., examiner of guarantee railway accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as port storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Major J. B. Sparks, or until further orders.

BENNETT, Mr. H. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to act temporarily as assistant manager, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, vice Lieutenant W. V. Constable, R.E., appointed to act as deputy manager of the line, and will officiate in 3rd class of the Superior Revenue Establishment.

LAMBERT, Lieut. Colonel P., R.E., examiner of P. W. accounts N. W. P. and Oudh, is appointed examiner, P. W. accounts, Bombay, vice Colonel Melliss about to go on furlough.

PALMER, Mr. W., examiner P. W. accounts, Central India, is appointed to officiate as examiner, Public Works accounts N.W.P. and Oudh.

GRANT, Mr. A., deputy examiner of accounts, is appointed to officiate temporarily as examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India.

LEE, Mr. E. A., assistant examiner, is transferred from the North West Provinces and Oudh to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

WOOD, Mr. T., storekeeper in 3rd class of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh to that under the director general of Railways.

IVENS, Mr. F. J., assistant locomotive superintendent in 3rd class of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed to officiate in 2nd class of that Establishment during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. T. Fergusson.

FERGUSON, Mr. H. T., locomotive superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, or until further orders.

FURLONGS.

SHOPLAND, Mr. E. R., 1st grade officer, Indian marine and port officer, Akyab, is granted furlough for eight months and seventeen days.

POCOCK, Mr. L., surveyor, 3rd grade, attached to No. 8 or Mysore Topographical Survey, is granted privilege leave for three months.

GRAVES, Major H. A., S.C., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted six months general leave in India.

MILITARY.

MURRAY, Major General J. I., C.B., B.S.C., to the divisional staff of the army, temporarily, during the absence on leave of Major General Sir H. I. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.V., dated May 1.

MARRETT, Lieut. E. U., R.A., 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, officiating wing officer, on probation, 4th Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

MONTANARO, Lieut. A. F., R.A., No. 3 Field Battery, to be supernumerary subaltern.

The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

BROWNE—Bengal Staff Corps, Capt. W. H. Browne, May 3, to be major.

RAVENSHAW, Lieut. C. W., May 8, to be captain.

GORDON, Lieut. Col. H. W., B.S.C., May 6, brevet, to be colonel.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

COLLETT, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H., C.B., B.S.C., deputy adjutant general, private affairs, 139 days.
CUNINGHAM, Capt. and Brevet Major D. S., B.S.C., squadron officer, 1st P. C., private affairs, for one year.
SHAW, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. D., Madras S.C., commandant, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, medical certificate, for 182 days, from Feb. 16.
GREENFIELD, Major J. H. L., Bombay S.C., squadron commander and second in command Deoli Irregular Force, is granted leave to sea, medical certificate, for ninety days.
SHAW, Lieut. R. B., B.S.C., wing officer, 16th N.I., is granted 182 days' extension, medical certificate, of the furlough allowed to him.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 7.)

PIFFARD, Mr. F. E., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Sonthal Pergahs, is transferred to Rajmehal in that district, from date he joined his appointment.
COWLEY, Mr. F. W. R., reported his departure from India on furlough on March 26.
JENNINS, Mr. C., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 6th inst.
STACK, Mr. O. S., district superintendent of police, Midnapore, to act as deputy inspector general of police, during absence of Mr. E. B. Baker.
CLARKE, Mr. C. B., officiating inspector of schools, Presidency Circle, is confirmed to that appointment.
SCHILLER—The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. F. Schiller of his appointment as member of the committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens, Alipore.
KENOY, Mr. T., to be ad-interim vice-chairman of the Darjeeling Municipality.
PRESTAGE, Mr. F., to be a commissioner of the Darjeeling municipality.
WEATHERALL—The Lieutenant Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Comillah Municipality of Mr. H. M. Weatherall to be their vice chairman.
PRESTAGE, Mr. F., to be a member of the district road committee, Darjeeling.
ROUTH, Mr. R. S. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani on March 3.
WYATT, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway, reported his return on 23rd ult.
The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the P. W. D.:—
NORMAN, Mr. M. J. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, April 24, promoted sub pro tem.
BEHRMANN, Mr. A. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, April 24, promoted temporarily.

FURLONGHS.

WALLING, Mr. H. O., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Chittagong division, three months' leave to study the native language from 15th inst., or subsequent date.
WALLER, Mr. R. M., officiating magistrate and collector of Mymensingh, furlough for eight months from such date as he availed himself of it.
LAMBERT, Mr. J., C.I.E., deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, privilege leave for three months, from date he may himself avail of it.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 10.)

CLARKE, Mr. H. S. S., to officiate as an assistant district superintendent of police, and to be posted to Jhansi.
GAISFORD, Surgeon M., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, and officiating junior civil surgeon of Allahabad, to officiate as civil surgeon of Allahabad, in addition to his own duties, from April 18, or until further orders.
GOMPERTZ, the Rev. J. F. W., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, to be chaplain of the Allahabad cantonments, with effect from the date of his taking over charge.
O'CONNOR—With effect from the date of his giving over charge to the Rev. J. F. W. Gompertz, the Rev. H. King O'Connor, chaplain of the Allahabad cantonments, to officiate as chaplain of Sitapur.
DEAKIN, Surg. C. W. S., F.R.C.S., junior civil surgeon, Allahabad, to officiate as civil surgeon of Allahabad, in addition to his other duties, from April 19, till further orders.
BIRD—With effect from April 19, the date on which Mr. C. J. Connell received charge of the office of under secretary to the Government, Mr. H. M. Bird, assistant magistrate and collector, to be an assistant commissioner of the 2nd grade, Oudh, but to continue to serve in the N.W. Provinces.
ROBERTSON—Consequent on the promotion of Surg. Major J. Cleghorn from the 2nd to the 1st class of civil surgeons, supernumerary 2nd class Civil Surg. G. S. Robertson to be a substantive 2nd class civil surgeon (grave station, Bara Banki).
CLEGHORN—Consequent on the death of Surgeon Major H. S. Smith, civil surgeon, of Allahabad, Surgeon Major J. Cleghorn to be a civil surgeon of the 1st class, and to assume charge of the medical duties at Allahabad.
CRUMP, Mr. C. G., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Allahabad to Cawnpore.
CLEGHORN, Surgeon Major J., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Mirzapur to Cawnpore, from April 16.
FASKEN—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Surgeon Major G. G. MacLaren, Surgeon W. A. D. Fasken, M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Fatehgarh to Dehra Dun from April 25.

DEANE, Surgeon Major A., civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Bareilly to Cawnpore.

FREYER, Surgeon P. J., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Moradabad to Bareilly.

ANDERSON, Surgeon J., civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Bijnor to Moradabad.

HICKS, Mr. C. C., district superintendent of police, from Basti to Gonda, as a temporary measure.

DARRAH—The services of Mr. H. Z. Darrah, C.S., assistant director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N.W. Provinces, at present on privilege leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, for employment in Assam, with effect from July 1.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

CLIBBORN, Captain J., S.C., is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, in addition to his other duties as executive engineer of the special survey division, Lower Ganges Canal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 10.)

OSBARD, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties at Pachmarhi, on the 28th idem.

MACPHERSON—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. J. Macpherson, deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, the following permanent and temporary promotions are made with effect from March 11 last:—

THOMAS, Mr. W. P., deputy conservator of forests of the 4th grade, in the Central Provinces, and officiating in the 3rd grade, is confirmed in the 3rd grade.

PREVOST, Mr. G. F., assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade, in Bera, and officiating deputy conservator, is appointed to be a deputy conservator of the 4th grade.

TAYLOR, Mr. F. G., assistant conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, in the Central Provinces, and officiating in the 1st grade, confirmed in the 1st grade.

KIND, Mr. L. A. W., deputy conservator of forests of the 4th grade in Berar, is appointed to officiate until further orders in the 3rd grade of deputy conservators.

KING, Mr. W., assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate until further orders as deputy conservator of forests of the 4th grade.

ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate in the 1st class, with effect from the 8th current.

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd class, vice Mr. Ismay.

NOBLE, Mr. G. J., district superintendent of police, 4th class, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd class, with effect from March 12.

MORRIS, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, 5th class, is appointed to officiate in the 4th class, vice Mr. Noble.

RICE, Brigade Surgeon W. R., M.D., civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, availed himself, on the 1st current of the privilege leave granted him, making over charge of his duties as civil surgeon, superintendent lunatic asylum and meteorological observatory, and medical charge of the Central Gaol and Thuggee and Dacoity Establishment to Surg. Major R. Temple-Wright, M.D.

ELLIOTT—Two months and fifteen days' privilege leave is granted to Mr. J. Elliott, officiating inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

CAREY, Mr. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, is appointed to officiate as inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Elliott, or until further orders.

HUMFRESS, Mr. H., apprentice engineer, reported his arrival at Nagpur on May 5, and is posted to the Eastern Division.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 8.)

WALKER, Mr. T. G., relinquished charge of his duties as settlement officer of Ludhiana on April 1.

The following officers of the Forest Department have passed the Departmental Examination in Land Revenue:—Mr. A. M. Reuther with credit; Mr. L. G. Smith; and Mr. J. E. Barrett.

The following officers of the Forest Department have passed the Departmental Examination in Forest Law:—Mr. A. M. Reuther; Mr. L. G. Smith; Mr. E. Murray; and Mr. J. E. Barrett.

WILSON, Mr. J., who was attached to the Punjab Civil Secretariat, on special duty, relinquished charge of his duties on April 25, and proceeded on furlough.

STACK, Mr. W. G., assistant commissioner, is, on the termination of his settlement duty, transferred to Lahore, and placed on special duty, with effect from April 7, vice Mr. T. J. Kennedy, assistant commissioner.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., assistant commissioner, in charge of the Rajanpur sub division of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from May 1.

DIACK, Mr. A. H., assistant commissioner, Lahore, is transferred to Dera Ghazi Khan, and appointed to hold charge of the Rajanpur sub division, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. E. Younghusbands, assistant commissioner.

CARLETON, the Rev. Mr., American Missionary, to solemnise marriages within the territories of the Government of the Punjab.

BENNETT, Surgeon Major J., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, 1st class, with effect from March 12, vice Brigade Surgeon J. Fairweather deputed to Kapurthala.

CONNOLLY, Paymaster (Honorary Captain) J. J., is permitted to resign his commission as a lieutenant in the corps, retaining the duties of paymaster and the honorary rank of captain.

VIVIAN, Lieut. Col. A., commanding 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is granted leave of absence from May 10, or such date as he may avail himself

of it, to port of embarkation, in anticipation of retirement from the service on May 19.

WISBART, H. S., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain to fill an existing vacancy.

WISHART—To be Lieutenant—Quartermaster Sergeant J. Robb, vice Wishart, promoted.

BIRCH, Lieut. F. H. J., R.A., No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, is granted leave to Kashmir on private affairs, from June 15 to Nov. 15.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, April 26.)

MACEWEN, Mr. R. S. T., barrister-at-law, assumed charge of the office of Additional Recorder of Rangoon on the 21st April.

STEWART—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. R. G. Stewart, assistant superintendent of police, Mr. M. Brock, officiating assistant superintendent of police, reverts to his substantive rank as inspector.

ADAMSON, Mr. J., deputy conservator of forests, is granted ten months' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 1st July.

WARD—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., C.S., officiating judicial commissioner, British Burma, to be President of the Educational Syndicate, British Burma, in the place of Mr. J. Jardine, C.S., who has resigned on his departure for Europe.

BOGONAW—On the return from privilege leave of Mr. G. C. R. Maylor, civil medical officer, Tharrawaddy, Assistant Surgeon S. Bogonaw, M.D., is posted as a temporary measure to the Rangoon General Hospital.

HUGHES, Major W. G., deputy commissioner, received charge of the Toungoo district from Capt. T. M. Jenkins, on April 7.

SAGE, Mr. E. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is temporarily transferred from the Tavoy division to the Rangoon division.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 6.)

TATE, Mr. W. J., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Anantapur, during the absence of Mr. Roupell, on privilege leave.

MOBERLEY, Mr. H., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Nellore, during the absence of Mr. W. J. Tate on other duty.

BELL, Mr. M. D., to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Bellary, during the absence of Mr. Russell on other duty.

HOLMES, Mr. W. C., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. J. D.

STODDARD, Mr. J. H., assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot District, to act as superintendent of police, Chingleput District, during the absence on privilege leave of Major J. S. Blaxland.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the 1st class:—

MURDOCH, Mr. D. D., assistant to the collector and district magistrate in the district of Chingleput.

MONRO, Mr. A., M.A., B.C.L. (barrister at law) inspector of schools, first division, to be inspector of schools, first division, vice Mr. Marden, who retires, but to continue to act as inspector of schools, sixth division.

BICKLE, Mr. C., principal, Government Normal School, Madras, to be inspector of schools, first division, in the 4th class, but to continue to act as inspector of schools, second division.

DUNCAN, Mr., to be principal, Government Normal School, Madras.

LOGAN, Mr. T. T., B.A., Head Master Government College, Bellary, to act as inspector of schools, fifth division, fourth class, during Mr. Monro's employment on other duty.

GARTHWAITE, Mr. L., inspector of schools, sixth division, is promoted to the second class, vice Mr. Marden, and will act in the first class.

METCOLLES, Mr. S. P., M.A., principal Government College, Rajahmundry, is promoted to the third class.

DUNCAN, Dr. D., third class, to act in the second class, vice Mr. Garthwaite.

BROOM, Mr. Port Conservator, Ganjam, to act as Port Officer, Godalpur, during the absence of Mr. A. L. Taylor on privilege leave.

PAUL—The Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Gershom Paul, of the London Missionary Society, Bellary, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

BARTON, Colonel W. H., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, will hold charge of the V. Circle during the absence of Colonel H. L. Prendergast, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, on privilege leave or until further orders.

HAMILTON, Lieutenant R. E., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, will hold charge of the Presidency Division during the absence of Colonel W. H. Barton, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, on other duty or until further orders.

SMALLY, Lieut. Colonel H., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to hold charge of the South Arcot Division in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major A. C. Smith, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The following transfers are ordered:—

ST. JOHN, Assistant Inspector Mr. C. W. P., from the charge of the Trichinopoly to the Covelong Circle.

SIMPSON, Assistant Inspector Mr. J. W., from the Tuticorin to the Madras Circle.

D'VAZ Acting Assistant Inspector Mr. L. D., from the Madras to the Tanjore Circle.

RULE, Mr. S. R., assistant inspector, 2nd grade, Salt Department, to be assistant inspector, 1st grade.

MILITARY.

ROWLANDS—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major General H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., commanding the Bangalore Division:—

HEMMING, Major F. W., 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Aide de Camp, dated April 21.

WYLLIE, Lieut. J. A., Staff Corps, commandant, 1st Battalion, Nair Brigade, has passed with credit, the examination prescribed for officers in civil and political employ.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

PRETYMAN, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. T. Pretzman, Royal Artillery, military secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, medical certificate, for six months.

BURNETT—The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted to the Rev. R. P. Burnett, acting chaplain of North Black Town, privilege leave for three months.

GIBSON—The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted to the Rev. E. Gibson, acting joint chaplain of Vepery, privilege leave for three months.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 8.*)

H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to approve of the committee of paymastership, 14th Hussars, being reconstructed as follows, consequent on Captain W. N. Hill having been relieved from March 28:—

GARTH, Major R., president, Lieut. C. C. P. Stroughton, and J. K. Fraser, members. Major Garth will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, with effect from April 1:—
BROMHEAD, Major G., V.C., President; Captains G. S. Banister, Q. M. K. Logan, members. Captain Banister will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff:—

HAMILTON, Captain I., personal staff, A.D.C., the Gordon Highlanders, to officiate as military secretary during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Preyman on leave.

HUME, Lieut. C. V., Royal Artillery, to officiate as Aide de Camp, vice Captain Hamilton, dated April 25.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HUTCHINS, Major A. G., divisional staff, deputy quartermaster general, Ceded district, to officiate as assistant quartermaster general during the absence on leave of Captain W. A. Yule.

POPE, Surgeon R. H., M.B., 10th Regiment N.I., to the officiating medical charge, vice Surgeon Major Ross.

ROSS, Surgeon Major A. E. M., to do duty Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and Hyderabad Contingent, in officiating medical charge of the duties detailed in proceedings of Madras Government of Sept. 16, vice Brigade Surgeon Ogg, M.B.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence:—

HUTCHINS, Major A. G., Brigade staff, deputy assistant quartermaster general (officiating assistant quartermaster general), privilege leave for thirty days, from May 5, or date of departure.

JOSEPH, Deputy Surg. Gen. J. M., Indian Medical Department, M.D., LL.D., Western district, thirty days' privilege leave, from April 28, or date of departure.

WARLICKER, Surg. D. P., from April 30, or date of departure, for six months, India and Australia, on private affairs.

LEONARD, First class Apothecary R.A., Sub Medical Department, for six months, Eastern Coast, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BARLOW—Lieut. H. W. W., Royal Artillery, 1 Battery, 3rd Brigade, for six months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 16.)

BEAMAN, Mr. F. C. O., C.S., is appointed to act as judicial assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar until further orders.

SOUTER, Sir F. H., Knight, C. J., commissioner of police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for thirty days from the 26th inst.

PENTON—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to attach Mr. E. J. Penton, substantive probationer, Belgum, to the district superintendent of police, Khandesh.

GELL, Mr. H. G., is appointed to act as commissioner of police, Bombay, during the absence of Sir F. H. Souter, Knight, C.S.J., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

SMITH, Mr. J. C., is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, during such time as Mr. Gell may act as commissioner of police, Bombay, or until further orders.

IATHAM, the Hon. F. L., delivered over charge of the office of advocate general, Bombay, on the 9th inst.

FARRAN, Mr. C. F., received charge of the office of advocate general, Bombay, on the 9th inst.

WHITCOMBE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. Whitcombe, assistant superintendent, Puna and Nasik Revenue Survey, and Mr. E. H. Hearn, assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, to be assistant settlement officer for the Puna and Nasik Survey, and the Ratnagiri Survey respectively.

HAY, Surg. Major G. W. R., M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (Ed.), is appointed to act as superintendent of Matheran during the absence of Brigade Surg. H. R. L. McDougall, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.M., (Ed.).

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 5th ultimo:—Messrs. R. A. L. Moore passed with credit; H. W. J. Bagnell, A. L. P. Tucker, and W. C. Rand, passed.

TUCKER—RAND—Messrs. A. L. P. Tucker and W. C. Rand also passed the examination in the Marathi language on the 5th ult.

RYAN, Mr. R. P., divisional forest officer, Ratnagiri, and Mr. G. M. Ryan, divisional forest officer, East Khandesh, passed on April 5, an examination in Marathi according to the higher standard.

RYAN, Mr. G. M., also passed on April 8, the examination prescribed in Rule 6 of the Rules mentioned above.

STEVENSON, Surgeon H. W., to act as civil surgeon, Sukkur, during the absence of Surgeon M. L. Bartholomeusz, M.B., C.M., on privilege leave.

HEWLETT—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Deputy Surgeon General T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E., M.R.C.S., to be sanitary commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

LANDON, Mr. H. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed the examination in the Vernacular Language.

HOLLAND—CODRINGTON—Mr. W. J. Holland delivered over and Lieut. Colonel G. F. Codrington received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Satara, before noon on the 1st inst.

CLABBY, Mr. W. G., acting assistant conservator of forests, reported himself for duty to Mr. A. D. Wilkins, divisional forests officer, South Thana, on April 21.

MCCARTER—WELLIS—Messrs. J. McCarter and W. W. Wellis respectively delivered over and received charge of the prisoners and establishment of the Mhaswa extra-mural convict gang on the 2nd inst. in the afternoon, at Bijapur.

FURLOUGHS.

SCHNEIDER, Mr. J. H. C., temporary assistant superintendent of police, Kaladgi, is allowed leave without pay for one year.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 15.)

FIELD—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S.C., to be captain from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. W. C. Faure Field, May 8.

BRENNER, Captain J. M., late I.N., shipping master, Bombay, having been appointed by the Viceroy resident transport officer, Suez, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the following appointments are made:—Mr. W. H. Walker, deputy shipping master, to act as shipping master; and Mr. J. Klingelhofer, head clerk and accountant, Snipping Office, to act as deputy shipping master.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, May 9.)

H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PELLY, Lieutenant H. G., D Battery, B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to be staff officer at Kirkee, vice Captain Western, relieved.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant C. P., 2nd Sind Horse (attached) officiating wing officer, 8th N.I., to officiate as squadron officer on probation.

GRAVES, Lieutenant A. A., officiating wing officer 20th N.I., is attached to the 10th N.I., as a temporary measure.

RAYMOND, Veterinary Surgeon F., Army Veterinary Department, is transferred from Mhow to Belgium for duty.

ANSTRUTTER—EDWARDS—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that:—Captain A. W. Anstrutter, R.A., seconded list, has been posted to No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade Cinque Ports Division, vice Captain A. C. Hansard, transferred to the Depot London Division R.A.—Captain E. G. Edwards, R.A., seconded list, has been posted to E Battery 2nd Brigade, vice Captain C. F. Haden, joined the advanced class, Woolwich.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

NOEL, Capt. the Hon. E., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

PENROSE, Lieut. E. R., 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 16th N.I., on probation, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay S.C., will rejoin his regiment.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

COOK, Brigade Surg. H., M.D., I.M.D., 1st physician to the Jan sejee Jeeje bhooy Hospital, and principal and professor of Gant Medical College, May 5.

COLSTON, Brigade Surg. C. K., Indian Medical Department, May 5.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

MELLISS—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months from June 1, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Col. G. J. Melliss, S.C., examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

GORDON—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for three months on urgent private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut. J. W. Gordon, S. C., Adjutant 16th N.I.

LLOYD—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut. Col. R. M. Lloyd, S.C., assistant adjutant general, Poona Division.

ROSS—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major General Sir J. Ross, K.C.B., Commanding Poona Division.

KING, Capt. and Paymaster A., G.F.P.R. Vol. C., is granted leave of absence for three months from May 16.

BLAIR—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for three months on private affairs:—Brigadier General J. Blair, V.C., Commanding Aden Brigade.

WESTMACOTT—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major R. Westmacott, C, 2nd in command, 1st Grenadiers N.I., Bombay Volunteer Corps.

INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. A. N. Phillips, Inf., Major H. F. Woodcock, Inf., Lieut. Col. H. M. Repton, S.C., Lieut. E. L. Hight, S.C., Lieut. Col. A. D. Campbell, S.C., Lieut. Col. Edwin Bedey, S.C., Col. S. Black, C.S.I., S.C., Lieut. W. L. Boswell, S.C., Major E. G. Newham, Inf., Surgeon Major J. H. Condon, Major F. A. Wilson, S.C., Surgeon D. M. Jack, Lieut. E. S. Masters, S.C., Surgeon Major G. G. MacLaren, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. F. B. Boone, S.C. Deputy Surgeon General W. Pearle, Surgeon H. St. C. Carruthers, Major R. C. Hutchinson, Inf., Col. John Lampen, S.C., Lieut. G. C. Atkinson, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Henry Melvill, S.C., Lieut. C. C. Hodgkinson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Meredith, A. W. B. Power, A. J. Primrose, A. A. Wace, J. W. Smyth, E. B. Seelman, H. F. D'Almeida, R. M. Waller, J. Wilson, E. White (Uncov.), D. W. Blood, W. B. Gwyther, C. F. Elliott, R. N. Hodges, J. W. Pilkington, G. C. Perrean, J. W. Olive, A. C. Bryson, G. J. Hare, W. W. Daly, E. Harrison, C. F. Knivett, F. R. Maler, F. Lepper.

Madras Estab.—J. H. M. Cox (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—E. J. Barker (Uncov.), Karasji Dalabhai Naegamvala, C. E. F. x. C. Brereton.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. T. Shoue, R.E., two months; Lieut. Col. W. E. Chambers, S., four months; Major R. Bartholomew, Cav., ninety-two days.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major T. G. M'Gann, three months.

Bombay Estab.—Major B. G. Humphrey, S.C., three months; Surgeon Major T. B. W. P. Johnston, six months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. H. W. Gordon, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major J. H. Millard, S.C., Brigade Surgeon H. Hyde.

Bombay Estab.—Hon. Lieut. E. T. F. x.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. Mitchell, T. Y. Davidson, T. Trueman.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. S. Slater (Uncov.), three months furlough; W. Sinclair, three months, S.C., S. P. Roy, three months, special leave.

Madras Estab.—F. E. Gibson, three months, S.C.; S. T. M'Carthy, one year furlough.

Bombay Estab.—F. A. H. Elliott, two months furlough.

MAY 30.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Lieut. E. R. Owen, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Extra Aide de Camp to the Viceroy and Governor General; Lieut. W. A. B. Denny, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Aide de Camp to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff of the Army in India:—Col. M. Elliot, Royal Artillery, to be Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, in India, vice Col. T. E. Hughes, appointed Director General of Ordnance in India; Major H. M'L. Hutchison, West Yorkshire Regiment, to be Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Bengal Establishment, vice Major W. C. Mackinnon, whose tenure of appointment has expired; Lieut. Col. D. M. Strong, Bengal Infantry, to be an Assistant Quartermaster General, Bengal Establishment, vice Col. H. A. Littl, who vacates; Major W. Stainforth, Madras Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Madras Establishment, vice Lieut. Col. Austin, whose tenure of appointment has expired; Lieut. Col. G. Swinley, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant Quartermaster General, Madras Establishment, vice Major D. J. S. McLeod, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

It has been suggested to use American waterproof roofing for the Bombay Exhibition, by which the cost of the buildings would be reduced fifty per cent. The matter is under the consideration of the Sub Committee.

HOME NEWS.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Monday May 26, at the offices, Gresham-street; Mr. J. F. Leith, Q.C., in the chair. Some discussion occurred at the outset of the proceedings with respect to the suggestion of the directors to carry over a certain sum to compensate the staff whose services might not be retained after the Government had taken over the railway. The chairman stated that the discussion was irregular, and, in order, that it might be in order, he moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. S. Baxendale. Mr. Garratt then moved an amendment to the effect that a surplus of 15s. per cent., instead of 10s. should be declared. Mr. Kavanagh seconded the amendment, which was opposed by other gentlemen, and was finally withdrawn in deference to the general wish of the meeting. The chairman then proceeded to comment on the report, and recapitulated its main features. Instead of having to congratulate them on a large surplus, they could, he said, show only a small surplus. It was a very singular circumstance, and one which had been remarked upon, that, just as they had concluded the final arrangements with the Government to take over the undertaking, the good fortune which they had hitherto enjoyed appeared to be not likely to follow the change of proprietors. If the retrogression had occurred a year ago it would have made a vast difference to them in the amount they were to receive from the Government as the purchase price of the concern. The falling off in their position was attributable almost entirely to the failure of the jute crop, and there had also been a deficiency in grain and pulse. The passenger traffic showed favourably, and there had been considerable increase in the third and fourth classes. The line and plant were in thorough condition, and the steamers—in fact, everything belonging to the company—were perfectly ready to be handed over to the Government. The motion having been seconded, the chairman, in reply to a question, stated that the prospects of the traffic for the current half-year were very gloomy. They had not received the usual telegram, but, as stated in the report, the gross earnings for the first fifteen weeks had been £116,858, as compared with £160,862 in the same period of 1883. The report was adopted, and a surplus dividend of 10s. per cent. (in addition to the guaranteed dividend of 2½ per cent.) was afterwards declared.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on the 28th ult. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bill on Calcutta, Rs. 37,000, average rate 1s. 7-687d.; Bombay, Rs. 60,000, average rate 1s. 7-687d.; and Madras, Rs. 14,000, average 1s. 7-687d. In telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 2,70,000, average rate 1s. 7-812d.; Bombay, Rs. 5,00,000, average rate 1s. 7-837d.; and Madras, Rs. 4,00,000, average rate 1s. 7-812d., or a total of only Rs. 12,81,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 11-16d., and for telegraph transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 13-16d., and above will receive in full. Next week the amount to be offered will be reduced to 25 lakhs. Between April 1 and May 27th the remittances sold had reached Rs. 3,45,08,500, and realised £2,849,679.

OBITUARY.—Major-General Augustus Arthur Currie, C.B., of Her Majesty's Indian Forces (retired), died on the 23rd ult., at St. Leonards-on-Sea. The deceased was the son of the late Mr. John Currie, some time M.P. for Hertford, and was born in 1831. He entered the Bengal Army in 1849, served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-58, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1861. He was advanced to the rank of Major in 1868, in which year he took part in the Abyssinian war, being present at the action of Arogee and the capture of Magdala. He also commanded the 23rd Punjab Pioneers in the Cabul campaign of 1878-79, and he became Colonel in the latter year. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1879, and was placed on the list of retired Major-Generals in 1881. The gallant officer received medals and clasps for his services in India, and also a medal, and was specially mentioned in despatches, for his services in Abyssinia. He married, in 1862, Emily Louisa, daughter of Mr. James McGregor, of Wooltonhill, Liverpool.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.—Under the auspices of the East India Association, a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held on Tuesday, May 27, at Westminster Town Hall—Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., presiding—the subject for consideration being an elaborate paper by Dr. G. W. Leitner, Principal of the Government College and of the Oriental College at Lahore, on the indigenous elements of self-government in India, with special reference to the Punjab, and more particularly in matters of education, as illustrated by the history of the Punjab University movement, from 1865 to the establishment of a branch in London in 1884. In the course of the paper Dr. Leitner urged that whatever view might be held as regards the expediency of the so-called experiments of self-government in India, there could be but little doubt as to the appropriateness of its introduction as

regards education—at once the best and safest concession. He was therefore constrained to hold that the recommendations of the recent Indian Education Commission, especially if carried out in the spirit of their report, would retard that consummation, by practically diverting the funds for higher and mass education to the enlargement of the official administrative machinery (unless recourse be had to an increase of taxation in a singularly distasteful form), by suppressing the motives on native liberality, of which such numerous and signal instances have been given, and finally by creating a general spirit of disaffection in their proposed dealing with indigenous schools, the evil results of which could scarcely be overrated. In drawing attention to a consideration of the circumstances which serve to prove that the constitution of native society in India is emphatically autonomous and republican, Dr. Leitner contended that any interference with that autonomy (such as, for instance, is still in a large measure preserved in the administration of castes and tribes) must inevitably lead to the destruction of the Government, however liberal and well-intentioned, that may attempt to anticipate by official measures the course of gradual social dissolution. The identification, on the contrary, of those elements in India that “have a stake in that country” with the British Government by means of their own revered associations, must alike maintain British rule, and further the cause of civilisation, which can only be real if it rests on an indigenous basis and progresses with a natural development. A discussion followed, closing with the customary votes of thanks.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

TUESDAY.—Bar silver has been dealt in to-day to a small extent at 50¾d. per ounce, but the consignment by the Chilean packet has not come to hand yet. Scarcely any business has been done in Mexican dollars, and they are still quoted at 49¾d. Another vessel, the Medway, is almost due from the West Indies, and she is very likely bringing some supplies of both bars and coins. Both the Indian telegraphic transfer rates now stand at 1s. 7 13-16d., China exchange rates remaining unaltered. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper is a little easier at 83¾d. to 83¾d., but there is no change in the Four per Cents., which are still quoted at 81½ to 81¾.

WEDNESDAY.—The market for bar silver has been weaker to-day. The remittance brought by the Medway was sold this morning at 50 13-16d. per ounce—a fall of 1-16d.; and the appearance of the market was still easier at the close, for not only were the Indian exchanges dull at 1s. 7 25-32d. in Calcutta and 1s. 7 13-16d. in Bombay, but the allotment of Council remittances was viewed in an unfavourable light. The bars brought by the Cotopaxi and the Mexican dollars ex Medway have yet to be disposed of. China exchange rates are unaltered, and so is Rupee Paper, there having been very little business.

THURSDAY.—The position of the money markets of the East is at present rather abnormal. A further reduction from 9 to 8 per cent. in the discount rate of the Bank of Bengal has been announced to-day, this being the third change which has been made this month. So far, the directors of the Bank of Bombay, whose discount rates remain at 11 per cent., have not seen the necessity for making any alteration, although it is believed that as the open shipping season in the Bombay Presidency will soon be over owing to the approach of the monsoon, the 3 per cent. difference in the value of money which exists between the two great Indian commercial centres will very shortly be diminished. In consequence of the fresh reduction in the Calcutta discount rate both the Indian rates for telegraphic transfers fell to 1s. 7¾d. In spite of these circumstances, the brokers in the silver market, however, were able to get 50 13-16d. per ounce for the £50,000 worth of bars which were received ex Cotopaxi, the amount offered having been taken on Eastern account. All the supplies available during the last day or two have now been cleared. The Mexican dollars which came to hand per royal mail steamer Medway have to-day been sold for China at 49 13-16d. per ounce, showing a decline of 1-16d. from the last business price. The Shanghai rate for four months' bills has fallen to 5s. 1¾d. in sympathy with the renewed decline in the Indian rates, but no fresh advices have been received from Hongkong. Rupee Paper has been very quiet and is again unaltered.

FRIDAY.—The amount of bar silver brought from Brazil by the Delambre has been sold at 50 13-16d. per ounce for India. Mexican dollars are again quoted at 49 13-16d., but there has been very little business in them, the available supplies having already been absorbed. Exchange rates from India and China and Rupee Paper are likewise all unaltered.

SATURDAY.—There has been no business in bar silver, Mexican dollars, or Rupee Paper, and prices are all unaltered. Eastern exchange rates, where any advices have been received, also show no alteration.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Chakrata on the 10th ult.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 23. Humbert (s), Pondicherry; Letimbro (s), Moulmein; Clan Grant (s), Ca'cutta.—24. Zerbina Goudey, Java; Jason, Java; Tjocimai, Java.—26. Ajax (s), Penang; Adirondack (s), Rangoon; Kirby Hall (s), Calcutta; Croma (s), Bombay; Preston (s), Bombay; Kangra (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—May 9. Simla (s), Bussorah; Ellora (s), Calcutta; Chilka (s), Moulmein.—10. H. Balckow (s), Bussorah; Khiva (s), Hong Kong; Seraglio (s), Glasgow; Okonom, Mauritius.—11. Massilia (s), London; Stura (s), Cardiff; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—12. Sportsman (s), Hartlepool; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur; Clare (s), Middlesbrough.—13. Bretton Hall (s), Liverpool; Pachumba (s), Karachi; China (s), Genoa.—14. Kerbel (s), Calcutta; Tanceville (s), Newport.—15. Abana (s), Aden; Punjaub (s), Karachi; Rohila (s), Shanghai; Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—May 4. City of Philadelphia, New York; Morna, Cardiff; Edinburgh, Liverpool.—5. Clan Alpine (s), Colombo; Mahatta (s), Rangoon; Rejpoottana (s), Singapore.—7. Persia (s), Liverpool.—8. Governor (s), Liverpool; Asia (s), Rangoon.—9. Clan Maclean (s), Liverpool; Chindwara (s), Bombay.—11. Eaington (s), Middlesbrough.

MADRAS.—May 5. Quetta (s), London.—6. Nuddea (s), Calcutta; Huzara (s), Bombay.—7. Harrogate (s), Galle.—9. Tibre (s), Colombo.—11. Clan Ranald (s), Calcutta; Brindisi (s), London.—12. Clan Macintosh (s), London; Newcomen (s), Melbourne; Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 22. Airlie, Calcutta; City of Canton, Capetown; Caffila (s), Bombay; Wistow Hall (s), Bombay.—23. Magician, Singapore; Glenfinlas, Calcutta; Rajore, Calcutta; Harrogate (s), Colombo; County of Peebles, Bombay; Fido, Port Natal.—24. County of Salop (s), Singapore; Dominion, Cocanada; City Camp, Colombo; Hilda (s), Karachi.

BOMBAY.—May 9. Sirdhana (s), Galle; Thorndale (s), Genoa; Thames (s), London.—10. Teddington (s), Dunkirk; Scindia (s), Karachi.—12. Artist, Bremerhaven; Oriental (s), Persian Gulf.—13. Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur.—14. Lady Lisgar, Falmouth; Nymphoea (s), New York; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Malacca (s), Zanzibar; P. Llewellyn (s), London; Chanda (s), Calcutta.—15. Bryn Gwyn, Rotterdam; C. MacArthur (s), Liverpool; Patna (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—May 4. Steamer Glengoil.—5. Maharaja and Vorwachts.—7. Shahzada.—8. Clan Ranald, City of Cambridge, Clan Buchanan, and Pemba.—9. Avagyer, Capella, and Maharani.—11. Nowshera and Navarino.

MADRAS.—May 5. Clan Maclean (s), London; Pekin (s), London.—6. Nuddea (s), Bombay.—7. Culna (s), Rangoon; Triumph (s), Pondicherry.—8. Huzara (s), Calcutta; Quetta (s), Calcutta.—10. Ellerslie, London; Tibre (s), Calcutta; Harrogate (s), Malta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Nizam*, May 12.

From London: Mr. H. Reading, Mrs. Dawson and two infants, Mrs. Sayers, Mrs. Grant and infant, Mrs. and Miss Fisher, Lieut. F. Marshall, Lieut. L. W. Teyen, Mr. Rendle, Mrs. G. M. Sullivan and child, Lieut. C. S. Williams, Capt. A. C. Hilliard, Mr. Wm. Blackburn, Mr. Spencer Jones, Mr. A. F. Benson.

From Malta: Mr. H. T. Wills.

From Venice: Dr. Allison.

From Brindisi: Capt. Martelli, Dr. Hughes, Mr. King, Mr. Scott, General Douglas, Mr. Heyer.

From Aden: Purshotum and friend, Monjeebill Bhanaram and another, Abdool Caico, J. Chavier and friend, Pittamber and friend, Ardeser Boman.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Nizam*, May 16.

For London: Mr. Jas. B. Millar, Mrs. Shaw, Lieut. W. G. Renton, Dr. Grant, Major E. Gunthorpe, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mr. P. E. Troy, Mr. and Mrs. King, Col. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. C. T. Wells, Mr. E. A. N. Wadia, Commander Bultho, R.N., Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Baxter, Mr. H. Dear, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Leman and infant, Mr. Jardine, Mr. W. D. Pratt, Mrs. MacGregor and three children.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. McL. Campbell, Col. C. D. Anderson, Dr. P. S. Turnbull, Mr. C. E. Kane, Mr. Henry Cleveland, Mr. R. S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Steel, Lieut. E. E. Robertson, Mr. A. Seiger, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. Wingrove, Mr. E. C. Bellasi, Mr. C. F. Wansley, Mr. R. S. Siler.

FROM LONDON, Per *Khedive*, May 28.

For Bombay: Rev. P. P. Horne, Mr. W. Eley, Col. C. E. Newport, Col. F. G. Berkeley, Mr. J. A. Berham, Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. E. A. Glover, Mr. G. Dew, Mrs. Glover, Miss Dubois, Mrs. Donoghue, Mr. Robertson, Sergeant Canap, Mrs. Canap and two children.

For Suez: Lieut. Glover.

For Malta: Capt. T. Briggs, Mr. Hadon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor, Mr. H. Powell, Mr. Pemberton, Mrs. Barr and child, Mrs. Whelan.

For Gibraltar: Rev. L. Sutherland, Mr. Jas. King, Mrs. Hodge and children, Mr. C. Smith.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamer of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, sailed from London, May 28.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Spicer, Mr. H. Camberbatch, Mr. C. G. Grinlinton.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. G. Tetley.

Per s.s. *Kangra*, to sail from London, June 4.
For Karachi: Mr. Field.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, June 11.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Watts, Mr. W. Stokes, Misses Cibil and Constance Franklin.

For Malta: Rev. Henderson Burnside.

For Tuticorin: Mr. A. S. Cummins.

Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, July 23.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Murray, two children, and nurse.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, arrived May 25.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mr. W. H. Wouldridge.

From Madras.

For London: Col. and Mrs. Lampen, three children, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Spencer Haig, one child, and servant, Mr. C. Hight, Mr. F. G. Hill, Mr. F. H. Summers, Mr. M. H. Leibenrood.

From Colombo.

For London: Major and Mrs. Reeves and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Munday, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins, two children, and servant, Miss Trail, Miss Mason, Mrs. Morrison.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailed April 24.

From Calcutta.

For London: Mr. G. M. Dickson, Mr. T. Dalmain, Mrs. Rebello, Mr. A. Schmidt.

Left April 29.

From Madras.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. F. Nicholson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lechler and child, Misses Shorts (2), Mrs. Matheson, three children, and two servants, Capt. and Mrs. R. J. Bevan, four children, and nurse, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. E. Shaw and two children, Mrs. Butler and Misses Butler (3), Mrs. Baddeley and four children and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kingston and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. C. Heiklot, Miss Heiklot, and Masters Heiklot (3), Col. and Mrs. Hanks and child, Mr. G. E. Kirby, Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. W. Butler, Mr. A. Butler, Mr. J. C. Knight.

Left May 2.

From Colombo.

For London: Mrs. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and child.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail May 7.

From Calcutta.

For London: Miss M. E. James.

Left May 13.

From Madras.

For London: Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Schafter, two children, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Briereton and Miss Briereton, Mrs. Peebles, two children, and ayah.

Left May 20.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Kos, four children, and ayah, Mr. A. H. Jacob and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Haly, three children, and ayah, Mr. Wm. Lee and two children, Mr. J. W. Viner.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, arrived May 28.

From Bombay.

For Liverpool: Mr. Sandford, Mrs. Seddon and Master Seddon, Mr. and Mrs. Beynon, two children, and ayah, Mr. W. Pickering, Mr. G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Goodlife, Capt. W. P. Kennedy, Capt. Johnson, Mr. W. Barr, Mr. Arthur.

From Algiers: Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Master and Miss Bradley and two servants, Dr. and Mrs. Thomson, one child, and two servants, Miss Wade, Mr. Wetherby, Mr. Dunlop, Miss Douglas, Miss Downward, Miss Hall, two children, and servant, Mr. Whish.

Per s.s. *Clan Cameron*, sailed May 8.

From Bombay.

For Liverpool: Mr. E. Durre, Mr. L. Mackay, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. S. Williams, Miss Hart, Mrs. Powell, two children, and ayah, Mr. Small, Lieut. C. H. Price, Dr. Brown, Private Hawker, Mr. N. Durrant.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed May 14.

From Liverpool.

For Calcutta: Mr. James Cappon.

From Liverpool.

For Madras: Mrs. Dawson and servant.

From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Mr. Edward Peto.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, sailed May 7.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mr. John Williams, Mr. C. W. Doig, Mr. E. D. Silva.

Colonel C. H. Clay, Commandant Deoli Irregular Forces, has been pensioned from the 19th instant. Lieutenant and Adjutant J. A. Hill will, it is expected, be appointed to officiate as Commandant, until the return from furlough of Colonel Boileau, who will succeed Colonel Clay as Commandant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----|------|
| Four per Cent. | Rs. 100 | to | 100½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. | 102 | to | 102½ |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan | — | — | — |
| Ten years | — | — | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 104 | — | — |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up | Cash |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Rs. | Rates |
| INDIAN BANKS | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 785 |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 840 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 640 |
| Agra | 100 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28 | 700 |
| National of India | 12½ | 87 |
| Oriental | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba | 700 | 775 |
| Fiore | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 375 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton | 2,850 | 1,080 |
| Albert Ginning | 500 | 491 |
| Albert, Karachi | 1,100 | 1,135 |
| Apollo (small shares) | 2,000 | 330 |
| Bellarvi | 1,000 | 550 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning | 500 | 580 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning | 250 | 28 |
| Carwar | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba | 1,880 | 1,420 |
| Dhalla Ginning | 300 | 105 |
| East India | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Fort | 8,500 | 2,800 |
| French | 500 | 620 |
| Sind | 750 | 570 |
| Mofussil | 400 | 420 |
| New Indian | 125 | 201 |
| Prince of Wales | 500 | 660 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart | 400 | 860 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad | 1,500 | 1,405 |
| Anglo-Indian | 100 | 132 |
| Alfred Manufacturing | 500 | 500 |
| Alliance Spinning | 700 | 900 |
| Blownuggur Mills | 100 | 30 |
| Bombay United | 1,000 | 1,080 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. | 500 | 680 |
| Coorla Mills | 1,000 | 770 |
| D. Spinning | 2,000 | 430 |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | 875 |
| Hyderabad Spinning | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Khandeish | 1,000 | 900 |
| Madras | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| Manchester Spinning | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning | 250 | 240 |
| National Spinning | 1,000 | 900 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,000 | 975 |
| Oriental | 625 | 665 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 500 | 200 |
| Sholapore Mills | 1,000 | 1,450 |
| Victoria Mills | 1,000 | 700 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New 2½ Shares | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. | 21-13-1 | — |
| Do. New 5 Shares | — | — |
| B., B. & Cent. India (New 18 Shares) | 106-15-5 | 352 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Bombay Saw Mills | 1,000 | 470 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory | 100 | 110 |
| Bombay Burma Trading | 1,500 | 21,900 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300 | 350 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Treacher and Co | 500 | 1,320 |
| Thacker and Co | 100 | 165 |

CALCUTTA.—May 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|
| 4% Promissory Notes | Rs. 99 | 12 to | — |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) | 100 | 0 to | — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off | — | — | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) | 102 | 8 to | 102 to |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) | 102 | 8 to | 102 to |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) | — | Pd. off | — |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------|----|---|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 98 | to | — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 98 | to | — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 99 | to | — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 100 | to | — |
| 6 of 1870 (1880) | 102 | to | — |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) | 104 | to | — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) | 101 | to | — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Agra | 10 | 125 |
| Agra Savings | 10 | 125 |
| Allahabad | 100 | 185 |
| Alliance of Simla | 100 | 129 |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 850 |
| Do. of Upper India | 100 | 135 |
| Delhi and London | 100 | 219 |
| Himalaya | 100 | 125 |
| Mussorie | 100 | 105 |
| National of India | 100 | 87 |
| Simla Bank Corporation | 500 | 550 |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100 | 22 |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|
| Asiatic Jute | 200 | 21 |
| Bally Paper Mills | 10 | 154 |
| Barnagore Jute | 10 | 69 |
| Bengal Coal | 1000 | 1400 |
| Bengal Ironworks | 100 | 10 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------|----|-----|
| Bengal Mills | 100 | 1300 | to | — |
| Bengal Silk Co. | 100 | 105 | to | — |
| Ronded Warehouse | 445 | 330 | to | — |
| Rowrah Cotton Mills | 100 | 54 | to | 55 |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills | 80 | 83 | to | 84 |
| Burrakur Coal | 100 | 145 | to | — |
| Calcutta Docking | 700 | — | to | — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | 140 | to | — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. | 85 | 83 | to | — |
| Crow and Co. (Limited) Sugar | 100 | 124 | to | 125 |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press | 100 | 108 | to | — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway | 100 | 99 | to | 100 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | 52 | to | — |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | 100 | 300 | to | — |
| East Indian Railway | 100 | 250 | to | — |
| Equitable Coal | 250 | 2 | to | — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory | 100 | 39 | to | — |
| Goosery Cotton Mills | 200 | 220 | to | — |
| Gouripore | 100 | 72 | to | 81 |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 90 | to | — |
| Howrah Docking | 500 | 120 | to | — |
| Howrah Mills | 100 | 72 | to | 73 |
| India General Steam Navigation | 100 | 17 | to | 118 |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills | 50 | 120 | to | — |
| Labour Transportation | 100 | 105 | to | — |
| Landing and Shipping | 100 | 105 | to | — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug | 500 | — | to | — |
| Munree Brewery | 100 | 140 | to | — |
| Naini Tal Brewery | 100 | 92 | to | — |
| Nasmith's Patent Press | 100 | 91 | to | 97 |
| Nanthore Indigo | 30 | — | to | — |
| New Beerboom Coal | 100 | 97 | to | 93 |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing | 100 | — | to | — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway | 100 | 146 | to | — |
| Rajmahal Stone | 100 | — | to | — |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | 83 | to | — |
| Raneengunge Coal Association | 100 | 66 | to | — |
| Riverside Press | 70 | 71 | to | — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas | 100 | — | to | — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co | 100 | 260 | to | — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail | — | 280 | to | — |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing | 100 | 50 | to | — |
| Strand Bank Press | 100 | 91 | to | — |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | 115 | to | — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 70 | to | — |
| Amicable (Assam) | 100 | 70 | to | — |
| Amulkie | 100 | 95 | to | — |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) | 100 | 91 | to | — |
| Assam | 100 | 540 | to | 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) | 100 | 94 | to | — |
| Baree (Kangra) | 100 | — | to | — |
| Bengal (Cachar) | 100 | 44 | to | 45 |
| Do. contributory | 80 | 33 | to | 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) | 200 | 175 | to | 176 |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 87 | to | 88 |
| Borelli (Assam) | 100 | — | to | — |
| Borsillah (Assam) | 100 | — | to | — |
| Burkholia (Cachar) | 100 | 66 | to | 67 |
| Central Cachar | 100 | 145 | to | — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 57 | to | — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) | 100 | 100 | to | — |
| Chota Nagpore | 100 | 65 | to | — |
| Cinnatollah | 100 | — | to | — |
| Colonial (Assam) | 100 | 50 | to | — |
| Concheela (Cachar) | 100 | 41 | to | — |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) | 100 | — | to | — |
| Darjiling | 100 | 110 | to | — |
| Dedui Kosh (Cachar) | 100 | — | to | — |
| Dehing (Assam) | 90 | 43 | to | — |
| Dehra Doon | 100 | 50 | to | 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) | 100 | 93 | to | 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) | 100 | 62 | to | 63 |
| Eastern Cachar | 100 | 45 | to | — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 48 | to | 49 |
| Giel e (Darjiling) | 100 | 83 | to | — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) | 100 | 50 | to | — |
| Grob (Assam) | 100 | 50 | to | — |
| Holta (Kangra) | 100 | 71 | to | — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) | 100 | 110 | to | — |
| H. olungorie (Assam) | 100 | 77 | to | — |
| Indian Terai | 500 | 550 | to | — |
| Jellapore (Cachar) | 250 | — | to | — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) | 100 | — | to | — |
| Kalcherra (Cachar) | 100 | 55 | to | 60 |
| Kangra Valley | 100 | — | to | — |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 | to | — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) | 100 | 35 | to | — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling | 250 | 135 | to | — |
| Do. contributory | 200 | 110 | to | — |
| Kurseong and Terai | 100 | — | to | — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) | 100 | 217 | to | — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) | 100 | 50 | to | — |
| Longview (Darjiling) | 100 | 80 | to | 81 |
| Loobah | 100 | 131 | to | — |
| Lower Assam | 100 | 23 | to | — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) | 100 | 60 | to | — |
| Majagram (Cachar) | 100 | 30 | to | — |
| Mim (Darjiling) | 100 | — | to | — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 41 | to | 42 |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 31 | to | 32 |
| Moran (Assam) | 80 | — | to | — |
| Mothola (Assam) | 100 | 80 | to | — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 71 | to | — |
| Mungledye (Assam) | 100 | — | to | — |
| Muttuck (Assam) | 200 | 100 | to | — |
| Do. contributory | 125 | 73 | to | — |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) | 100 | — | to | — |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) | 100 | 20 | to | — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) | 30 | 120 | to | — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) | 200 | — | to | — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) | 85 | 63 | to | — |
| Funkabaree (Darjiling) | 100 | 73 | to | — |
| Pattarea (Sylhet) | 100 | 60 | to | — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) | 100 | — | to | — |
| Sapakat | 100 | 130 | to | — |
| Second Mutual Cachar | 56 | — | to | — |
| Seemah | 100 | — | to | — |
| Singbulli and Murmah | 100 | 96 | to | — |
| Singli (Darjiling) | 100 | 89 | to | 90 |
| Soom (Darjiling) | 100 | 96 | to | — |
| Springdale (Darjiling) | 100 | 100 | to | — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 | to | — |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) | 100 | 76 | to | — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) | 100 | 125 | to | — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) | 95 | 114 | to | — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) | 200 | 178 | to | 180 |
| Upper Assam | 100 | 25 | to | 35 |

MADRAS.—May 5.

| | | | | | |
|---|----|-----|----|----|------|
| Four per cents | 1½ | dis | to | 1 | dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 | 3 | pre | to | 3½ | do |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) | 3½ | to | 3 | do | do |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) | ½ | to | ½ | do | do |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) | — | to | — | do | do |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | — | to | — | do | do |
| Bank of Madras Shares | 2½ | to | 2½ | do | do |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| Banks, demand | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Do. Tele. | 15. 7 21-32d. | 15. 7 15-16d. | 15. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. 3 mo. sight | 15. 7 1/2d. | — | — |
| Do. 6 do. | 15. 8 1/2d. | 15. 8d. | 15. 7 1/2d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight | 15. 8 3-32d. | 15. 8 1-16d. | 15. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | 15. 8 1-16d. | 15. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 6 mo. sight | — | 15. 8 3-32d. | 15. 8d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | — | 15. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—May 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 | 105½ to 106½ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 | 103 to 103½ |
| 4 India Encased Paper | 81 to 82 |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 | — to — |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 | 83½ to 84 |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 100% | 100½ to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 | — to — |
| 4 Do. | 101 to 103 |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 | 104 to 106 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 | |

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Adey, Surg. H., 1 year, from Dec. 4, '83, Bo.
Allen, Lieut. B. M., S.C., 20 months, from Mar. 17, '83, B.
Allen, Surg. Maj. W. E., 1 yr., 15 dys., from Nov. 20, '83.
Annesley, Brig. Gen. A., 6 months from April 13, 1884, Bo.
Angelo, Lieut. F. W. P., S.C., 18 ms., fm. April 19, '83, B.
Armstrong, Col. F. S., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '82, B.
Ashby, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 18 ms., from Dec. 7, '82, Bo.
Austin, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 years, from April 23, 1883, B.
Arnott, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 year, fm. July 31, '83, Bo.
Atkinson, Hon. Lieut. C. P. W. D., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 6, '84, B.
Atkinson, Lieut. G. C. S. C. M.
Baker, Lt. L. S. H., C., 18 ms., from Sept. 20, 1883, B.
Baldwin, Col. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 15, '84, M.
Barry, Surg. Maj. A. M. D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '83, M.
Barron, Major W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, 1883, R.
Bartholomew, Major R., Cav., 182 ds. fr. April 4, '84, B.
Batt, Inspecting Vet. Surg. E. J., 18 ms., fr. May 15, '83, B.
Battye, Lt. Col. A. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 18, '84, B.
Beddy, Lt. Col. E. J., S.C., 182 days, from May 2, 1884, B.
Bell, Lieut. Col. W. J., S.C., 2 years, fm. Nov. 9, '83, M.
Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 years fr. Oct. 1, 82, M.
Birch, Major W. B., S.C., 1 yr., 269 dys., from Nov. 10, '83, B.
Biron, Capt. A. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 17, '84, B.
Boileau, Lieut. Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '83, B.
Boileau, Capt. T. S., S.C., 1 yr. ar, from April 13, 1884, B.
Boswell, Lieut. W. L., S.C. M.
Boone, Lt. Col. F. B., S.C. M.
Brake, Bde. Surg. J., 1 year 347 days, from July 1, '83, R.
Brantford, Lieut. Col. B. R., Cav., 2 yrs. fr. Nov. 10, '82, B.
Brantford, Surg. Major A. M., 273 ds. fm. Mar. 14, '84, M.
Broome, Lieut. Col. J. H., Inf., 2 yrs. fm. Jan. 14, '84, B.
Buckley, Hon. Capt. Ord. Dep., 1 yr., fm. Jan. 22, '84, B.
Bunbury, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 243 dys., fr. April 3, '83, B.
Burton, Major F. C., S.C., 182 days, from April 15, 1884, B.
Burgess, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 1, 1882, B.
Bushby, Col. J. P., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 7, '83, R.
Bythell, Lieut. Col. R. S., 18 ms., from May 25, 1883, B.
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 1 yr 121 dys. fr. Oct. 12, '83, B.
Campbell, Lt. Col. W. M., R., 1 yr., 1 d., fr. Mar. 23, '83, B.
Carruthers, Surg. H. S., C. M.
Chambers, Capt. E. W., S.C., 273 d., from Jan. 18, '84, B.
Chambers, Lt. Col. W. E., S.C., 1 yr. 240 d. fr. Ap. 6, '83, B.
Chandra, Surg. Maj. R., S.C., 1 yr. 200 dys., fr. April 13, '83.
Chapman, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '82, B.
Cherry, Col. E. M., (Cav.), 1 yr. 231 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '83, M.
Christopher, Capt. L. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '83, B.
Clarke, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fm. Mar. 20, '84, M.
Clarke, Col. T. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 10, '83, M.
Cloete, Col. H. D., S.C., 1 year, from Sept. 10, 1883, M.
Close, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 256 ds., from Jan. 16, '83, B.
Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '83, B.
Cole, Col. R. A., S.C., 3 years, fm. Oct. 1, '81, M.
Collis, F. W., S.C., 1 yr. 243 dys. fm. Mar. 18, '84, B.
Cones, Surg. G. A., 2 years, from May 1, 1883, B.
Condon, Surg. Major J. H. B.
Coningham, Lt. Col. W., S.C., 1 yr. 245 ds. fm. Mar. 23, '84, M.
Cockerill, Surg. Maj. R. W., 182 days, from April 3, 1884, M.
Cooke, Major C. B., S.C. M.
Cotton, Major F. F., R.E., 1 yr. 281 d., fm. Mar. 13, '83, B.
Cox, Lt. E. C., S.C., 206 days, from April 1, 1884, Bo.
Cracroft, Lieut. Col. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 20, '83, B.
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R., 2 yrs., fr. May 2, '83, M.
Currie, Lieut. J. W., S.C., 1 year, from April 13, 1883, M.
Cunningham, Maj. C. A., S.C., from March 30, 1884, Bo.
Curtis, Major Atwill, 2 years, from April 26, 1883, M.
Dalrymple, Major R. G. E., S.C., 18 ms., from May 2, '83, M.
Daunt, Col. J. C. V., S.C., 18 ms., fm. April 22, '83, B.
Dawes, Major T. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, 1882, B.
Dawson, Lieut. F. W., S.C. M.
Delamaine, Lieut. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '83, B.
De Lousada, Lieut. Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Mar. 1, '84, M.
Dickey, Col. A. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 60 days, from Jan. 1, '84, M.
Dovey, Maj. H. R. E., 21 mos. from Dec. 4, '82, Bo.
Dovey, Major J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fm. May 15, '83, M.
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr 176 d., fr. May 17, '83, M.
Drake-Brockman, Surg. Maj. C. F., 331 dys., fm. Feb. 13, '84, M.
Ducat, Col. C. M., S.C., 18 ms., from June 1, 1883, B.
Duff, Lieut. B. S., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 27, 1883, B.
Dundas, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., from Aug. 7, '83, B.
Dundas, Lieut. G. W. M., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Feb. 16, B.
Dyce, Capt. G. H., S.C., 1 year, from April 12, 1884, B.
Eliot, Major H. E., Inf., 1 year, from April 4, 1884, B.
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 ms. fr. Feb. 9, '83, Bo.
Ellis, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr. 220 d., from April 13, '83, B.
Emerson, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, 1883, B.
Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 275 dys., fr. Nov. 15, 1883, Bo.
Fasken, Lieut. C. G. M., S.C., 1 year, fm. Dec. 1, '83, B.
Fagan, Major J. G., 2 years, fm. Feb. 1, '84, Bo.
Fagan, Col. W., S.C., 2 years, from April 6, 1884, B.
Forbes, Major E. M., Inf., 2 years, from April 22, 1883, B.
Forbes, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. fm. April 3, '84, Bo.
Furlong, Lieut. Col. M. S., 18 ms., fr. April 18, 1883, M.
Ferris, Capt. W. B., S.C., 1 year, fr. Aug. 14, 1883, Bo.
Fitzgerald, Surg. Maj. E. A., 234 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84, B.
Fraser, Col. H., S.C., 243 days, fm. Feb. 29, '84, M.
Garbett, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 19, '83, B.
Garrett, Lieut. R. V., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 6, 1883, B.
Galloway, Lt. Col. J. M. C., Cav., 1 yr. 240 d., fm. April 14, '83, M.
Gausson, Maj. J. H., Infantry, 2 yrs., from April 15, '82, M.
Giles, Lt. G. D., S.C. Bo.
Godfrey, Major G., Infantry, 1 year, from April 11, 1884, M.
Goldney, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 year, from March 9, 1884, B.
Goodfellow, Lieut. Col. G. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 8, '82, Bo.
Grace, Col. C. H., S.C., 237 days, from April 11, '84, V.
Gray, Lt. W. du G., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 23, '84, M.
Gray, Capt. M. A., S.C., 2 yrs., 139 ds. fm. June 16, '82, B.
Grey, Capt. L. J., S.C., 1 yr. 203 ds. fm. June 16, '83, B.
Grey, Lt. Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr. 166 d., fm. April 23, '84, B.
Grierson, Lt. Col. John, S.C., 18 ms., from April 6, 1883, Bo.
Griffith, Lieut. Col. J. G., S.C., 18 mos. f. Oct. 12, '83, Bo.
Gunning, Lieut. Col. J. E., S.C. M.

Hadow Capt. R. C., S.C., 18 ms., from April 11, 1883, B.
Hallen, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 2 yrs., fm. April 13, '83, Bo.
Halliday, Maj. G. T., Cav., 1 yr 277 ds., fm. June 20, '83, R.
Halkett, Capt. W. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '83, B.
Hammond, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B.
Hammond, Major H. A., 2 yrs. fm. Mar. 20, '84, M.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., B.
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B., S.C., 20 ms., fm. April 8, '83, B.
Hankin, Col. E. L., S.C., 2 yrs. fm. Dec. 29, '83, M.
Harpur, Col. J., S.C., 2 years, from June 5, 1883, Bo.
Harris, Capt. W. O., S.C., 233 days, from Dec. 28, '83, B.
Harris, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 27, '82, B.
Hartshorne, Maj. A. G., Inf., 3 yrs., from July 13, '81, B.
Hatchell Major D. J., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 9, 1883, M.
Hallett, Major W. H., S.C., fm. Mar. 20, 1884, M.
Henderson, Capt. P. E., S.C., 18 mos., fm. May 25, '83, B.
Hendry, Surg. Major T. H., 18 ms., from April 28, '83, B.
Hesketh, Lieut. Col. R. W., S.C., 2 yrs. fm. Mar. 1, '84, M.
Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S.C., 22 mos. 1 d., fr. Feb. 24, '84, M.
Higginson, Major C. T., M., Cav., 21 mos. fr. Oct. 21, '82, B.
Hight, Lt. Col. F. L., S.C., 1 year, from April 28, 1884, B.
Holloway, Lt. Col. E. G. V., S.C., 1 yr., from March 1, '84, M.
Hatchell, Surg. Major C., 182 days from April 1, 1884, B.
Hills, Col. John, R. E., C.B., 1 yr., 296 ds., fm. May 28, '83, Bo.
Hill Major R. H. T., Inf., 1 yr. 166 ds. fm. April 4, '84, M.
Hill, Brig. Genl. R. S., C.B., Inf., fm. April 4, '84, B.
Hodgson, Major G. R., S.C., 2 yrs. fm. Mar. 22, '84, Bo.
Hodgkinson, Lt. S.C., 1 year, from May 1, 1884, Bo.
Hogg, Major A. M., S.C., 1 year from Jan. 4, '84, Bo.
Hogg, C. I. G. F., S.C., 1 yr 149 ds. fr. Mar. 1, '83, Bo.
Holroyd, Col. W., R. M., S.C. B.
Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 15 ms., from May 29, 1883, M.
Hughes Surg. Maj. D. E., M.D., 16 mos., fr. April 20, '83, Bo.
Humphrey, Maj. B. G., S.C., 18 ms., from April 22, '83, Bo.
Hunt, Col. W. S., S.C. M.
Hutchinson, Major J. B., S.C., 1 yr., 143 dys., fr. Dec. 7, '83, B.
Hutchinson, Major R. C., Infantry, 181 d., from April 20, '84, M.
Inglis, Major D. W., Infantry, 2 yrs. 3 m., f. April 28, '82, B.
Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., 33 mos., from Dec. 6, '81, Bo.
Jack, Surg. D. M. B.
Jac b, Lieut. Col. John S. C., 2 yrs., fm. Oct. 30, '82, Ro.
Jackson, Lt. Col. G. C., Cav., 1 yr. 273 d., f. May 20, '83, B.
Jackson, Capt. F. W. S., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '83, Bo.
Jameson, Capt. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs. fm. Jan. 27, '83, B.
Jenkins, Col. F. H., S.C., C.B., 1 yr. 10 ds., fr. Sep. 28, '83, B.
Jenkins, Lt. Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. April 11, '83, M.
Johnston, Surg. Major T. B., W.P., 3 yrs., f. Jan. 19, '82, Bo.
Joubert, Surg. Maj. C. H., 320 days, from April 1, '84, B.
Johnstone, Col. James, C.S., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Feb. 23, '83.
Jones, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 3 years, from Dec. 1, '83, B.
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '83, B.
Keays, Lt. Col. W. T., S.C., 2 years, from July 1, '83, Bo.
Keyes, Maj. Gen. Sir C. P. K. E. B., S.C., 6 m. fr. Mar. 14, '84, M.
Kilkelly, Bde. Surg. C. C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 14, '82, B.
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. April 6, '83, Bo.
Klinton, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., from Sept. 21, 1883, B.
King-Harman, Major M. J., S.C., 18 m., fr. April 13, '83, R.
Knowles, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 11, 1883, B.
Lamb, Col. T., S.C., 373 dys., from Nov. 23, 1883, B.
Lang, Major R. T. M., Cav., 18 ms., from July 7, '83, B.
Laing, Major W., Inf., 1 yr. 122 d., from May 20, '83, Bo.
Lampson, Col. J., S.C. M.
Lamb rt, Lt. W., S.C., 2 years, from April 15, 1884, R.
Lawrence, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 28, '83, B.
Lethbridge, Surg. Maj. A. S., M.D., 1 yr. 182 d., fm. Mar. 23, '84, B.
Luard, Lieut. Col. C. H., R.E., 273 days, fm. Feb. 10, '84, B.
Lindsell, Lieut. P. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 12, 1883, B.
Luxmoore, Lieut. Col. C. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 28, '82, M.
Lucas, Surg. T. C., 2 yrs., from March 7, '84, Bo.
M'Andrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 yr. fm. Mar. 3, '82, B.
Macnaghten, Lt. Col. W. H., C.B., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 21, '83, B.
Martin, Col. W. R., Inf., 364 days, from Feb. 8, '84, B.
Maitland, Major G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 27, '83, B.
Maisey, Capt. F. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 8, '83, B.
Masters, Lieut. E. S., S.C., from Feb. 1, 1884, B.
Massy, Lieut. H. S., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 10, '83, B.
Massy, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr. 166 days, from April 12, 1884, B.
Malden, Lieut. Col. R. V., S.C., 18 ms., from April 27, '83, M.
Maltby, Major E. P., Inf., 1 yr. 166 ds., fm. Feb. 29, '83, M.
Marshall, Major G. F. L., R.E., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. Dec. 3, '83, B.
Martin, Lieut. E. W. F., S.C., 18 ms., fm. Jan. 21, '83, B.
Martin, Col. C. Cav., 2 years, from Mar. 20, '83, B.
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 1 yr., 184 d., fr. Aug. 18, '83, Bo.
Mathias, Maj. F. H., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 6, 1882, M.
Mayne, Capt. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 6, '84, Bo.
Melville, Lt. H. N., S.C., 1 year, from April 25, 1884, Bo.
McCall, Alex. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, 1883, M.
Macdonald, Col. D. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. March 6, '84, B.
MacLaren, Surg. Maj. G. G., M.D. B.
Macdonald, Brig. Sur. C. J. F., 183 d., fm. Feb. 1, '84, Bo.
McGann Surg. Major T. J., 15 ms., fr. Aug. 18, '83, M.
McCauley, Surg. Maj. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 182 d., from April 27, '83, M.
McRae, Major A. R. T., Inf., 1 yr. 169 d., fr. April 27, '83, Bo.
McRae, Capt. R. N., S.C., 18 m., from Feb. 8, '83, B.
McNeile, Mar. C., S.C., 2 yrs. fm. Mar. 10, '84, B.
Macpherson, Captain A. K., S.C. B.
Miller, Lieut. Col. James, S.C., 18 ms., fr. April 13, '83, B.
Money, Capt. G. E., S.C., 243 days, from April 11, 1883, B.
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '83, Bo.
Montgomery, Lt. T. R. A. G., S.C., 1 year, from April 13, '84, Bo.
Moorhead, Surg. James, M. D., B.
Morice, Surg. Maj. J. C., 2 1/2 yr., fm. Feb. 1, '82, B.
Morris, Lieut. Col. R., Cav., 1 yr. 273 days, fm. Mar. 27, '83, R.
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 233 ds. fm. Mar. 28, '84, B.
Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 18 ms., fm. Mar. 17, 1883, Bo.
Munro, Col. W. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 26, '83, M.
Murphy, Surg. Maj. P., M.D., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 17, '83, B.
Murray, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 1 yr. 248 d., fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.
Napier, Major Hon. G. C., C.I.E., Infantry, B.
Neill, Maj. A. H. S., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 23, '83, B.
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 21, '84, B.
Newham, Major E. G., S.C. B.
Noverre, Lt. Col. W. L., S.C., 300 days, from April 18, '84, Bo.
Obbard, Lieut. Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, '82, M.
O'Hara, Surgeon A. J. M., 182 days, fm. Feb. 6, '84, M.
Oldham, Surg. Maj. C. F., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. Dec. 7, '83, B.
Orchard, Lt. C. I. A., S.C., 2 years, fr. April 26, 1883, M.
Owen, Lt. Col. A. G., S.C., 1 year, from April 11, 1884, B.
Pakenham, Lieut. W. W. V., S.C., 273 d. Jan. 27, '84, M.
Passy, Lieut. D. D., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.
Palmer, Col. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 20, 1883, M.
Paterson, Major H. A., 1 yr. 15 dys., from Sept. 15, '83, B.
Paterson, Surg. D. A., 18 ms., from March 9, 1883, Bo.
Paterson, Surg. Maj. A. M., 2 yrs. fm. April 4, '84, B.
Partridge Bde. Surg. W. P., 1 yr., from Mar. 14, '84, Bo.

earl, Deputy Surg. General W. M.
Pemberton, Major, C. C., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Dec. 20, '82, Bo.
Penny, Bde. Surg. J. C., M.D., 1 yr., from April 18, 1884, B.
Perreau, Col. M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 31, '83, B.
Perkins, Col. Aeneas, C.B., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 16, '83, B.
Perse, Maj. E., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Feb. 17, '83, M.
Phelps, Lt. Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.
Phelps, Col. A., Inf., 2 years, from May 17, 1883, Bo.
Phillips, Lt. Col. A. N., Infantry, 1 year, from April 18, '84, B.
Poole, Major M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, 1883, M.
Prendergast, Col. R. S. J., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 14, '83, M.
Prentis, Surg. Maj. C., 248 days fr. Mar. 14, 1884, B.
Price, Surg. Major W. M. D., 2 yrs. fr. Sept. 28, '82, M.
Prideaux, Maj. W. F., S.C., 189 days, from April 1, 1884, Bo.
Pringle, Surg. Maj. R., M.D., 1 yr., from Nov. 9, '83, B.
Rawlinson, Capt. S. R., S.C., 2 yrs. from April 4, 1884, M.
Reay, Maj. E. R., 13 mos., from Sept. 18, 1883, Bo.
Reid, Col. A. T., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 5, 1883, Bo.
Rennick, Captain A. F. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '83, B.
Rennick, Major H. de P., S.C., 1 yr. 27 dys., fm. April 8, '84.
Repton, Lt. Col. H. M., S.C., 2 years, from April 25, 1884, B.
Reeves, ura. F. C., 1 yr., from March 5, '84, M.
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 1 yr. 219 dys., fm. Feb. 23, '84, M.
Robertson, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 3 yrs., fm. Jan. 2, '82, B.
Rivett Carnac, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '83, B.
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 18 ms., from April 19, 1883, B.
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1882, B.
Ross, Col. F. J. T., 2 yrs., from April 30, '82, Bo.
Rundall, Lieut. F. M., S.C., 273 dys. fm. April 3, '84, B.
Ryves, Major C. M., Inf., 1 year, fr. Dec. 17, '83, Bo.
Sandwith, Lt. Col. W. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 28, '83, Bo.
Sawyer, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 177 dys., f. April 12, '83, Bo.
Sconce, Col. James, S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 14, 1884, B.
Sealy, Capt. C. W. H., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Feb. 24, '84, Bo.
Seton, Lieut. Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., 10 ms., fr. Nov. 5, '83, Bo.
Sexton, Col. J. M., S.C., 2 years, from April 11, 1884, Bo.
Seward, Surg. Maj. G. E., M.D., 2 yrs. fr. Oct. 13, '82, Bo.
Sexton, Surg. Major E. M. D., 1 yr. 325 dys., fm. April 20, '83, M.
Shaw, Surg. Maj. J. C., 1 yr. 14 dys., fr. Aug. 19, '83, B.
Shaw, Major A. J., Inf., 2 yrs. fm. Mar. 27, 1884, M.
Ship ey, Lieut. M. I., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 17, '84, B.
Sibthorpe, Col. L. H., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Feb. 2, '83, Bo.
Smith, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr. 120 d., fr. July 31, 1883, M.
Smithers, Col. O. F., S.C., 1 yr. 103 d., fr. March 23, 1883, B.
Smyth, Maj. R. E., Inf., 3 yrs., from Nov. 15, '81, B.
Spencer, Surg. Maj. L., M.D., 243 days, fr. Mar. 21, '84, B.
Spence, Lt. E. K. E., S.C., 182 days from April 3, 1884, B.
Staflord, Col. B. T., S.C., 23 m. 58 from April 21, 1884, B.
Stephens, Capt. H. Fitz G., S.C., 1 yr. 10 ms., fr. Apr. 29, '83, B.
Stevens, Col. G. S., S.C., 1 year, from April 29, '83, Bo.
Stewart, Major D. J., Inf., 20 m., from Feb. 2, '83, B.
Stewart, Major H. S., S.C., 15 m., from May 21, 1883, M.
Strover, Lt. Col. G. A., S.C., 1 yr. 243 days, from April, '84, M.
Sturt, Col. C. S., Inf., 21 mo., from Jan. 16, '83, Bo.
Sturt, Lieut. R. R. N., S.C., 8 mos. from Mar. 17, '83, B.
Swete, Major C. D., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 25, '84, B.
Swinhoe, Lieut. Col. C. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, 1884, Bo.
Swaine, Surg. F. K., 1 yr 182 days, from March 29, 1884, B.
Tait, Major J. S., S.C., 243 days from April 4, 1884, B.
Taylor, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Feb. 1, '82, M.
Taylor, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 years, from March 25, 1883, B.
Temple, Lt. Col. E., S.C., 1 year, fr. m December 20, 1883, B.
Thomas, Lt. Col. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 26, '83, B.
Thompson, Lieut. Col. Ross, R.E., 18 m., fr. Apr. 11, '83, M.
Tinley, Lieut. G. F. N., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 3
Tinling, Major J. I., Inf., 9 mos., from Nov. 10, 1883, Bo.
Tonnochy, Lt. V. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 30, '83, B.
Trevor, Maj. E. A., R.E., 1 yr. 273 d., from Mar. 2, '83, B.
Trevor, Major G. H., S.C., 1 yr. 92 days, fm. Mar. 7, '84, M.
Tulloch, Col. A. S., S.C., 2 yrs. from Feb. 1, '83, B.
Tuson, Dpy. Surg. Genl. J. E., M.D., 183 d., Mar. 2, '84, B.
Tuohy, Surg. F. J., 3 yrs. from Nov. 21, '81, B.
Tyler, Lieut. Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 255 d. f. Mar. 9, '84, B.
Walker, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Dec. 1, 1882, M.
Warburton, Surg. Maj. W. P., 2 yrs. fm. Mar. 20, '84, B.
Ward, Lieut. Col. John, S.C., M.
Watson, Bde. Surg. G. A., 2 yrs., from Feb. 24, '84, B.
Webb, Dy. Surg. G. W. M., A.M.D., 182 d. f. Ap. 4, '84, B.
Webb, Capt. H. N., S.C., 243 days, from March 23, 1884, B.
Weldon, Lieut. Col. F. S., S.C., 26 ms., from Feb. 7, '82, M.
Welsh, Surg. Major J. T., M.D., 2 yrs. fr. Oct. 27, '82, B.
Welman, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, 1883, M.
Wemyss, Col. H. M., C.B., S.C., 1 yr. fm. Mar. 14, '84, B.
Weson, Major G. E., Inf., 2 years, from June 1, '83, M.
Whishaw, Surg. Major J. C., M.D., 176 d. f. Feb. 14, '84, B.
Wilson, Major F. A., S.C. B.
Willoughby, Col. M. W., S.C., 1 yr. 33 ds., fr. Sept. 2, '83, Bo.
Wilkins, Surg. T. J., 1 yr. 260 d., fr. Feb. 21, '83, M.
Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 6 mos., fm. Feb. 13, '84, M.
Wilkes, Lt. Col. G. F., S.C. B.
Wingate, Major T. O., S.C., 21 mos. fr. Oct. 25, '82, B.
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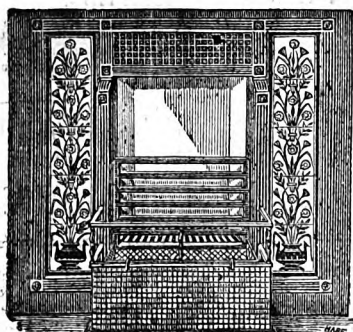
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EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY!

Notice is hereby given that the Books for the registration of transfers will be closed on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of June instant, in order that the Warrants may be prepared for the distribution of the Interest and Surplus Profit on the 30th day of June.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, May 22; Madras and Allahabad, April 21; Calcutta, April 20.

THE letter addressed by the Government of Bengal to the Commissioners of Division on the Bengal Tenancy Bill is a document which will be looked for with keen interest in this country. The idea of conferences of collectors and other responsible officers under the presidency of the various Commissioners is a novel one, with which we deal elsewhere.

THE murder of Lieutenant Dupuis by the Afghans is an event which, under any other Government than the present one, would have created a good deal of stir. Nowadays, however, we are becoming accustomed to this sort of thing.

THE report of the annual meeting of the British Indian Association, which we give in another column, will be read with care by all who take an interest in the land question, so vital in its importance to India. The speeches will all well repay perusal; and we imagine no unbiased person will read them without becoming convinced of the terrible mischief that Lord Ripon's wild schemes of revolution are hatching. The iniquitous Bengal Tenancy Bill is naturally the chief object of attack; but one good hit was made by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra in reference to the miserable abortions which Lord Ripon is pleased to call his "local self-government" measures in the various provinces. "The Bengal Municipalities Bill," he said, "was the outcome in this province of Lord Ripon's self-government minute. He had occasion to read the Bill through carefully, and he could tell them that, owing either to advanced age or to constitutional incapacity, he had found very little of 'self' in it."

THE organ of the Brahmo Somaj suggests that the Government of India must have been in a religious mood of self-abnegation when they consented so entirely to surrender all that part of their scheme which concern "Self."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* is once more doing a great and most important service to India by bringing very prominently before the British public the growing scandal of "government by picnic in the hills." The *Times* in its leading columns has unfortunately not supported its correspondent in this matter; but to anyone who knows anything of the subject, the leader which appeared in yesterday's *Times* in favour of the annual migration to Simla is sufficient in itself to condemn the system. The evils, though minimised, are nevertheless admitted, whilst the defence that is offered is of the flimsiest.

WE are told, for instance, by those who would excuse Lord Ripon's unseemly haste to hurry off to Simla in the middle of the Bengal Tenancy Bill discussion, that the Viceroy finds Simla a more convenient starting place for his winter tour! Obviously no reason is assigned for this belief—for no reason exists. Simla is a long and very toilsome distance from even the nearest railway-station, Umballa; and even when Umballa is reached, it is as far from Allahabad (the centre of the Indian railway system) on one side as Calcutta is on the other.

It certainly seems likely that much of the utter foolishness of Lord Ripon's policy has been due to his immurement in Simla. It may be doubted whether, with his

notorious aversion to listen to any language except that of compliance or flattery, he would ever consent to learn even if more trustworthy teachers were present; still, it must be admitted that he has hardly had a fair chance, in an atmosphere heavily charged with the fumes from such censurers as those of Mr. Ilbert and Dr. Hunter.

It is now generally reported in Calcutta that Mr. Ilbert admits having written a certain letter to "Something Khote"—by which language Mr. Ilbert is understood to indicate his inability to remember the name of the worthy Sheriff of Bombay. And it must be clear to every honest mind that it is now a matter of the highest importance, not only for Mr. Ilbert's own reputation, but for the credit of the Government that is responsible for him, that Mr. Ilbert should plainly and honourably state whether the letter to "Something Khote" did or did not contain those incitements to native agitation, not to say sedition, which are known to have been made by a high authority in a letter of this sort.

WE publish elsewhere the article of the *Indian Daily News* on this subject that has caused so much excitement in Calcutta. We are informed that the authorship of the letter commencing "My dear friend" is very commonly assigned to Dr. Hunter. We believe that Dr. Hunter is at present, or will shortly be, in this country, on official service—to give evidence before the Select Committee on Indian Railways, presumably on the important subject of the fittings of first-class carriages between Calcutta and Simla; and we trust that we may be enabled to publish his disclaimer of this authorship, for a more disgraceful letter was probably never written by any Englishman in India.

ONE of the immediate results of "My dear Friend's" exhortations appears to have been, that Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee has gone on a stumping expedition among the hardy races of the North West, to "strengthen Lord Ripon's hand"—which, as the subsequent telegrams inform us, he is now doing by drawing comparisons between English and Russian rule, in favour of the latter. To be quite fair, we will extract the description given by the *Bengalee*, Mr. Bannerjee's own paper, of the aims of this mission. The *Bengalee* says:—

"On Tuesday last Babu Surendranath Banerjee, special delegate of the Indian Association, left town for the Upper Provinces. He starts on a two-fold mission. In the first place, he will revive the agitation which he himself had set on foot some eight years ago in connection with the rules now in force relating to the admission of candidates to the Civil Service Examination. The effect of these regulations is, as the reader is well aware, to practically close the doors of the Service against the natives of India. The entire Press has condemned these rules. They have also been condemned by eminent authorities in England, by men like Mr. Wren whose views on matters of this description are always entitled to the greatest weight. But notwithstanding all these protests, this almost unanimous verdict of condemnation, the Secretary of State for India openly declared the other day that so far as he was at present advised, he did not consider it necessary to introduce any change in the existing order of things. It is this declaration which has rendered further agitation of the matter an absolute necessity. The agitation will this time be confined to the raising of the maximum limit of age to twenty-one years. But in every case, agitation means money. Without it, we can never hope to make it successful or effective. Indeed money forms the sinews of war. Accordingly, we have all along hailed the National Fund movement with a mixed feeling of hope and joy. Already the movement has spread far and wide, but we must own that the contributions have not yet been in proportion to the measure of sympathy which it has evoked throughout the length and breadth of the country. This is perhaps due to certain wild rumours which have been set afloat by a few interested opponents of the movement, regarding its objects and aims; and we are glad to be able to say that it will be a part of Babu Surendranath's mission, in the course of his tour through the Upper Provinces, to remove all such misimpressions from the public mind. We need not say more on the subject. We will only wish the delegate of the Indian Association every success in his efforts in this direction."

THE *Liberal and New Dispensation* gives a very sensible warning to those gentlemen who hold views on the

Russian advance similar to those which the telegrams say that Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee enunciates:—

"Those who are eternally harping upon the neighbourhood of Russia as a source of unmixed good to India, should read General Socheleff's dream about the invasion of this country. 'It should be our chief duty,' he says, 'to organise masses of Asiatic cavalry, and hurling them on India, as our vanguard under the banner of blood and rapine, thus bring back the times of Tamerlane.' What a pleasant prospect for us, to be sure. The holders of the neighbourhood theory do not wish that Russia should conquer India, but that England should gain a few lessons from reverses. A comfortable position for the theorists, no doubt, who would not fight, but it bespeaks a little cowardice. Either declare for Russia or throw yourselves body and soul upon the arms of Britain. A middle course is not manly."

But any way, it is difficult to understand how praise of Russia is likely to "strengthen Lord Ripon's hand."

THE long-talked of separation between the Judicial and the Executive branches of the Civil Service in the Punjab seems about to become a *fait accompli*. One district (Sirsa), and four divisions are to be suppressed, and a Judicial Service created out of the savings.

HERE is a fine example of the way in which Radical misrepresentations grow till they become accepted facts. It will be remembered that, when a deputation from the Indian Reform Association waited on Lord Kimberley some time ago on the subject of the limit of age for admission to the Civil Service, a report appeared that Lord Kimberley had made, in reply to Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, an absurdly false statement in regard to Lord Lytton's policy. Lord Lytton himself wrote to the *Times* to point out that the statement was an untrue one; and shortly afterwards, we were enabled to state, on unimpeachable authority, that Lord Kimberley had never said anything of the kind. Now see what the *Bombay Chronicle*, a Native paper of usually a moderate type, has to say about it:—

"The following is the report of the interview of the Deputation from the Indian Reform Association with Lord Kimberley as given in the English papers received by post this week. . . . The object of the deputation was to urge the Government to raise the standard of the age for candidate, presenting themselves for examination, with a view to enter the Indian Civil Service. The report as given discloses that Lord Lytton was probably the worst Governor General that the natives of India have ever had since the British ascendancy in the country. To him the natives owed any amount of discouragement in their political aspirations as British subjects. Not satisfied with openly doing his worst as regards acts of hostility to the just aspirations of the Natives—as witness his behaviour towards the leading Natives when making petitions and presenting memorials in respect of the public measures of the Government, his treatment of the Native Press, &c.—he secretly plotted against those Natives. One instance of such plotting that has just come to our knowledge is of a manner that may be considered as being outrageous beyond endurance, unless satisfactory extenuating reasons for the course pursued by His Lordship are forthcoming. It was his attempt to shut out the Natives of India from the privilege accorded to them by Acts of Parliament and Royal Charter for enabling them to share in the honours and emoluments of the higher grades of the public service of the country. The plot against the poor Natives—for such it was—of the ex-Governor General to which we refer is indicated in Lord Kimberley's reply to a member of the deputations as given at the end of the report."

And the *Indian Mirror* further enlarges on the same point:—

"But Lord Kimberley communicated a piece of information, which throws full light on the dark parts of Lord Salisbury's policy. In answer to a member of the deputation, we are informed:—

"Lord Kimberley said he was aware that Lord Lytton had written to Lord Cranbrook to get an Act of Parliament passed to prevent natives becoming civil servants, but if that could not be done, then the age for passing an examination should be lowered, which would practically have the same effect. The deputation then withdrew."

"After this disclosure, it would hardly be useful to prolong the discussion of this question. But we must confess we are extremely surprised that, knowing how Lord Lytton, during his miserable Viceroyalty, had thoroughly abused his powers and his opportunities to do whatever could oppress, harm, and irritate the princes and people of India, he was not ashamed to lend himself to use his authority for the perpetua-

tion of a policy so opposed to Liberal principles and so injurious to the cause of Native advancement. That Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, with idle and visionary dreams of an Imperialism incompatible with the genius and traditions of the British Constitution, should have found in Lord Lytton a ready and serviceable instrument to press the yoke more strongly and firmly on the neck of the Indian people, is quite worthy of men who have done more towards bringing about a disintegration of the British Empire, than the members of any British Cabinet since the United States of America threw off their allegiance to the British Crown."

THE *Englishman* has the following report on the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected up to May 20:—

"The week under review does not present much of interest to write about. Steamers have done their best to make the most of existing circumstances and a slight advance has been obtained in retail engagements. For sailing vessels there has been very little demand, one ship took the berth for London and another obtained a charter for Liverpool. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 37,000 tons. The long period of a depressed freight market, which we have been for some time passing through cannot be said to be over yet, and there are no visible signs of any reaction in the near future. Business generally is no doubt depressed, and the hopeless state of the wheat trade by over production is one of the causes, but on the other hand there cannot be any doubt of the consequences of the rage for steamer building a few years ago, which are now acutely felt, as there is no employment to be found for the hundreds of steamers laid up at the home ports. Those which continue to run, must do so at a loss to their owners. To reduce this as much as possible, and in order to run steamers at a minimum of cost with a maximum of earnings, the tendency is to build them of larger and still larger dimensions, one vessel carrying now double, and not unfrequently treble the quantity of cargo its predecessor could accommodate some half dozen years ago. The same tendency towards increased capacity is observable in sailing vessels, the newest ships having a net register tonnage of from 1,800 to 2,000 tons; a ship of 1,400 to 1,500 tons is now talked of as a vessel of moderate size. These facts ought not to be lost sight of in considering the future of freight prospects."

WE take the following account of the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Report:—

"We are glad to be able to report considerable improvement in the prospects of the crop generally during the past fortnight, the long-wished-for rain having fallen more or less freely over the greater portions of the indigo growing districts. In Behar, the rainfall in Champarum and Tirhoot was, except at a few factories, sufficiently heavy to allow of the empty lands being filled in, but Chuprah was not as fortunate in this respect as the other districts, the fall having been generally light, a portion of the Zillah only getting sufficient rain to sow upon. So far as our advices go, the old crop has been greatly improved by the rain, and the new sowings have come up well. These latter, however will require favourable weather with timely rain to bring them to maturity Lower Bengal.—Prospects have improved considerably during the past week or so, but even with the improvement, we cannot look for anything more than ordinary outturns from any of districts, except Jessore, which was fortunate in getting timely rain. So far Jessore has the best, and Bhagulpore and Purneah the worst prospects. The reports from the Dooars generally are better, the fall of rain having been sufficiently heavy to help on the sowings."

THE same firm gives the following on the Calcutta Tea Market:—

"Auctions were resumed on the 15th instant. The quality offered was decidedly inferior to the first teas of last season, with the exception of a few invoices from the Dooars and Kanga Valley Districts. Prices for all descriptions, and especially for Pekoe Souchongs, were lower, to the extent of two annas per pound, than those of last year."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending May 23:—

"The Rev. T. Bliss, officiating chaplain of Negapatam; Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee, honorary magistrate at Mhow."

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the revision of the salary of the appointment of adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, which has hitherto been fixed at a consolidated sum of Rs. 500 a month. In future the adjutant of this local corps will receive the same aggregate allowances as adjutants of corps of the line—viz., staff pay Rs. 200, and office allowance Rs. 50 a month, in addition to the Staff Corps pay of the officer's rank. The appointment is at present held by Captain E. D. F. Bignell, Bengal Staff Corps.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated June 8:—

"Although the Government has announced as final its decision to remove the military accounts office from Madras to Bangalore, public opinion seems by no means inclined to admit the necessity or propriety of the step. The Press, not only in the Southern Presidency, but also in various other parts of India, generally condemns the proposed removal, and frequently uses it as the text for an attack on the whole system of government from the hills. That system is well described by the *Madras Mail* as a subordination of the convenience and interests of the public to the personal comfort of a few Europeans and as a public scandal which cannot be too soon disallowed. The *Calcutta Statesman*, while willing that the Viceroy, who comes to India in advanced life, and such of his colleagues as are ailing, should make an annual resort to the hills, proceeds to protest against the removal of all the establishment in their train, regardless of the cost to the public and the demoralisation that attends the practice, and characterises it as government of a thoroughly unconscious order, and an abuse so gigantic that it cannot possibly last.

"The *Times of India* says that if Madras is to be governed from Ootacamund, the local government might as well be abolished and the affairs of the Presidency be directed from Simla. This argument would apply with equal force to Bombay; indeed, it might be carried further, and applied to India generally, for it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the Viceroy and the Council could govern India as easily and as well from London as from Simla. The news that Mr. Gorst has questioned the Under Secretary of State on the subject of migration to the hills has excited much interest in this country, and it is earnestly to be hoped that Parliament will insist on a searching inquiry into the practice which, while vexatious to the subordinate employes, is costly to the public and dangerous to the country. It has nothing to recommend it save that it ministers to the comfort of two or three score high officials, whose pay was fixed on the understanding that they were prepared to brave the perils and discomforts of a tropical climate.

"Harvest prospects in Lower Bengal have much improved of late; there has been a fairly plentiful rainfall in most parts of the province, especially in the northern and eastern districts, and any scarcity that may follow the failure of last winter's crops is now likely to be confined to portions of the districts of Monghyr, Bogra, Maldah, and Mezzufferpore. Some small relief works are being carried on in those localities. The news from most of the tea districts also is fairly good, while the indigo crops, although likely to be poor, will hardly be a total failure, as was once expected.

"The Punjab judicial system is about to be remodelled. The Commissioners and Deputy-Commissioners will be relieved of their judicial work and will be confined to executive and magisterial functions. Eleven district judges, ten assistant, and seventeen subordinate judges will be appointed. Provision will also be made for improving the system of appeals. The districts and divisions will be reduced and distributed, the former being reduced by one—namely, Sirsa, and the latter by four, and various alterations will be made in the arrangement of official grades. The scheme has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and will be introduced when the necessary Act has passed through the Legislature.

"A hitch appears to have occurred in the arrangement for the Bombay Exhibition. It was stated at a meeting of the Exhibition Committee on Friday that the Government had declined to take over the materials to be used in the construction of the exhibition at 75 per cent. of the cost price, but offered to take them at 60 per cent. The committee considered the offer not liberal enough, and that if the Government could not increase it it would be better not to hold the exhibition at present.

"A son and heir was born to the Maharajah of Mysore on Wednesday, great rejoicings being held.

"The treaty between Nepal and Thibet has been signed. By its terms Thibet agrees to pay ten lakhs of rupees with interest within seven years, and to punish the persons who robbed Nepalese traders at Lhasa. The Nepalese troops are returning from the frontier.

"The Ameer has ordered the Cabul arms manufactory to supply 300 breech-loading rifles and 100 field guns. The Kafils of Durrai Nur, are said to have assembled, and to be threatening disturbances. The fall of Maimena, which is now fully confirmed, will materially strengthen the Ameer's position, as the Wali of Maimena was a staunch adherent of Ayoo Khan.

"The men implicated in the murder of Lieutenant Dupuis were tried at Quetta, on Tuesday. One man and two boys were convicted of the actual murder. The man was sentenced to death, and was hanged the next morning, the body being afterwards burnt. The boys were transported for life. Several others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for concealing the murder. They belong to the Yassingai Pathans,

who occupy the villages between Khushdil Khan Kilu and Karbala.

"A report from Cabul of doubtful authenticity states that a Russian agent has been there for some months, that he is not an Asiatic, but a true Muscovite, and that he is now about to be relieved by another Russian.

"Rumours were lately current that a Russian officer was prisoner at Herat. It appears that the prisoner in question is a Daghestani of the Lesghi tribe, and holds a commission in the Russian service like Alitchanoff, who is also a Lesghi. He was captured at Kushk, where he went, he says, without the knowledge of his superiors. He came from Merv. He is well treated, and merely kept under surveillance pending the Ameer's orders.

"The *Calcutta Englishman* states that it has good reason to believe that an Anglo-Russian Commission will proceed early in the autumn to demarcate the northern frontier of Afghanistan, and that an agreement has been arrived at to the effect that the frontier line will be the Oxus as far as Khoja Sulch, and will thence trend with a circular contour southward and westward along the margin of cultivated land to a point south of Pul-i-Khatun, on the Heri Rud River. This line is considerably south of that generally marked on English maps.

"It is reported from Bagdad that the plague has broken out near Bedra Zarbutisk and Jassan on the Persian frontier, and that these places have been surrounded by a sanitary cordon."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

RECENT MILITARY BOOKS.*

"THE Biography of Frederick the Great," by Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, will be a necessary addition to military libraries, and of great value to all military students. In the first place, though in good, legible type, it is comparatively a small book—a very different affair from Carlyle's ten volumes—although it comprises all essential information. In the second place, it has really good maps and plans detached, and printed on indestructible material. These are mainly the same as those in Carlyle's books, which could hardly be improved on, but for advantages of portability they are reduced in scale; it is, however, easy to enlarge the scale at pleasure by use of a magnifying glass, and the detail is so well drawn that it rather gains by this. In fact, if inclined to be captious, we should say that there was too much detail and names of places unconnected with the campaigns introduced into the maps of the theatres of war. Frederick the Great's strategy was not at all brilliant; it was in tactics that he proved himself a great master of the military art, hence his battles are the chief points of interest and study; and these are very thoroughly gone into by Colonel Brackenbury, who has probably seen as much of continental war as any man in Europe; it may be on the principle that spectators see most of the game that he has had greater advantages than any man, and used them. Hence the little short critiques on the battles which he occasionally enters on are of especial value. There is a very good one on the Battle of Prague, which would particularly apply at the present time to India as well as England.

"The one great lesson—and it is of vital importance to Englishmen—which we may draw from this battle is, that an army immovably fixed in one position which has extremities not resting on impassable barriers may always be attacked and defeated on one of those extremities. Only by offensive manoeuvres is success possible. The enemy must be beaten, not merely repulsed. The idea, too prevalent in this country, that England could be successfully defended by unskilled militia and volunteers taking up a series of positions, is a vain imagination, natural to minds bent upon bricks and mortar, but rejected by all masters of strategy and tactics. And the same rule applies to the defence of other countries, such as Turkey."

It is not very easy to describe Colonel Whinyates's book.† In one sense it is a record merely of the services of the C Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, but it goes far beyond a mere record, for full details are given of the war services of the battery and a considerable addition is made to historical knowledge of Sir John Moore's expedition and the Crimean campaign. In the first campaign the diary of the battery commander is published, showing in detail the marching and counter marching that took place, and in the second campaign several disputed points in the battles are enlarged on with the additional information afforded by officers and others with the battery; notably the case of the charges of the Heavy and Light Brigades at Balaclava. There is probably no one, even a war correspondent, unless he have considerable military knowledge, who is in so good a position to give a fair and accurate account of incidents in a battle as an officer of artillery, who, from the nature of his arm, is often, as in this special case, waiting and watching for the opportunity to break into the action with all the terrible

* "Frederick the Great," by Col. C. B. BRACKENBURY, R.A. London: Chapman and Hall, 1884.

† "From Corunna to Sebastopol," by Col. F. A. WHINYATES, late R.H.A. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 1884.

effect at his command, while in the meantime, forced to remain passive, nothing can go on in his front without catching his attention. Information from such unprejudiced eye witnesses is the most valuable and reliable, and has been brought forward in the account of Sebastopol. The opening chapter is worthy of being printed separately, for it gives the clearest idea of the value and use of horse artillery in the fewest possible words. For this purpose it would be of excellent service to civilians and officers of the other branches of the army.

There are useful maps to accompany the Corunna campaign and the battle of the Alma. It is curious to notice that in one of the best sketches of the Alma—that given in Home's "Precis of Tactics," and generally followed—there is no sign of any artillery whatever on the side of the Allies, and there is nothing in his text to lead to the supposition that any artillery were present on our side in the action. In point of fact, as is obvious from the account of Col. Whinyates's book, the artillery were almost ignored and allowed to take such independent action as they thought suitable, which was hardly the best possible arrangement for attacking an enemy posted in a strong defensive position. The map of the Balaclava ground is on a large scale, probably six inches to the mile, though this is not stated as it should have been, and seems taken from the large military sketch of the Crimea, done by the Royal Engineers. The position of the troops referred to has been clearly marked on it and their movements can be distinctly followed.

THE ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.

THE *Army and Navy Magazine* for this month contains an article by Colonel Malleon on Valentine Baker, whose career is certainly one of the most remarkable in the present day, and whose undeniable military talents ought not to be lost to his country. An Admiral advocates permanent crews in Her Majesty's Navy which would tend to keep that *esprit de corps* for ships crews which does so much for regiments. Colonel Hildyard's account of a visit to the capital of Southern Morocco will be found very valuable and interesting. The Colonel is a man who keeps his eyes open, and the country is one little known at present but likely to come into prominent notice before long. Mr. Hooper continued the excellent papers on "Pepys as an Official" which when completed will make a capital and most readable volume. There is a very amusing skit entitled "Why I resigned," by Ignotus; though we think the writer is rather hard on the volunteers. In discussing "Another Year of Naval Administration," Mr. Mark Fytton looks in vain for any sign of an intelligent or intelligible naval policy, as indeed he may, the chief policy of our present Government being merely to keep in Office anyhow and let matters of imperial interest or defence slide as of minor importance. Mr. Phillip's novel "Man Proposes" is continued and the present chapters will be found full of incident.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—A Reuter's telegram from Simla, of yesterday's date, says:—

"It is expected that a mixed English and Russian commission will proceed in the autumn to the northern border of Afghanistan to mark out the frontier. An agreement has, it is understood, been arrived at between the British and Russian Governments providing in general terms that the frontier shall follow the course of the Oxus as far as Khojah Salah, whence it will proceed south and west, taking a circular course along the margin of cultivation to Pul-i-Khatun on the Hari Rud river."

In other words, Her Majesty's Government, having acquiesced in the Russians securing, in excess of Merv, a lodgment at Old Sarakhs, intend, if this news be true, to surrender a valuable slice of fertile Afghan territory, and allow them to approach yet fifty-two and a half miles nearer Herat, to say nothing of receding south along the bank of the Murghab.

Established at Pul-i-Khatun, the Russians will be within 150 miles of Herat, and eighty of Meshed, our garrison at Quetta being at the same time 514 miles from Herat. Distant as Quetta is 145 miles from Candahar, and separated from it by a more difficult road, the Russians will be able to occupy Herat from Pul-i-Khatun before our Quetta troops can even sight Candahar.

There is no reason whatever why Russia should be permitted to make a fresh advance from Sarakhs to Pul-i-Khatun. She could control the Turcomans and maintain order along her frontier just as easily from the former place. The effect of this new surrender of Her Majesty's Government is to admirably enlarge the Russian base at Sarakhs, to give Russia an area of several hundred miles of fertile territory where she can organise the operations against Herat.

Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff has announced that the Transcaspian Railway is to be extended to Askabad, distant 388 miles

from Herat. Our Indian line is only sanctioned to Quetta, 514 miles from Herat.

The annexation of Merv was bad, the annexation of Sarakhs was worse, but in this alleged intended advance to Pul-i-Khatun, affairs seem to me to have reached a climax, calling for an indignant energetic protest on the part of the public against the proposed arrangement.

C. MARVIN.

Grosvenor House, Plumstead-common, June 5, 1884.

RAILWAYS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Railways is to re-assemble to-morrow, and I beg you to urge that the railway from Bombay to Jubulpoor is liable to be broken at any time even in these times of peace; how then can it be kept in order during an insurrection?

On pages 5 and 6 of the report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, dated the 13th current, signed by Colonel J. Holland, the chairman, I find that the bridges over two streams, three miles distant from each other, about twenty-two miles north of Bhosawul, and twelve south of Boorhampoor, were washed away last year, and goods traffic was for one month entirely suspended. This stoppage not only blocked all the railway stations in the Nerbudda valley, but it also blocked all traffic from the East Indian Railway, the North Western Provinces, and from the parts of Central India reached by the G. I. Peninsula Railway Company through the Rajpootana Line (see par. 8 of Colonel Holland's Report).

Will the Right Honourable W. Baxter, Priy Councilor and Member of Parliament consider our military necessities for a moment? We may lose India for want of a rail between Nagpoor and Jubulpoor, and if so great a calamity should fall on us, every member of the committee of the House of Commons will be responsible. They have received repeated warnings in *Allen's Indian Mail*.—Your obedient servant,
June 9.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

CEYLON AND INDIAN TEA.

At the present time a deal of attention is being directed towards Ceylon and its production of tea, which, at any rate, so far as regards quality, has during last season stood out in bold relief, and has caused our planters to gird up their loins for the struggle to come this year. The brokers at home seem all pretty well to be of one mind, and that is, that Ceylon teas have excelled Assam, Cachar and Darjeeling, growths of the past season, with one or two notable exceptions. There is no doubt that standard teas such as Budderpore, Borokai, Dooteriah, and Kalej Valley, and others, are quite able to hold their own in the competition, and with something in hand, but how few are there amongst Indian teas compared to those quoted in Ceylon as attaining high values. With the information at present available it cannot satisfactorily be explained how this comes about. Can it be put down to climatic influences, or what? If so, it would appear that much land is available for tea culture which was before considered useless. We can scarcely think that our planters have lost their cunning in preparing the article, and we are inclined to think that locality has a good deal to do with it. Many years ago planters were wading in darkness with regard to manufacture, yet their teas invariably fetched high prices. Can it be that the broker has been taken in by a new article, and that, after the newness has worn off, it will be discovered that Ceylon teas like Indian ones lose their keeping qualities in a few years? No, we cannot accept this explanation. Perhaps the one most difficult thing to explain is the reputed enormous yield per acre, combined with the fine quality. With regard to some of those companies quoted above, the only one which, as a public company, is referred to by our home contemporary, the *Home and Colonial Mail*, Borokai, is put down as consisting of 824 acres, which gives a yield of 199,200 lbs., or about 3 mds. per acre; this is but a poor result as far as regards outturn, but looking at the dividend declared, it seems to bear uncommonly good fruits. In 1882 the result was 11 per cent., which, considering the season, was highly satisfactory, and is best judged by its heading the list in dividends for that year as quoted on the London Exchange. Could Borokai produce at the same rate as the Ceylon gardens are said to do? We leave our readers to figure out what the result would be. Turn again to the labour question, and we find that Ceylon like Assam has to import its labour; but, although it does so, it would appear from all we can learn as if better arrangements were in vogue there than at present exist in Assam. In Ceylon the labour question is more nearly of a kin to the Docars, and what is there known as the sirdaree system; and we believe that although the Ceylon planter pays perhaps a higher daily wage, having no bonus to pay, besides many other little comforts the Assam immigrant is supplied with, the result is at the end of the year cheaper working all round, and a contented labour force untrammelled with all the red-tapeism which is considered so necessary for a coolie the moment he leaves his *Mooluck* for the tea districts.

There are many points with which we are unacquainted,

that no doubt may tend to give a high yield in Ceylon, such as the rainfall and the close proximity to the sea. The latter no doubt is open to question as an advantage, but as a rule very heavy dews fall at night all along a coast line, so that if the rainfall is less when tea flourishes best, it may be that nature supplies the want in the excessively heavy dews. The temperature, too, is not to be lost sight of in taking everything into consideration, and being so near the equatorial line, the variation in temperature cannot be very great; which of course allows plucking to be carried on pretty nearly all the year round. Java teas have long been famed for their liquors, but somehow extension in cultivation there has not been rapid, nor would it, so far as one can learn, be attended with a large outturn per acre. Some years we saw tea in Java and the Straits Settlements flourishing fairly well, but we were by no means impressed with it as anything extraordinary in the way of outturn. The soil seemed much the same as what we understand the Sylhet gardens mostly is—namely, a light, sandy loam, very subject to wash unless carefully cultivated. The Maharajah of Johore, we believe, proposes going in for tea cultivation on a large scale, but as we have never heard of it as a success, we imagine it did not turn out the good thing it was expected. From the number of new names of estates in Ceylon that duly appear in the sale lists, it would appear as if there was now a pretty considerable area under tea in the island. At any rate, being in such an equitable climate, we must not forget in comparing the results of the sales, that the Ceylon teas that met our Indian produce in July and August are the Ceylon second or third flush meeting the first flush from India. That this is an important factor no one will deny, and we will perhaps in a year or two, when many private concerns are converted into limited companies, be better able to judge from the share lists, whether the result at the end of the year is so widely different from our Indian estates, as rumour would at present have us believe. One thing the Ceylon planter seems to beat our Indian planter in, and that is in putting his wares before the purchaser. From remote corners in New Zealand we have lately heard that Ceylon teas are to displace Indian, and that we have a formidable rival now in addition to China. Well done, Ceylon; nothing like it. The colonies are somewhat like America, and are to be done best by advertising, and the Ceylon planter seems to have found it out, and that too quickly. Able to hold their own in outturn and prices, what more is left? We advise our Indian friends to be on the *qui vive*.

THE CAPTURE OF MERV BY THE RUSSIANS.

THE following account of a Turkoman eye-witness to the occupation of Merv has reached us:—

I arrived at Merv on the 7th Jamadi-ul-Awal—6th March, 1884, and stayed with the Bakshis. (a) I found that some weeks before, two Russian officers with Maksud Alikhanoff, Leaghi, and fifty Akhal horsemen, had come to Merv and persuaded a number of the elders to accompany them to Askabad. Among those who went were Sari Batur, Aman Sa'at, Takan Bai, Mir Attar Beg, Ba'ileh Khan, some of the Bakshis, the brother of Makdum Kuli Khan, Murad Bai, Aman Shah, Barguleb Khan, 'Oon Begi and Jomut Teli, from the Amanshahs, Kunkurs and Vakils. (b) News had been received in Merv that the elders just mentioned had come to terms with the Russians, and tendered their submission to the Czar. It was expected that they would return in a few days, and would bring some Russian troops with them. Some of the elders, who had not gone to Askabad, were opposing the movement, and declared that they would not submit to the Russians without fighting. I stayed in order to see how events would turn out.

On the 9th Jamadi-ul-Awal—8th March, 1884, the elders came back to Merv with the intelligence that the Russian troops were following them. They invited their tribesmen to take out water to the troops on camels, and some of the Turcomans were ready to comply with this request. But Baba Khan and Kajjar Khan, (c) who were the chiefs of the anti-Russian party, prevented them from doing so by threatening to kill their camels if they gave away any assistance to the Russians. Kajjar Khan proceeded to exhort his men to resist the proposed submission to the Russians by force of arms if necessary.

On the 11th, Maksud Alikhanoff, with a hundred Russian and Akhal horsemen, arrived at Akiab. Kajjar Khan and Hakim Khan called their followers to arms. Maksud Alikhanoff sent a messenger to inform them that Yanur Sahib (d) was at Ata twelve miles from Akiab with a brigade, and to warn them that any resistance would be offered in vain. Kajjar Khan would not listen to this advice, but proceeded to call out his men. Abdul Bai, the elder of Akiab, with whom Maksud Alikhanoff was staying, and all the elders of the pro-Russian party, advised Maksud Alikhanoff to retire on to Ata, and run

no risk with the handful of men he had with him. Maksud Alikhanoff accordingly returned to Ata, and joined the forces encamped there. On the same night some of Kajjar Khan's men marched to Ata and fired into the Russian camp. The fire was returned and the Tekkes withdrew.

On the 12th, all the Tekke elders, except Kajjar Khan, Baba Khan, and Hakim Khan, went to Ata in order to escort the Russians into Merv. The Russians had brought their water with them from Tejen. They advanced from Ata to Akiab and encamped there. They numbered about 2,000 horse and foot, and had two guns with them.

Shortly after their arrival at Akiab, the Russians sent a message to Baba Khan, and prevailed on him to come into our camp. They then presented Baba Khan with a khilat and six hundred tomans. He was then induced to tender his submission to the Russian Government. The Russians then sent for Kajjar Khan and invited his confidence. Kajjar Khan said that he would be guided solely by the wishes of his tribe. The Russians offered Kajjar Khan a khilat of the same value as that which they had given Baba Khan, but Kajjar Khan declined to accept it until he had consulted his tribesmen. Kajjar Khan then left the Russian Camp. The next day he collected a force of about eight thousand horse and foot, and incited them to fight against the infidels. He was also joined by Ahmed Shah, a follower of Siahposh Khan. They marched to Akiab. As they neared the Russian camp, they were opposed by some four hundred Russian troops. A skirmish ensued, in which the Tekkes lost three or four men killed and wounded. They were driven back and dispersed. It is not known where Kajjar Khan has gone. The Tekkes are now perfectly quiet, and have given up all thoughts of resisting the Russians. Sarikhani of Yolatan arrived from Orunj on the 14th to pay a visit to Yanur Sahib. It may be now said that Merv is in the hands of the Russians.

Yanur, the Russian officer, wished to build a fort near the bazaar in Kala Koushid Khan. The Mervis protest against this, and have asked that the fort may be built near the fort of Muhammad Niaz Bai. The Russians object to this site, on account of the difficulty of obtaining supplies there; and I do not doubt that they will carry out their first intentions. Maksud Alikhanoff intends to visit Pul-i-Khisti in order to inquire into Panjeh affairs. The Tekkes of Merv believe that the Russians will build an outpost at Pul-i-Khisti. (e)

Siahposh Khan is being kept under surveillance in Yolatan by Galdi Morad Khan. He had borrowed 6,000 krans which he has no means of repaying.

(e) The point where the Kushk river joins the Murghab, about fifteen miles North West of Panjeh.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

WHO IS THE TRAITOR?

To a thoughtful and observant mind, one of the most interesting features of the hour in India is the persistent way in which the natives indulge in lip-loyalty towards Lord Ripon. No occasion is ever lost of administering to his Lordship some service of flattery, or of singling him out personally for the most extravagant praise, or of assuring him that he has won a special and permanent place in the affections of the natives. Strange to say, all this appears to be devoted to the man at the head of the Government; whilst for the Government, as a body, there is nothing but a ceaseless outcry of complaint, a perpetual arraignment, a constant, and continual holding it up to the natives as a very embodiment of selfishness, unprincipled oppression, and wrong-doing. The contrast between the exaltation of the man, and the attacks, infused with a bitterness and a political purpose never before seen in native journalism, upon the Government is so marked as to strike even the most unobservant. Then, again, the English, as a community in India, are, day by day, and week by week, held up in the columns of the native Press to the hatred, detestation, and political animosity of the natives, and yet the Chief of the English community is declared to be an object of veneration, of intense love, of unflinching hope, of unfaltering trust. Is this contrast healthy? It is a healthy and encouraging sign of the times that such a contrast should be drawn between the Viceroy and his countrymen? Is it to the well-being, or the stability of the Empire, that the masses of the natives should be taught that such a contrast is not only possible, but that it is true? Can it be, then, that Lord Ripon represents the native movement against the superiority, and against the very position of his countrymen in India? Can, in fact, any Viceroy be popular in the best acceptation of the term, when his popularity is a reproach in the mouth of the natives to the rule of his country, and an attack upon the very existence and position of his countrymen? We have said that the popularity of Lord Ripon is the praise of the lip merely. It is of the brain, not of the heart. It is one of those contrasts in which the subtle intellects of the natives delight, and a weapon by which their leaders hope to obtain a given end—that end being the use of the power vested in the Viceroy himself to weaken the strong hold of England upon

(a) One of the two sections of the Oktamish Division of the Tekkes.

(b) The Amanshahs and Kunkurs are sub divisions of the Begs. The Begs and Vakils are the two divisions of the Tuktamish Tekkes.

(c) For an account of these two men, see Chapter XXXVII., O'Donovan's "Merv Oasis."

(d) Sic in original.

the many lands and many races which compose India. We have repeatedly challenged the native Press to take up and examine the financial measures of the present Administration, but without effect. That task is avoided, for the very plain and sufficient reason that any analysis of the administration of the finances for the past four years would make it impossible for the natives to put Lord Ripon forward as in any way a friend of India. We have often wondered why there should be this affectation of admiration for the individual, side by side with such unusual and such excessive bitterness against the community,—a bitterness which goes the length of picturing the ordinary Englishman in India as a man distinct from his countrymen, as they are at home, opposed to the national wishes, and antagonistic to the national policy; which, in fact, seeks to teach the people of India that opposition to, and hatred of, Englishmen in India, is the best way of serving England and of anticipating the wishes and policy of the people of England towards this country. The phenomenon can only be the result of a mighty misunderstanding, and can only be the shadow of impending troubles, and of serious administrative difficulties. In December last, we had the misfortune, in the discharge of a public duty, to arraign the conduct of a high official, who appeared to have introduced into India the novel idea of directing native agitation from above. It seems to us then, and it seems so still, that if the natives believed they were, in carrying on an agitation, acting in conformity with the wishes, or strengthening the hands of Lord Ripon and his confidential advisers, they would be bound to indulge in a parade of personal loyalty, and to stand by him though thick and thin. An impression of this sort, once created, makes lip popularity a necessity, for the agitations represents an alliance where the one side suggests a grievance, and the other supplies a so-called public opinion. The result is a two-fold deception, so far as the public of England are concerned. On the one hand, Lord Ripon is represented as the idol of the natives, and on the other native public opinion is represented as, informed, spontaneous, intelligent, and powerful.

There reached us by post the other day a printed circular bearing the names of two of the most prominent Parsee citizens of Bombay. The papers are intended for circulation amongst the natives, but not for publication in native newspapers. They deal with an important public question, and we, therefore, consider it our duty to disregard their pseudo-private character. They are not in our opinion private documents at all, but papers of an essentially public character, intended to serve a public purpose, and to generate what may pass for public opinion. They are only private in the sense that they are to be kept from the knowledge of Europeans. We give them as they reached us:—

(Strictly Private.)

16, Marine-street, Bombay, April 9, 1884.

Dear Sir,—We daresay the Secretary of State's refusal to consider the desirability of raising the age of the Civil Service candidate has pained you as much as it has pained us. But it will serve us little to sit quietly nursing the grief. The subject is one to which we attach the utmost importance. Lord Ripon will not be able, however anxious, to obtain the change unless the country, as a whole, moves in the matter. We appeal to you, therefore, to lose no time in getting every association on your side to represent India's wishes to the authorities, each in its own words, temperately, but laying the greatest stress upon the necessity for this reform. Pray make the suggestion to your leading citizens at once. Never was there such pressing need for united action.

We quote overleaf for your private information, the views in this connection of an honoured English friend, who is in the best position to advise us, and whose advice we have always gratefully acted upon. Yours faithfully, Dadabhai Naoroji Behramji M. Malabari.

(Private and Confidential.)

April 4, 1884.

My dear Friend,—Since writing to you a few days ago I have received information which shows that the Secretary of State has been induced to take an unfavourable view of the question of raising again the maximum limit of age for candidates for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service.

I feel quite sure that Lord Ripon, who, I know, holds most decided opinions on the subject, will continue to do all in his power to induce Lord Kimberley to reconsider the matter. But the Secretary of State and his Council will pay ten times more attention to the House of Commons than to any representations Lord Ripon may make; especially if the letter does not succeed in securing (and I myself fear this is doubtful) the unanimous concurrence of his Council.

If the natives really care about the question, as I believe that they do, now is the time for them to strengthen the Viceroy's hands by numerous and influential memorials couched in moderate language and addressed to the Secretary of State, though of course forwarded through the regular official channels.

I think that in my last* I advocated rather influential than

*Not received.

numerous memorials. Knowing what I now do, I recommend both, as many Memorials as possible, and one at least from every influential Association, Sabha, &c.

If a general and strong interest is felt in the matter, and undoubtedly this latter is one of primary importance, then that interest should now be shown.

If it does not exist, or, what is practically the same thing, if it be not apparent, the question must lie over—and who can say when we may again get a Viceroy who thinks as we do in this matter and is anxious himself to get the required reform pushed through? Most certainly now unless we do rally round him in force, let him wish ever so much, the Viceroy will hardly be able to accomplish this.—Yours very sincerely,

We can scarcely imagine that these papers are forgeries, or that any one would be guilty of using the names of Messrs. Naoroji and Malabari without their sanction, knowledge, or approval. If the papers are forgeries, then there is in existence at Bombay a most unprincipled and unscrupulous propaganda, whose business it is to stir up native agitation by the basest means. But then, again, the circular may be genuine; and in this case it is a matter of the very highest concern to Englishmen in England and in India to find that behind the native agitation there is "an Englishman" of "position" who has found the natives' grievances subjects for agitation. The following paragraph seems to account for much that during the past four years otherwise would appear to be without a *raison d'être*.

We quote overleaf, for your private information, the views in this connection of an honoured English friend, who is in the best position to advise us and whose advice we have always gratefully acted upon.

Who can this "honoured English friend" be, who, speaking with a strong show of authority, can represent Lord Ripon as requiring to be strengthened by a native agitation against his own Council and against the Secretary of State? The matter is one which requires to be cleared up, not on the low ground of an individual's misinterpretation of his duty, or misconception of the obligations and responsibilities of high position, but on the far higher ground of the honour of the Government of India, and the good government and well-being of the Empire.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

In the discussions which have taken place regarding the Rent Bill, both in the deliberations of the Legislative Council and in the columns of the Press, one of the chief cruces has been the prohibition of contract as between landlord and tenant. At first sight it seems a very extraordinary interference with the liberty of the subject, not only to prevent contracts being valid in the future, but also to break the force of contracts already existing. With regard to the latter, it seems to any impartial observer perfectly indefensible. It has been asserted, and probably asserted with truth, that certain contracts which have come to light disclose a system of fraud which no one can defend. Mr. Ilbert instanced one in his first speech on the Bill, and it certainly was about as bad a transaction as could well be conceived. It does not, however, appear a logical sequence that, because one man commits an offence which brings him within the range of the law provided for cheating, every other member of his class is to be debarred from carrying on his business in the manner common to civilised men, and that a bar is at once to be put to the system of contract which has hitherto been the basis of all dealings between landlords and their tenants. The case, as put by the advocates of the Rent Bill, is thus. The rayats are an ignorant lot of people. They are liable to be got at by designing zemindars, and, under pressure, they will contract themselves out of their just rights. We shall, therefore, render this impossible by declaring that every contract by which a rayat contracts himself out of the benefit of this act shall be worth the paper upon which it is written, and no more. The veriest squatter shall not be liable for the fulfilment of the obligations into which he entered, as a condition precedent to his being allowed to occupy land as a non-occupancy rayat, and in fact the zemindar shall be the only person who can suffer the consequences of his own actions. Now, whilst those who oppose the Rent Bill entirely differ from the estimate formed of the rayat by his friends and advisers, it is not difficult to suggest a *via media* whereby violence would not be done to the first principles of fair dealing, and the innocent and injured rayat would be protected from the wolfish jaws of his rapacious enemy, the zemindar. All these contracts must, under the existing law, be registered. At present the practice is that the executant admits execution, and the deed is completed. It can easily be imagined that it is quite possible for a fraudulent person to substitute one document for another, and to cause an illiterate rayat to admit execution of a document which is of a nature far different to the assessment into which he consented to enter. The present law is of course, powerful enough to punish the fraud, but judicial proof of it is difficult to obtain. It may then happen that the fraudulent zemindar may get off scot-free, but to prevent this undesirable state of things, it is not necessary to debar honest men from entering into contracts with their tenants, and to prevent those contracts

being of any avail. A short clause in the Registration Act would completely do away with the possibility of such fraudulent transactions. If it were enacted that, in all pottahs and kabulyats registered at any sub-registry office, the registering officer should cause to be read out to the parties the documents regarding which they were about to admit registration, it would be simply impossible for any rayat to be cajoled into signing and admitting execution of a document different to that which he had agreed to execute. There is absolutely no necessity to disturb the whole existing system of contract, because some men happen to be fraudulent, any more than there would be in prohibiting the use of razors because some men are unwise enough to cut their throats. The sudden subversion of any system is undesirable, and it is to be hoped that, even now, some way may be made clear to our legislators whereby, by altering to a certain extent the existing law, the country may be saved from a wholesale disturbance of the conditions under which men have acquired and kept property for nearly a century.—*Englishman*.

MAIL NEWS.

The Viceroy was among the numerous Simla visitors to the Sipi Fair on the 12th ult.

H.E. the Governor of Madras will leave Ootacamund towards the middle of next month for a tour in North Arcot and Cuddapah.

It is stated that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will visit Simla after the rains.

The Hon. W. W. Hunter left for London by the mail of the 23rd ult.

On the 20th ult., a dinner was given in Bombay by the members of Lodge St. George, English Constitution, to Lieut. Colonel Sartorius, late of the Egyptian army, on his return to Bombay from service in Egypt.

The first list of subscriptions to the Bombay International Exhibition Guarantee Fund has been published. The total amount subscribed up to date is Rs.2,51,500.

A terrific cyclone burst over Akyab on the 19th ult., interrupting the telegraph communications and causing serious damage to both public and private property. The Oyster Reef light off Akyab was entirely destroyed.

News from Bagdad states that fears are entertained that the overflowing of the Tigris will be followed by an epidemic.

A serious collision occurred on the Rajputana Railway at Agra on the 14th ult., between two engines. Three Europeans and two natives were severely injured.

A rumour which requires confirmation has reached Peshawar that Mahomed Isa Khan, Governor of Turkistan, has been killed or severely wounded in a recent engagement with the Meer of Maimena.

It is stated that Rahimtoola Khan, of Dir, and Mian Gul, of Swat, have agreed to divide the country of Bajour.

The Kajjir Khan, chief of the anti-Russian party at Merv, who led the attack on the Russian force which occupied that place, is reported to have been recently captured by the Russians, who are said, according to one story, to have shot him, and, according to another, to have contented themselves with deporting him.

A marine court of inquiry is sitting in Bombay to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the s.s. Sir William Armstrong on the island of Perim on March 8.

The ship *Star of Italy*, whilst proceeding up the Hooghly on Monday, the 19th ult., came into collision with a pilot brig anchored off the Sandheads, and caused serious damage to that vessel.

The recent appeal for subscriptions in aid of the endowment fund of the European General Hospital, Bombay, resulted in Rs.10,338 being subscribed to the fund.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have received a communication from the local Government, intimating that the Bhopal Gwalior Cawnpore line is to be constructed on the five feet six inches gauge when eventually sanctioned.

An agitation is being conducted in various parts of the country in favour of a movement for the raising of the age for the admission of Civil Service candidates.

The steamboat *Comet*, which was recently built in Bombay for the use of Mr. Plowden, the British Resident in Turkish Arabia, has been stopped at Gwadur on her way to Bagdad by order of the Government of India, owing, it is believed, to some difficulty raised by the Turkish authorities.

The subscriptions to the Keshub Chunder Sen Memorial Fund amount to nearly Rs.10,000.

Two women were killed by lightning at Daspore, a place some twenty-six miles from Midnapore, a few days since.

The opening of the Tumkur State Railway takes place on July 1.

The British Government has decided on extending the cantonment of Bangalore, and application has been made to the Maharajah in accordance with treaty for the land required.

Arrangements are being made for the reform of the Indian money order system. A system of immediate payment by special

delivery-peons will be instituted; a coupon will be attached to the money order, on which the sender may communicate instructions to the addressed; and the plan of telegraphing remittances through the Telegraph Department instead of the Postal Department will be discontinued. Several minor reforms will also be introduced. Regulations for the guidance officers in command of depôts of native regiments on service have been issued by the Adjutant General's Department.

The Maharajah of Cashmere has recently started an ice factory and a broad cloth mill in his capital.

A medical mission has been opened at Leh, in Kashmere, under the auspices of the Moravians.

On the departure of General Blair, V.C., on leave, Major Hunter acts as Political Resident at Aden.

It is reported that locusts are causing great damage at Embarbacerm (Goa).

Recently weather which bore a strong resemblance to the monsoon was experienced at Goa, where there was heavy rain, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and high winds.

Hostilities have commenced between Thibet and Nepal. The Nepalese forces comprise twenty-six regiments drilled on the English system, and armed with enfields and country-made sniders.

From the report for the year ending March 31, the gross business done by Messrs. Treacher and Co. showed an increase of Rs.74,858. The expenses on the other hand have largely increased.

The Bombay Government have accepted the offer of the local Chamber of Commerce to prepare absolutely pure seed of each description of wheat, and to contribute Rs.1,000 for the encouragement of the cultivation of wheat.

Last year there were 100,000 acres under cultivation in Oudh more than in 1882. The export of wheat from the province advanced from 22,42,094 maunds in 1881-82, to 36,66,747 maunds in 1882-83.

The *Gazette of India* publishes a memorandum by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government, in which it is pointed out that there is an intimate connection between the Himalayan snowfall and the south west monsoon.

The new road up the Bolan to Quetta, which was commenced fifteen months ago, and on which seven lakhs have been expended, is for the main part completed as far as Dushit, some sixty miles from the last station of the Sibi line.

The Bombay Government, in a resolution regarding the recent disastrous fire at Sangameshwar, suggest that the site of the town should be changed, and that the town should be rebuilt on some adjacent convenient site, where there will not be so much risk of accidental fires leading to a widespread conflagration.

We hear that a fund is being raised to present a testimonial to Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee in recognition of his public services. It has not yet been decided what form the testimonial will assume, that being a matter of detail which will depend upon the amount of the subscriptions.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Mr. STANHOPE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was the fact that the Russian Government had published a new General Staff Map, which placed the new frontier of Russia within fifty miles of Herat and included within that frontier territory always hitherto recognised as Afghan; whether any practical step had been taken for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier; and when he proposed to lay upon the table any of the correspondence with Russia upon this subject.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE: I have seen the map to which the hon. member refers. I beg that I may not be understood as in any way admitting the accuracy of this map, if I add that his description of it is not quite correct. It is true that it traces the Afghan boundary line at about the distance from Herat which he mentions, but a large extent of territory to the north of that line is left uncoloured and is not included within the Russian boundary. As I stated on May 26, in answer to the hon. member for Berwick, communications are proceeding with the Russian Government as to the delimitation of the frontier of Afghanistan, but I am not able at present to give any details or to make any promise as to laying papers.

Mr. MACFARLANE asked if Afghanistan was to be consulted. Reference was only made to England and Russia.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE: I cannot at present go into details. (Laughter.)

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked whether Merv was not also left uncoloured.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE did not see that this was a question which arose out of the answer he gave.

Mr. STANHOPE asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether Sarakhs and the adjoining line of frontier had been occupied by Russia in accordance with any treaty

with Persia: and, if so, when Her Majesty's Government first became aware of the existence of such a treaty.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE—If by Sarakhs is meant the place on the western bank of the Heri Rud, it has not been occupied by Russia, and we are not aware of the existence of any treaty by which Russia is authorised to occupy it. As I stated on May 26, a report has reached us that the Russian Commander-in-Chief was about to take possession of lands on the right bank of the Heri Rud at Old Sarakhs, and to make them over to the Turcomans.

MADRAS OFFICIALS.

Mr. J. M'CARTHY asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table the returns of lands held by Madras uncovenanted and military officers in civil employment, referred to in the letter of the Governor of Madras to the Secretary of State, dated the 30th of January, 1884, and promised on several occasions during last session.

Mr. CROSS: The returns referred to have not been received in the India Office. On the 9th of April last year I informed the hon. member that the Government of India would be requested to furnish a report on the whole question of the concessions granted in Mysore. This report has now been presented and will be in the hands of members in a few days.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD—BELTON—June 5, at Monkstown, county Cork, Harry, eldest surviving son of the late C. J. Bird, of Madras Civil Service, to Lizzie, youngest daughter of J. H. Belton, South Mall, Cork.

OBERGETHMANN—ROBINSON—June 3, at All Saints' Church, Clapham, Bertram Emil, son of the late Rev. Obergethmann, to Mary, eldest daughter of B. Robinson, late of Bombay.

IMPEY—TYTLER—June 2, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, S.W., W. H. Lockington Impey, Bengal Civil Service, to Annie Gillies, second daughter of the late Brigadier General J. A. Tytler, V.C., C.B.

POGSON—HEINEMANN—May 27, at Hamburg, before the Civil Authorities, and afterwards at the English Episcopal Church, George Ambrose Pogson, British Vice-Consul, eldest son of Norman Robert Pogson, C.I.E., F.R.A.S., F.M.U. Government Astronomer at Madras, to Bertha, daughter of the late S. Heinemann, Esq., of Hamburg.

SNELL—WILLIAMS—June 7, at the Parish Church, Teddington, Alfred W. Snell, of West Hampstead, to Rosa, daughter of E. M. Williams, of The Laurels, Teddington, late of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

TILLARD—HILLIARD—June 5, at Christ Church, Ealing, Major George Henry Tillard, Madras Staff Corps, to Lilian Edith Hilliard, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. S. Hilliard, Incumbent of Christ Church, Ealing.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—June 7, at 47, Bassett-road, North Kensington, Mackintosh Balfour, late of Bombay, aged 59.

ELIOTT—June 3, at Dalry, Eaton-road, West Brighton, Frances Helen, the beloved wife of Major General William Russell Elliott, late Bengal Staff Corps.

LEAYCRAFT—June 7, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Mary Christiania, widow of J. W. Leaycraft, Island of Orleans, Quebec, and daughter of the late David Dale, Bengal Civil Service.

SIMONS—May 30, at the residence of her cousin, Archer Simons, Mote Hall, Bearsted, Fanny Simons, last surviving daughter of the late Captain John Simons, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, aged 73.

SHAW—June 7, at the house of his stepfather, Edward Wells, 52, Cecil-park, Crouchend, Roger Bristow Shaw, son of the late William Fawcett Shaw, of Madras, aged 14 years and 6 months.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEATTY—May 16, at Darjeeling, the wife of T. Beatty, a son.

BITTLESTON—May 19, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Lieutenant G. H. Bittleston, Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

BUCKLAND—May 18, at No. 11, Lower Circular-road, Calcutta, the wife of G. W. F. Buckland, Esq., a son.

COLLINSON—May 25, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, India, the wife of F. J. Collinson, Barrister-at-law, a daughter.

COGHLAN—May 12, at Karachi, the wife of Robert Nesbit Coghlan, Collector of Customs and Assistant Commissioner Sind Salt Revenue, a daughter (Isabel Hazel Constance Millicent).

COOKE—May 9, at Aukall, near Mahableshwar, the wife of H. R. Cooke, Esq., Civil Service, (prematurely) a son.

DAVIDSON—May 21, at Puna, the wife of H. C. Davidson, Rutnagherry Survey, a son.

DRYSDALE—May 12, at Jhang, the wife of W. McG. Drysdale, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, a son.

FILGATE—May 16, at Pygumbysore Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of T. R. Filgate, a daughter.

JOHNSON—May 15, at Shahbad, the wife of J. Johnson, Traffic Inspector, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a son.

LEMARCHAND—May 10, at Jallandur Cantonments, the wife of Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand, Postal Department, a son.

LINTON—May 1, at Mian Mir, the wife of Surgeon Major H. J. Linton, 24th P.N.I., a daughter.

LITTLEWOOD—May 6, at Neemuch, R. M. Railway, the wife of A. Littlewood, a daughter.

TURNER—May 10, at Cannanore, the wife of Major Turner, A.P.D., a son.

TUFNELL—May 6, at Simla, Punjab, India, the wife of Carleton F. Tufnell, C.E., a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLUNN—CUNNEW—April 29, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, Walter Blunn, of Singapore, to Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. George Cunnew, The Parade, Leamington, Warwickshire.

HAMMOND—TWISS—May 15, at Anns Church, Byculla, George Joseph Hammond, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, son of the late Captain Hammond, P. and O. Company, to Julia Susana, eldest daughter of Mr. John Twiss, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, Bombay.

JOSEPH—SALTER—May 14, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, George John Joseph, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Cawnpore, to Elizabeth Rose, eldest daughter of John Reynolds Salter, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Newton Abbot, Devonshire.

MORRISON—HARRISON—May 13, at Bangalore, Corporal Archibald William Morrison, Royal Horse Artillery, to Katherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. C. Harrison, Manager, Adjutant General's Department (Musketry), Madras Army.

MAIDMENT—SHREWSBURY—April 33, at the Cantonment Church, Rangoon, British Burma, Thomas George Maidment, to Belle, youngest daughter of the late Captain Edward Shrewsbury, R.N.R.

ROBINSON—SCHOFIELD—April 26, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, Stamford R. Robin son, to Marianne, eldest daughter of Jessua Schofield, Esq., of West Norwood.

SHEPPARD—NANGLE—April 14, at Ensein, near Rangoon, Charles Henry Sheppard, Major, Madras Staff Corps, elder and only surviving son of the late William Charles Sheppard, Captain 4th King's Own Regiment, and formerly in the 1st Royals, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Nangle.

THACKERAY—HASTED—May 17, F. R. Thackeray, Lieutenant R.H.A., to Mary Charlotte Macdonald (Tottie), eldest daughter of Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E.

WILSON—GOUGH—April 29, at Murree, Punjab, Henry Fuller Maitland Wilson, Esq., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to Charlotte Elise, eldest daughter of Colonel Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B. and V.C.

DEATHS.

BRAMALL—May 17, at Allahabad, Richard Bramall, Traffic Department, East Indian Railway, aged 13.

CAMPBELL—April 25, on board the s.s. Gwalior, in the Red Sea, Archibald Campbell, Superintendent of Darjeeling, aged 41.

CAVANAGH—May 13, at Bridgeville, Murree, after a very short illness, Frank Cavanagh, only son of the late Hugh Cavanagh, Banker of Cawnpore, aged 37 years, 4 months, and 24 days.

CLARKE-JERVOISE—May 14, at Belgaum, of diphtheria, Gladys Gertrude, youngest child of A. Clarke-Jervoise, Esq., Bombay C.S., aged 3 years and 4 months.

GHASWALA—May 18, at his residence, Mhow, Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswala, Honorary Magistrate, Mhow.

GOSTICK—May 17, at Negapatam, Mary Kendrew, child of the Rev. W. Gostick, of the Wesleyan Mission, Karur, aged 9 months.

GUBBAY—May 22, at 159, Malabar Hill, Katie, the dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gubbay, aged 1 year and 9 months.

HODSON—May 10, at Jubulpore, East Indies, Dorothy Mary, the infant daughter of Charles William Hodson, Esq., Engineer, P.W.D.

LITTLEWOOD—May 11, at Neemuch, R. M. Railway, Ada Speck wife of A. Littlewood, aged 25 years and 6 months.

MUMFORD—May 16, at Lucknow, Alice Frances, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mumford, aged 14 years, 6 months, and 14 days.

POTTS—May 12, at Dalhousie, Harry Preston, youngest son of Capt. J. W. H. Potts, Royal Artillery, aged 6 months.

PLUNKETT—May 29, suddenly, at Marney, Manitoba, John Hurst Plunkett, Esq. (late Lieutenant King's Dragoon Guards), the beloved eldest surviving son of the late John Plunkett, Esq., of Frascati, Blackrock, county Dublin, and Mrs. John Plunkett, 46, St. George's-square, and Heaton House, Cheshunt, Herts, aged 27.

ROBINSON—May 11, at Abbotsford, Lahore, Margaret, wife of James Albert Robinson.

SYMONS—April 26, at Aylghur, India, suddenly, from sunstroke, Kyrle Ernie Symons, Esq., C.S.I.S., aged 36.

THOMASON—June 4, at Pusa, Tirhoot, Bengal, Bertha, the beloved wife of Edwin B. Thomason, fifth daughter of Alfred Weatherhead, of Hazelwood House, Southgate, aged 21.

WOOD—May 15, at Madras, Laura Sophia, wife of W. Wood, aged 35 years.

The following promotions have been made in the Hyderabad Contingent:—Lieutenant Shute, R.A., has been appointed Commandant of No. 2 Field Battery at Ellichpur, vice Major C. M. Smith, R.A., vacated. Lieutenant P. Smith, R.A., has been appointed Officiating Subaltern of the above Battery. Lieutenant Shewan, 5th Bombay N.I., has been appointed Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, at Bolaram, Lieutenant Lewin, 14th M.N.I., as Wing Officer 6th Infantry, at Baichore; and Lieutenant Wapshire as Wing Officer 1st Infantry. Lieutenant Stratton, Wing Officer 3rd Infantry, Jalna, has resigned, and has been appointed Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—The market reopened to-day with a small auction of undesirable green teas, which realised irregular and lower prices. Business by private contract is as limited as before the holidays. The deliveries of China and Indian teas for the past month were unusually heavy.

SUGAR.—The business in cane since last week has been very small, and public sales will not take place until Friday next. Some small passages of West India have sold on previous terms, and 2,000 bags low brown China at 10s. Beet easier—viz. 14s. 9d. for June. In the Clyde market a better tone, with prices 3d. and occasionally 6d. dearer than last week.

COFFEE.—The Netherlands Trading Company will hold their public sale on the 11th inst., to comprise 101,308 bags Java and 1,128 cases Badang. This market is quiet, but a few parcels of Rio have sold.

SPICES.—In the public sales Cochín ginger sold fully 1s. to 2s. dearer; small to medium, part cut, 53s. 6d. to 59s.; bold, 64s. to 70s.; rough, 43s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. Of 557 packages about two-thirds placed. 310 bags Bengal bought in at 42s. 124 packages Jamaica chiefly at 54s. to 59s. for common and small. Only 100 bags Tellicherry black and 215 bags Singapore white pepper bought in private business has been done in Singapore black at 7½d. to 7 7-16d. Mace rather easier, 39 packages Penang selling chiefly at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. for middling to fair; red nutmegs steady; 102 packages Penang, two-thirds sold medium to bold 2s. 4d. to 3s. 2d. Other spices dull. 593 bags pimento bought in at 2½d. to 2¾d.; 405 bales Zanzibar cloves at 5½d. to 6d.; 12 cases Penang at 1s. 6d.; 465 bags stems at 1-16d. per lb.

RICE.—There have not been any sales effected.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that no change of interest has transpired in the Produce Markets, which are unsettled, as usual at Whitsuntide. Public sales of coffee, after being postponed for a week, were resumed to-day, and the moderate supplies brought forward partly sold at rather lower quotations. In Havre some further decline has been accepted, and this afterwards led to a better feeling. The next sale on account of the Netherlands Trading Company is appointed for the 11th inst., to comprise 101,308 bags, 1,128 cases. Good ordinary Java valued at about 28¼ cents, against 29 to 29½ cents, paid previously. The export deliveries here still show a material increase, compared with the previous seasons. In tea the business has been small, and the public sales have gone at even lower rates than already quoted, especially for red-leaf congou. Six steamers have now sailed from China with new season's tea. Deliveries in May were very heavy, being over 19¼ million pounds, including a larger quantity of Indian tea than during any former month. Sugar is quiet, and beet rather lower. Next season's has sold for October-December shipment, at 15s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b., basis 88 per cent. Refined has declined for dry good. In the Clyde, pieces are rather dearer. Cane-grown continues depressed, with exceedingly small transactions. There have been no sales reported in rice. East India cinchona at public sale yesterday found buyers at irregular and occasionally easier rates. At the spice sale Cochín ginger went at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. advance. Black pepper is without alteration. Zanzibar cloves cannot be sold on previous terms, the demand having abated.

TEA.—From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's Fortnightly China Report:—"Business since our last has been interrupted by the holidays. A public sale of 2,500 packages green teas was held yesterday on the market re-opening, but, being undesirable sorts, realised lower prices. At to-day's auction of 8,074 packages, common reds and some first crop Kaisows and Chingwos went easier at 7½d. to 8½d., but otherwise prices are unchanged. Auctions from the 22d. ult. to 5th inst. comprised 35,000 packages. Prices, however, continue to droop, first-class black leafs and red leafs, although now on a very low scale, not apparently tempting the trade to increase stock to any extent. Fine and finest Ningchows of the new crop, if, as reported to be, much finer than usual, will probably arrive to a good market; medium and common teas however, will soon find their level of value in the auction room. News from Foochow points to a late opening of that market. Deliveries for the past month have been heavy, viz.—China tea, 12,811,868 lb.; Indian, Ceylon, and Java tea 6,467,922 lb. Total deliveries of China tea from June 1, 1883, to May 31, 1884, 215,729,722 lb. A considerable business for Russia has been done in black leafs from 9d. to 10½d. per lb., and a few chops of fine Ningchow have been settled at from 1s. 2d. to about 1s. 4d. per lb. Exporters are correct in appreciating these teas at the present very low range of prices, and it is extraordinary how little attention the home trade pay to them. Owing to the holidays this week's sales were small, about 8,000 packages passing auction to-day. Notwithstanding the small quantity offered, the sales were very flat, and prices generally in favour of buyers. The lower grades of Foochow Congou, from 5¼d. per lb., showed a further decline, and first crop black leaf Congous and 'new season's' Canton Congous went at very easy rates."

SUGAR.—There have not been any sales made in West India, and a small quantity only declared for auction to-morrow. A cargo of Porto Rico refining sold at 14s. 9d. for the United Kingdom. In the Clyde market a more/quiet tone prevails for pieces. Beet is rather lower in all positions. Subjoined is M. Bertrand Silz's report, dated Paris, June 4:—"During the week which has just elapsed our market has remained without interest. Even the liquidation of May engagements which took place yesterday and this morning has been effected without any change in prices, although it was settled only with great difficulty. The latest reports concerning the coming crop are satisfactory."

COFFEE.—The first public sales since the Whitsun holidays were held to-day, which passed off flatly, and in many cases at fully 1s. decline; 275 casks 100 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon, partly sold—small to low middling, 51s. 6d. to 56s.; middling, 60s. 6d. to 64s.; good middling to rather bold, 69s. 6d. to 75s.; bold 78s. to 82s. 6d.; fine, 89s. to 92s. Fine qualities of East India are steady, common to medium 1s. to 2s. lower; 712 cases 896 bags chiefly sold—

medium to good colory, 63s. to 71s.; rather bold, 77s.; fine bold, 85s. to 92s.; common pale and faded, 54s. to 59s.; small in proportion. Guatemala rather lower, but 1,391 bags mostly sold—good ordinary, rather mixed, 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; fine ordinary to middling greenish, 50s. to 56s. 6d. Most of the 2,543 bags Costa Rica bought in, a pile of middling greenish selling at 59s., and good ordinary, old import, 48s. to 49s. 6d.; 56 barrels Jamaica brought 45s., for good ordinary mixed, and 66s. for middling pale greenish.

RICE continues without demand.

MONDAY EVENING.

TEA.—A sale of 1,243 packages of green tea passed to-day heavily, prices showing an easier tendency all round. The private market for congous continues dull. Telegrams from Foochow announce the opening of that market at prices equal to last year's opening rates. Small settlements—viz., of about 30,000 chests, are reported. Probably the steamer Glengarry will be the first to leave Foochow for London.

COTTON.—Market continues steady, but without much business. The sales since Friday amount to about 1,000 bales, including Tinnevely at 5 9-16d. to 5½d., and Western at 4¼d. to 4¾d. per lb. For arrival, Tinnevely, May—June Suez, 5¼d. per lb. for good fair.

All lovers of racing in Bengal will, it is certain, be glad to see, from the prospectus published elsewhere, that the Sonapur Races are not likely to be abandoned, as was at one time anticipated. Anteus-like, they seem to have arisen all the stronger from their near contact with failure. The prospectus holds out every prospect of good racing, for good prizes are offered for horses of all classes as well as ponies. To those who are not specially attracted by the love of racing, the pleasures of the camp, with its many balls, lawn tennis matches, polo, &c., always afford ample enjoyment. So every one should wish success to the revived Sonapur meeting.

The *Straits Times* mentions that further news has lately been received of the unfortunate captive crew of the *Nisero*. The chief officer has written two letters to the Hon. W. E. Maxwell, stating that their provisions were lasting well, with the exception of biscuits and milk, which were all finished on March 30. The place of their confinement was, the officer believed, about ten or twelve miles above Tenom, but the port was blockaded all round, and the Raja appeared to be getting anxious for the return of Mr. Maxwell. The acting Governor at Singapore was doing all he could to forward to the men a fresh supply of provisions, but in the meantime one Italian, named Cosimo Lascaco, had died, and three others of the crew were seriously ill.

According to a Penang paper, a party of French engineers have lately visited the island for the purpose of surveying a new route for a canal across the isthmus. They propose starting from Trang on the west coast, and finishing up at Singora on the east coast in the Gulf of Siam. M. Deloncle, the chief of the expedition, further proposes to run a railway down from Trang to Butterworth, and thence to run a tunnel under the Penang Straits, which will come out near the late powder magazine, and be the terminus of the line on this side. He estimates the cost of the tunnel at £800,000.

At the meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, to be held this afternoon, Babu Kallynath Mitter will move that "This meeting records its high sense of Dr. McLeod's services as health officer for the last five years, during which time, by his tact and judgment, he soon gained the confidence of the Commissioners, and from the date of his undertaking the duties of his office to the date of making over charge, acquitted himself with marked ability, while by his zeal and cordial co-operation at all times he was able to effect a decided improvement in the sanitary arrangements of the town."

On Saturday, the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, the troops in garrison will parade in review order on the general parade-ground, Esplanade, and will be formed up at 6 a.m. in line facing west at twelve paces interval—Royal Artillery, with their guns on the right; 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment; B.V.R. Corps; 10th Regiment N.I.; and 21st Regiment N.I. An imperial salute of thirty-one guns will be fired from the reserve battery in charge of the Royal Artillery. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per rifle, the usual precautions being taken to withdraw ball ammunition from pouches. The N.I. guards to mount after parade. The 21st N.I. will furnish points and colours. Recruits and boys of native corps will keep the ground.

The Chief Commissioner, Assam, has appointed the following officers to the Sibsagar Mounted Rifles:—To be Captains.—C. A. Turton and A. J. Elliott. To be Lieutenants.—D. P. D. Newington, J. H. Rolfe, J. B. Stevenson, and J. F. Lawrence.

The undermentioned officers had permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembled at the Secretariat at eleven a.m., on Monday, 2nd June, for examination in the native languages:—

In Hindoostanee, Higher Standard.—Lieutenant W. O. M. Mosse, Royal Lancashire; Lieutenant S. Fraser, Middlesex (attached to the 28th Native Infantry); Lieutenant E. D. Broome, 1st West India Regiment (attached to the 21st Native Infantry) and Lieut. L. Herbert (attached to the 1st Regiment C. I. H.) In Persian, Lower Standard.—Lieutenant G. A. Collins, Meywar Bheel Corps.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1884.

A SHAM OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

ALTHOUGH only a few months have passed since the Secretary to the Government of Bengal was earnestly advocating the immediate passing of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, in the shape in which it had been laid before the Legislative Council, more prudent counsels have prevailed in certain quarters, and further local inquiry and report have been called for. But the Secretary to the Government of Bengal is still determined to keep his own position in the discussion, with irregular and illegitimate prominence, and in practical supersession of his sick master, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* reports that the Government of Bengal has addressed a long letter on the subject of the Rent Bill to all the Commissioners of the province. Those who are acquainted with the organisation of the Revenue Administration in Bengal will be apt to inquire why this irregular course has been adopted. The Board of Revenue, with its highly-paid and experienced Members and its able Secretaries, is the constituted adviser of the Bengal Government in all Revenue matters; and when the Government seeks for information and advice from the Commissioners and Collectors who are the official subordinates of the Board, it is usual to address them through the agency of the Board, and to receive their replies through the same channel. It is almost needless to state that the members of the Board, in submitting to Government the information obtained from its subordinates, take the opportunity of expressing their own opinion, and advising the Government on the course to be pursued. It is therefore obviously a slight to the Board, as at present constituted, that the Government ignores its existence, and does not deign to consult it. But it is doubtless very well known to the ardent Bengal Secretary that the Board as at present constituted, might give utterance to opinions which would be very incon-

venient for his purposes; and as there is likely to be a change in the *personnel* of the Board before long, it will be time to consult the Board at a future season when the reply of the oracle is certain to be more friendly. However, it was not always thus in Bengal; and in former days the Government which sought for information and advice on Revenue matters from its subordinates, was content to receive their unbiased opinions, without any indication from a directing hand as to how the cat was expected to jump.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal having thus taken upon himself to ignore the Board of Revenue, and to consult the Commissioners direct, was, of course, not very careful of the respect and courtesy due to the experienced officers who hold the post of Commissioner, all of them being his own seniors in the service; and he proceeds to instruct them strictly as to the manner in which they are to deal with the Collectors subordinate to them. Each Commissioner is directed to hold a conference of all the Collectors subordinate to him, and of such other officers as he may desire to consult. It is to be presumed that the *such other officers* are all the servants of Government, and it is noticeable how careful the Secretary is to exclude the opinion of the landholders and any independent residents, whom the Government are usually so prompt to invite to attend any local meeting, when co-operation in the shape of pecuniary subscription is needed. But the Bill is to be discussed at a conference of officials, and a report, embodying the general opinion of the assembled officers, is to be prepared and submitted to Government. If this instruction is attended to, it is obvious that a great opportunity is afforded of swamping individual opinion, and the Commissioner will probably find that his own vote on any particular point is neutralised by the vote of the least of his own subordinates. It is suggested by the Secretary that he anticipates benefit from this intercommunication of ideas, and a great lightening of the work of Government in reviewing the reports. This is perhaps rather comical, as the Board of Revenue might have been utilised to lighten his labours in reviewing the reports. And a further comic touch is supplied by the observation that the Lieutenant Governor abstains from expressing any opinion of his own, seeing that the Lieutenant Governor and his secretary's opinions have already been forcibly expressed and widely published on almost every point still reserved for further consideration. It is also well-known that most of the Commissioners and Collectors who are now being re-consulted, have already recorded their opinions, so that it is somewhat a mockery to invite them either to repeat or to change their assertions. If the Government had been really desirous of getting impartial information they should have appointed a special Commission, with a sufficient number of independent members, both English and Native, to inquire into the questions which are now reserved for consideration; and until such a Commission is appointed they may be assured that they will not arrive at the truth or give satisfaction to any party.

LORD RIPON'S FRIENDS IN ENGLAND.

THE *Indian Mirror*, the chief native daily newspaper in India, has recently started a London correspondent, and the letters of this gentleman are eminently readable. Being presumably himself an Indian, he writes with

evident authority on the doings of our Indian visitors, as well as on affairs at large; and his accounts seem to us to be both trustworthy and interesting. The *Indian Mirror* has given the only report that, as far as we are aware, has been published of the meeting "to support Lord Ripon's policy," that was advertised to be held in the Kensington Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Firth, M.P., and of which Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose and Mr. Foggo were the Paul and Barnabas. The report is decidedly amusing reading; and seems to show that the relations between these two distinguished champions of Lord Ripon's policy are sometimes a little strained—Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose making a statement and Mr. Foggo crying "No" to it. The report represents Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose as saying:—

"Now, gentlemen, it is enacted that whenever an English prisoner is brought up before a district magistrate, no matter how trivial the offence may be with which he is charged—with being drunk or disorderly in the streets, he may claim to be tried by a jury, a majority of whom must be composed of his own countrymen. (A voice of 'No, no.') A gentleman behind me says 'No,' but I can only say that the statement I have made is perfectly correct, and I am astonished to find that a gentleman like Mr. Foggo, intimately connected as he is with an Indian Reform Association, should not have taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the exact terms of this compromise, and that he should take it upon himself to interrupt and contradict me on insufficient information and imperfect knowledge. (Laughter and cheers.)"

This seems rather severe on Mr. Foggo; but Mr. Ghose seems to have had it all his own way, for on Mr. Foggo rising to speak, the report in the *Indian Mirror* states that he was received "with some laughter":—

"Mr. Foggo, who was received with some laughter, said he could not understand why the mention of his name should cause hilarity."

After this naive remark, it is to be hoped that the meeting checked its unseemly mirth; and Mr. Foggo proceeded to deal with his adversary:—

"As regards the Ilbert Bill compromise, he would only say that it was possible to take, he would not say a fairer, but a somewhat different view from that which had been presented to them by his friend Mr. Ghose."

This might stand for an illustration of the "retort courteous"—more courteous perhaps than Lord Kimberley's reply to Pandit Shyamji Krishna Varma, on the occasion of the Indian Reform Association as reported in the *Indian Mirror*:—

"Pandit Shyamji Krishna Varma urged upon the Secretary of State the necessity for employing a larger number of Native officials, and Lord Kimberley said something to those near him about there being nothing like leather, the relevancy of which he did not stop to explain."

The doubts of the correspondent as to the relevancy of Lord Kimberley's remark are evidently sincere. It is really too bad that the worthy Pandit's legitimate aspirations should be thus cruelly made light of by the Secretary of State.

It is declared to be the intention of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, with the approval of H. E. the Commander in Chief, to carry out, as far as will be practicable in such a climate as India, the Regulations laid down in Horse Guards' General Orders Nos. 50 and 51 of 1883 for the instruction of the British army in drill and musketry, during the next season. The instructions will probably be commenced in July. As an experiment the native army will be included in the course.

The *Englishman* mentions the livelihood of Captain D. A. Macpherson, B.S.C., being transferred to take up the duties of Examiner of Ordnance and Clothing Accounts in Calcutta. This officer, who now holds a similar appointment in Bombay, has great experience in the Military Accounts Offices in Bengal, where he is much esteemed for his ability for hard work, combined with a just and impartial appreciation of the labour of his subordinates. It is expected that the changes will take effect from the 1st prox.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, May 17.)

- MANGLES, Mr. A. C., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, with effect from May 25.
- HUDSON—The services of Surg. H. C. Hudson are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh.
- HAWKINS—The services of Surg. F. D. C. Hawkins, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh.
- Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. F. R. Mallet, Deputy Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 2nd inst.:—
- HUGHES, Mr. T. W., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent.
- FEDDEN, Mr. F., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, and to act as Curator in the Museum.
- JONES, Mr. E. J., assistant superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.
- BOSE, Mr. P. N., officiating assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, Geological Survey of India, is confirmed in that grade with effect from April 1.
- DICKMANN—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. Dickmann as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. C. A. Barckhausen.
- FOUCAR—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. L. Foucar as acting consul for the German Empire, at Moulemein during the absence of Mr. A. Vintzens.
- BLUM—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Blum as acting consul for Belgium, at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. T. Payn.
- HERBERT, Lieut. C., is reappointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as cantonment magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.
- RUNDALL—The services of Captain F. M. Rundall, Bengal Staff Corps, lately employed as tutor and guardian to H.M. the Mahara Rana of Jhallawar, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from April 1.
- The following temporary promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—
- ROBERTSON—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. Ney Elias, political assistant of the 1st class, Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, political assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class, and Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, political assistant of the 3rd class to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class.
- RAMSAY—PEARS—Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, political assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as political assistant of the 1st class, and Lieutenant T. C. Pears, officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class.
- MEADE—Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Captain N. C. Martelli, political assistant of the 1st class, with effect from March 16, Lieutenant M. J. Meade, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class and Lieutenant P. J. Melvill, officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class.
- BRUCE—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major W. F. Prideaux, officiating political agent of the 1st class, with effect from March 21, Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., political agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as political agent of the 1st class; Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class; and Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S., to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class.
- Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major C. B. Cook, officiating political agent of the 2nd class, with effect from April 2, Major E. Mockler, political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class; Mr. J. A. Crawford, officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class; Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class; and Lieut. W. H. Cornish, officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class.
- The following brigade orders, issued by the commandant, Central India Horse, dated April 17, consequent on the departure on furlough of Capt. G. E. Money, squadron commander, 1st Regiment, are confirmed, with effect from April 5:—1st Regiment—Lieut. G. K. Daly, squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as second squadron commander; and Lieut. J. B. Edwards, squadron officer, 2nd Regiment, to officiate as adjutant.
- CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. P., officiating Squadron officer, on probation, 2nd Regt. Sind Horse, is appointed to be officiating squadron officer, on

probation, 2nd Regt. Central India Horse, vice Lieut. H. L. Pennell, resigned.

MARTIN, Capt. G. W., Bengal Staff Corps, having been appointed to be Assay Master, Bombay Mint, in succession to Surg. Major H. W. Graham, retired, he received charge of the office of Deputy Assay Master Bombay Mint, from Surg. Major Graham on May 9.

SCULLY, Major J., having been appointed to be Dy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, in succession to Capt. G. W. Martin, he received charge of the office of Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, from Capt. Martin on May 9.

CRAWFORD.—The agent to the Govr. Genl. for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere Merwara is to appoint Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

MAGRATH—Weir—Lieut. Col. H. M. S. Magrath delivered over, and Mr. C. J. Weir, M.C.S., assumed, charge of the office of the 1st assistant commissioner and district magistrate of Coorg, on the 3rd inst.

SMITH—MAGRATH—Lieut. Col. J. M. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, delivered over, and Lieut. H. M. S. Magrath, received charge of the Magistrate, and President, Municipal Commissioner, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on May 7.

ODDIE, Mr. H. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

BRERETON, Mr. C. H., Class 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway, is transferred from the Indus Valley and Kandahar to the Rajputana Malwa State Railway.

WOLLEY, Mr. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, Feb. 18.

WOOD, Mr. T., storekeeper in Class 3 of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is posted to the Rajputana Malwa State Railway.

PILLAY, Mr. C., is appointed to officiate as post master of Madura.

WILLIAMS—Furlough to Europe for one year having been granted to Mr. W. J. B. Mackenzie, deputy postmaster general, Eastern Bengal, Mr. E. de C. Williams, deputy postmaster general, Central India, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Circle, and Mr. R. Rose, deputy postmaster general, Oudh, is transferred to the Central India Circle.

BELL, Mr. H., superintending engineer, 2nd class, railway branch, is appointed engineer in chief and officiating manager of the Tirhoot State Railway, with effect from April 2.

MENDOZA, Mr. J., is appointed paymaster of the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway in class 4 of the superior revenue establishment, with effect from April 1.

GREENWOOD, Mr. J. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, British Burma, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from April 25.

MITCHELL, Mr. E. J., apprentice engineer, Assam, is promoted to assistant engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from May 15.

BARROW, Mr. W. F., examiner of accounts, Madras State Railway, is appointed to officiate as examiner of Guaranteed Railway accounts, Madras, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain Biscoe, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

HARRISON, Mr. A. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, and deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, is permanently transferred to the accounts branch with the rank of deputy examiner, 2nd grade.

RAWSON, Mr. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and assistant examiner, 1st grade, temporary rank is permanently transferred to the accounts branch with the rank of assistant examiner, 1st grade.

LEE, Mr. E. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and assistant examiner, 1st grade, temporary rank, is permanently transferred to the accounts branch with the rank of assistant examiner, 1st grade.

FURLONGHS.

BISCOE, Mr. C. L., district traffic superintendent, Rewari-Sirsa District, in 4th class of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is granted six months' leave out of India on medical certificate, and ten days' subsidiary leave from April 10.

MCDONELL—The Hon. W. F., C.S., V.C., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from June 15, or from any subsequent date.

MILITARY.

CHESNEY, Captain D., Bengal S.C., wing officer, 23rd N.I. to be a deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, vice Major A. I. Shepherd, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated May 13.

HARVEY, Col. J. R., King's Own Borderers, is appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of brigadier general, during the absence on furlough of Brig. Gen. A. H. Murray, dated May 7.

PRATT—SMORE—The undermentioned surgeons, appointed to the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—J. J. Pratt, on April 19; and R. Shore, M.D., on May 3.

FIXOTT—The tenure of the appointment of assistant superintendent of factories by Captain J. L. Fixott, R.A., is extended to April 2, 1885.

WESTERN, Lieut. J. S. E., Punjab Frontier Force, 1st Punjab Cavalry, squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. W. A. D. O'Mealy, seconded.

HASTINGS, Lieut. Colonel F. E., 2nd Sikh Infantry, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Major J. B. Slater, retired; and Major W. O. Thompson, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Lieut. Colonel Hastings, with effect from May 1.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. G. C. C., Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, 6th Infantry, to be army officer on probation, vice Captain F. S. Sorell, transferred to the 5th Infantry.

MASON, Lieut. S. M., 3rd Infantry, Somersetshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

BLAKER, Mr. H. C., Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers, A Battery, to be sub lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The following promotions are made subject to H. M.'s approval:—

CARTER—CRAECROFT, Brevet, to be Col.—Lieut. Col. D. A. E. S. Carter, Bengal Infantry, March 23; and Lieut. Col. B. Craecroft, Bengal S.C., May 15.

VIVIAN, Lieut. Col. A., Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from May 19, subject to H.M.'s approval.

LA TOUCH, Major E. N. D., General List, Infantry, is transferred to the Half-pay List, with effect from May 19, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WAUCHOPE, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. R. A., Bengal S.C., wing commander and second in command, 14th N. I., urgent private affairs, for 182 days.

GIBBS, Major G. R., Bengal S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Central India, Public Work Department, private affairs for one year.

JERVIS, Lieut. S. W., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, 1st Punjab Infantry, private affairs for 322 days.

POLLARD, Lieut. W. C., Bengal S.C., squadron officer and Adjutant, 7th Bengal Cavalry, medical certificate for one year. (This cancels the furlough granted to him.)

DESVOEUX, Capt. C. H., Bengal S.C., wing officer, 4th N.I., is granted an extension medical certificate for 182 days of the furlough granted to him.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

WELLS, Cap. H. L., R.E., medical certificate, for four months.

JONES, Brigade Surgeon J., M.D., medical certificate, for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, May 13.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

TEMPLER, Lieut. C. B., 19th Bengal Lancers, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, dated April 28.

WALLACE, Lieut. A., 27th N.I., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. Williams, appointed to the Military Accounts Department, dated Nov. 5.

SHORE, Lieut. O. B. S. F., 31st N.I., 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated April 27.

TRAVERS, Lieut. A. de la C., 39th N.I., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated April 26.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to direct the following posting:—

CORBETT, Officiating Deputy Surgeon General W. H., M.D., Army Medical Department, to the administrative medical charge of the Meerut division, vice Deputy Surgeon General W. M. Webb, proceeded on furlough, from March 19.

SHAW, Colonel C. R., Bengal Staff Corps, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, is posted to Lucknow for general duty, dated March 1.

SMITH, Colonel T. P., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Barrackpore, to Meerut, to which latter station he is transferred for duty.

SMITHETT, Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel H., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Barrackpore, to which latter station he is transferred for duty.

REYNARD, Lieut. F. H., 9th Lancers, is qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BLOOD, Lieut. W. P., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, dated May 9.

CROFTS, Surg. A. M., 10th Bengal Lancers, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade Surg. G. V. Currie, retired.

CHUTTERBUCK, Major T. St. Q., 1st N.I., General List, Infantry, to be officiating 2nd in command, vice Senior, proceeded on furlough.

ELLISON, Lieut. G. F., 45th N.I., officiating wing officer on probation, 19th N.I., is transferred to that capacity.

The following committee of paymastership is sanctioned in the 13th Hussars, consequent on Paymaster (Hon. Capt.) W. Christie having been granted six months' leave to England, on medical certificate:—

Major R. Knox, President, Lieuts. F. S. Dimond and D. MacDougall members.

HEWETT—The G. O. C. C., granting Captain W. S. Hewett, 8th N.I., leave to Murree and Dalhousie, on private affairs, from May 9 to Oct. 15, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

GORDON, Lieut. S. D., 19th Bengal Lancers, to Simla and hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from June 15 to Sept. 15.

SCALCH, Captain V. A., 11th N.I., to Calcutta and Darjeeling, from June 9 to Oct. 8.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

KEMPSTER, Lieut. A. C., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, for three months, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

LUSHINGTON, Lieut. A. P. D., Scottish Rifles, to Simla, on medical certificate, from May 1 to July 29.

ROSE, Lieut. H., 3rd Goorkhas, to Leh and Simla, on private affairs, for six months, from date of availing himself of it.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 14.)

VEASEY, Mr. J. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Moorshedabad, to act in the second grade of magistrates and collectors, from 23rd ult.

FORDYCE, Mr. C. A. W., officiating sub deputy collector, Khoorda, Pooree, to be a special deputy collector under the Board of Revenue for acquiring land for the Kharibad-Roopnaraipore Railway. Mr. Fordyce is vested with the powers of a collector under Act X. of 1870, in the Burdwan district.

BRACE, Mr. L. J. R., curator of the Herbarium of the Royal Botanical Gardens, to have charge of the Royal Botanical Gardens in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Dr. G. King.

GAMMIE, Mr. J., head gardener of the Government Cinchona Cultivation, Darjeeling, to have charge of the Cinchona Plantation, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Dr. G. King.

DE, Mr. B., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a collector, under Act X. of 1870, in that district.

COLLIER, Mr. F. R. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serampore, Hooghly, to act as collector of Customs, Calcutta, during absence of Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong.

SLACK, Mr. F. A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Contai, Midnapore, to have charge of the Serampore sub division of the Hooghly district, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. R. S. Collier.

WALLER, Colonel H. E., district superintendent of police, Durbhunga, is promoted to the 1st grade of district superintendents of police, from 27th ult., vice Mr. C. T. Hitchens, deceased.

DALY, Mr. W. W., commandant of Frontier Police, Assam, on leave, is promoted to the 2nd grade of district superintendents of police, from 27th ult., vice Colonel H. E. Waller.

RITCHIE, Mr. D. W., district superintendent of police, Furreedpore, is promoted to the 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, from 27th ult., vice Mr. W. W. Daly.

CROUCH, Mr. C. P., commandant of Frontier Police, Assam, is promoted to the 4th grade of district superintendent of police, from 27th ult., vice Mr. D. W. Ritchie.

SMITH, Mr. W. F., officiating district superintendent of police, Chittagong, to be a district superintendent of police of the 5th grade, from 27th ult., vice Mr. C. P. Crouch.

SCHURR, Mr. H. S., temporary assistant superintendent of police, of the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 27th ult., vice Mr. W. F. Smith.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. J. T., assistant superintendent of police, Assam, is promoted temporarily to the 1st grade of assistant superintendent of police, from 7th ult., vice Mr. H. S. Schurr.

STACK, Mr. J. C., temporary assistant superintendent of police of the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade from 27th ult., vice Mr. H. S. Schurr.

CLOUGHSTOUN, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent of police, Mymensing, is promoted temporarily to the 2nd grade of assistant superintendent of police, from 27th ult., vice Mr. J. C. Stack.

RYVES, Mr. N. T., sub deputy opium agent, Hajepore, Mazufferpore, has leave for one month, from April 1.

RYVES, Mr. W. T., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Chupra, to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Haleepore, Mazufferpore, during absence of Mr. N. T. Ryves.

MOORHEAD, Surg. J., civil surgeon of Mymensingh, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 18th ult.

GRAHAM, Lieut. Col. G. F., to be a member of the committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens, Alipore.

MOORE, Mr. C. H., to be a member of the committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens Alipore.

MANSON, Mr. F. B., deputy conservator of forests, whose services were placed at the disposal of the conservator of forests for special duty, assumed charge of the Hazaribagh Forest Division from Mr. R. L. Heinig, officiating assistant conservator of forests, on Dec 29.

The following postings of officers are sanctioned from April, from which date the forest charges hitherto known as the Palamow, Hazaribagh, and Singbhoon Forest Divisions, are grouped together, and will form the Chota Nagpore Forest Division:—

MANSON, Mr. F. B., deputy conservator of forests, to charge of the Chota Nagpore Forest division, retaining charge of Hazaribagh Forest sub division of that division.

LILLINGTON, Mr. C. A. G., assistant conservator of forests, to the Palamow sub division.

HEINIG, Mr. R. L., officiating assistant conservator of forests of the Singbhoon sub division.

MANSON, Mr. F. B., deputy conservator of forests of the 4th grade in Bengal, to act in the 3rd grade of deputy conservator during the absence of M. A. J. Mein, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in Assam, from the date this officer availed himself of the one year's furlough granted to him by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

CLOWES, Mr. T. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred in the interests of public service from the Brahmini-Byturni to the Mubanduddy division.

DEUCHARS, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 5th inst.

The undermentioned engineers passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 5th inst:—

FAULKNER, Mr. E. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

WHITE, Mr. C. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions in the engineer establishment of the Public Works Department:—

TAYLOR, Mr. C., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, on furlough to executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, promoted permanently.

SHAW, Mr. G. A. G., from executive engineer, 4th grade (tempo-

rarily), to executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, promoted permanently.

MONCKTON, Mr. M. J., from assistant engineer, 1st grade (on deputation), to executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, promoted permanently.

WATSON, Mr. C. K. J., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporarily, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, promoted permanently.

MONIES, Mr. A., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporarily, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, promoted permanently.

HAYES, Mr. A., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporarily, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 1, promoted permanently.

BEHRMANN, Mr. A. E., from executive engineer, 4th grade, temporarily, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Nov. 28, promoted permanently.

FURLOUGHS.

GOODRICH, Mr. G. M., deputy collector of Calcutta and superintendent of Excise Revenue, has leave on private affairs, for six months, from 1st inst., or subsequent date.

ARMSTRONG, Mr. J. S., collector of Customs, Calcutta, leave for three months, from the 21st inst.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 17.)

DUFF, Mr. J. C., district superintendent of police, Seoni, availed himself on the 8th current of the privilege leave granted him, making over charge of his duties to Mr. G. Duff, assistant district superintendent of police.

ELLIOTT, Mr. J., inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him by making over charge of his duties to Mr. L. S. Carey, C.S., Commissioner.

ISMAY, Mr. C. S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, is transferred to Nagpur. Mr. Ismay reported himself at the Secretariat on the 3rd inst., and is temporarily attached to the Secretariat.

PRIEST, Mr. H., C.S., registrar to the Judicial Commissioner's Court, is directed to proceed to Kalahandi via Raipur, and take over the charge of political agent from Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., C.I.E.

ISMAY, Mr. C. S., is appointed registrar to the Judicial Commissioner's Court during the absence of Mr. Priest.

SPENCE, Mr. H., appointed by Government of India to be an assistant district superintendent of police in these provinces, reported his arrival at Nagpur, and assumed charge of his duties on the 14th inst.

LEEFE, Mr. C. O., assistant engineer, joined the Kanhan Division on the 4th idem.

GLASS, Mr. J. G. H., executive engineer, relinquished, and the Hon. L. M. St. Clair, executive engineer, assumed charge of the Jabulpore Division, on the 8th idem.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 17.)

SYKES, Surg. J., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government by the Government of India, Home Department, appointed to the civil medical charge of Bara Banki from April 28.

O'BRIEN, Surg. B., civil surgeon, Fyzabad, to be an honorary surgeon of the Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps, and to be posted to the Fyzabad Company of the Volunteer Corps.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Ballia, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. D. T. Roberts.

BRAMMALL, Mr. G. A., district traffic superintendent, East India Railway, at Tundla, to be special magistrate.

WHALLEY, Mr. P., C.S., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Fatehpur district.

QUIN—From April 1, the date on which Mr. J. V. Sturt assumed charge of the office of manager, Awa Estate, Major T. J. Quin, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to be assistant commissioner, 1st class, sub pro tem; and Mr. W. R. Tucker, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

MACKINNON, Mr. M. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Lucknow Sitapur Kheri Railway Survey Division to the Bareilly Philibhit Railway Division, and will hold charge of the latter division during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. V. Martyn, executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

MACKINNON, Mr., will continue to hold charge of the Lucknow Sitapur Kheri Survey Division in addition to his other duties as executive engineer of the Bareilly Philibhit Railway Division.

FURLOUGH.

KNYVETT, Mr. C. F., district superintendent of police, Banda, has been granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for six months from April 5.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 15.)

PERRY, Surg. F. F., officiating civil surgeon, Jullundur, is transferred to Lahore, and appointed to officiate as a professor in the Lahore Medical School, and chemical examiner to Government, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major W. Center.

CUNNINGHAM, Surg. J. A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, is appointed to officiate temporarily as civil surgeon, Jullundur, vice Surgeon F. F. Perry, transferred.

MACKENSIE, Surg. A. W., assumed charge of the civil medical duties, of Dera Ismail Khan on May 1, relieving Surgeon Major A. P. Holmes, 1st Sikh Infantry.

PALIN, Mr. H. F., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Kohat, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hastings.

GREENSTREET, Mr. R. H., officiating assistant district superintendent

of police, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Peshawar district.

The following order is confirmed :—

BUNNY—Dera Ismail Khan Station Order, dated April 28, consequent on the departure of Major T. Shepherd, station staff officer, to join the 1st Punjab Cavalry, appointing Captain A. C. Bunny, wing officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, to be station staff officer in addition, and without prejudice to his other duties, there being no other officer available for those duties alone.

FURLOUGH.

CENTER, Surgeon Major W., professor Lahore Medical School, and chemical examiner to Government, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety days from April 22.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, May 3.)

JARDINE, Mr. J., C.S., made over charge of the office of judicial commissioner, British Burma, to Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., C.S., on April 17.

LOWIS, Mr. J., barrister-at-law, assistant to the Government advocate, British Burma, received charge of his office from Mr. E. Summers on April 29.

BOGONAW, Assistant Surgeon S., M.D., assumed charge of his duties at the Rangoon General Hospital on April 11.

WOOTYIN—The chief commissioner accepts the resignation rendered by Mr. W. H. Wootyyn of his appointment as a member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

SANDYS, The Rev. J. S., M.A., senior chaplain, gave over charge of the duties of chaplain at Dagshai on March 12. Mr. Sandys assumed charge of the chaplaincy at Toungoo on April 10.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 13.)

TURNER, Mr. E., to act as district and sessions judge of Madura during the employment of Mr. H. J. Stokes on other duty.

FAWCETT, Mr. G. W., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of North Arcot, during the absence of Mr. A. J. Stuart on privilege leave.

GEYZEL, Surg. J. L. V.-N., M.P., M.C., to act as Zillah surgeon and superintendent of gaol, Berhampore, during the absence of Surgeon Leapingwell on furlough.

RITCHIE, Surg. Major J. H., M.D., civil surgeon, Masulipatam, and officiating Zillah surgeon and superintendent of gaol, Tanjore, is confirmed in his officiating appointments from date of relief of Brigade Surgeon Lloyd.

MORGAN—The services of Brigade Surgeon W. H. Morgan, civil surgeon, Cochin, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

DANCE, Mr. G. W., acting head assistant magistrate, Trichinopoly District, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

OPPERT, Dr. G., to act in the 2nd class of the Graded List of the Educational Department, vice Mr. Fortey, on leave.

MARSHALL, Mr. T. E., deputy master attendant, Madras, to act as master attendant during the absence of Lieut. J. H. Taylor on privilege leave.

BARTLETT, Mr. W. H., first assistant master attendant, to act as deputy master attendant during Mr. Marshall's employment on other duty.

ROWLAND, Mr. C. H., second assistant master attendant, to act as first assistant master attendant, during Mr. Bartlett's employment on other duty, without prejudice to his own duties.

WILLIAMS, the Rev. H. A., M.A., chaplain of Wellington, attained the rank of senior chaplain, March 24.

CLOETE, Colonel J. G., deputy superintendent, Madras Survey, 2nd class, to act as deputy superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of H. O. C. Cardozo on privilege leave.

TOMLINSON, Mr. T. A., assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, 1st class, to act as deputy superintendent, 2nd class, vice Col. Cloete.

POPE, Mr. T. A., assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, 2nd class, to act as assistant superintendent, 1st class, vice Mr. T. A. Tomlinson.

The following posting is ordered :—

JOHNSTON, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the third circle, for duty in the Cuddapah division.

JOHN, Mr. C. W. P. S., 1st grade assistant inspector, Salt Department, from the Covelong to the charge of the Salem circle.

THROBOLD, Mr. A. G. R., sub assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, Wynad, Malabar district, is promoted to the 1st grade from April 1.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

WHITELOCK, Lieut. Col. C. W. P., Staff Corps, commandant, 5th N.I., private affairs, for two years.

MORGAN—The services of Brigade Surgeon W. H. Morgan are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

MONTANERO—The services of Lieut. A. F. Montanero, R.A., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

FURLOUGH.

BIRD, Mr. W. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for two years, from July 17.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. H., R.N.R., master attendant, Madras, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 24th instant.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, May 15.)

HUME, Lieut. C. V., R.A., having vacated his appointment as aid de camp to Lieut. General W. Payn, late commanding the Bangalore division, stands attached to S. Battery, 1st Brigade R.A., pending his final posting by the Horse Guards authorities.

ORMEROD, Lieut. G. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, is directed to do duty at the Depot, Wellington, in the room of Lieut. Chute, of the same battalion, who will rejoin his regiment.

FRASER, Lieut. J. K., 14th Hussars, added to the list of officers for duty at the Depot, Wellington.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani :—

FORMBY, Lieut. R. F. R., Royal Irish Rifles, probationer, Staff Corps.

LAING, Lieut. H. W., Royal Irish Fusiliers, probationer, Staff Corps.

THRING, Lieut. R. H. D., Oxfordshire L.I., probationer, Staff Corps.

SHAW, Lieut. D. G. L., Hampshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

RUTTER, Private, Oxfordshire L.I.

HOLLOWAY, Lieut. B., L.I., probationer, Staff Corps.

RADCLIFFE, Lieut. S. G., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, probationer, Staff Corps.

NICOLL, Lieut. E. G., R.A.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 22.)

LATHAM—H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. F. L. Latham of his office as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations.

FARRAN—H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay has been pleased in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to nominate C. F. Farran, Esq., barrister at law, to be an additional member of H.E.'s Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

GRANT—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint G. F. M. Grant, Esq., C.S., collector of Customs, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice A. C. Trevor, Esq., C.S., resigned.

BREBNER—The Secretary of State having confirmed Captain J. M. Brebner, late I.N., in the appointment of resident transport officer, Suez, Messrs. W. H. Walker and J. Klingelhofers are concerned in the appointments of shipping master and deputy shipping master, Bombay, respectively, dated May 14.

CLARKE—The Rev. A., chaplain of Karachi, is granted three months' leave from May 19.

HUNTER—**KING**—**WALSH**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on privilege leave of Brigadier General J. Blair, V.C., political resident at Aden, or until further orders :—Major F. M. Hunter to act as political resident; Capt. J. S. King to act as first assistant resident; Mr. L. P. Walsh to act as second assistant resident.

STACE, Major E. V., acting second assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, assumed charge of the office of the third assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, on the 24th ult.

BLAIR, Brigadier General J., V.C., political resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months, from such date in the present month as he may avail himself of it.

CATES, Lieut. G. E. H., adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, and ex-officio assistant police agent, Kolhapur, has passed the departmental examination according to the lower standard required of political officers: **CATES**, Lieut. G. E. H., has also passed an examination in the Marathi language, according to the lower standard.

DAVIES, Mr. D., acting second assistant superintendent of police, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

MCCARTER—**WELLIS**—Messrs. J. McCarter and W. W. Wellis respectively delivered over and received charge of the extra-mural convict gang at Sholapur, on the 2nd inst.

HENDERSON, Surg. W. G. H., L.R.C.S., L.K., and Q.C.P., L.M. (Ireland), is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Belgaum, during the absence of Surg. Major D. E. Hughes, M.D., or until further orders.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :—

YOUNG, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., with effect from Sept. 29, executive engineer, 4th grade, reversion, with effect from March 5; and executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., with effect from March 28.

LEQUESNE, Mr. W. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., with effect from March 28.

TILUCK, Mr. G. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., with effect from April 15.

LISTER, Capt. W. J., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., with effect from April 25.

PEDLEY, Mr. W. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., with

effect from Sept. 29, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, reversion, with effect from March 5; and assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., with effect from April 25.

Col. J. R. Maunsell, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, Col. J. Le Mesurier, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, Col. C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, and Mr. G. R. Tiluck, executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent, with effect from May 2.

GOODFELLOW, Col. C. A., V.C., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, with effect from May 2.

SINGLE, Mr. J. G., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., with effect from May 2.

FURLOUGHS.

GILES, Mr. R., M.A., assistant collector, Larkhana, is allowed furlough for six months from such date.

LAWRENCE, M. E., C.S., forest settlement officer, Thana, is allowed leave on urgent private affairs for six months from the 16th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

ATKINS—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. D.C. Atkins, C.S., to be forest settlement officer for the entire district of Thana, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. Lawrence, or till further orders.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

KEMPSTER, Lieut. A. C., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, for three months on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

LUSHINGTON, Lieut. A. P. D., Scottish Rifles, officiating wing officer on probation, 23rd Pioneers, to Simla, on medical certificate, from May 1 to July 29.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. G. C. C., Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiating wing officer on probation, 6th Infantry Regiment: Hyderabad Contingent, to Madras, on medical certificate, from Feb. 1 to April 30.

ROSE, Lieut. H., 3rd Goorkhas, S.C., to Leh and Simla, on private affair, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, under rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Simla, May 15.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BLOOD, Lieutenant W. P., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter.

CROFTS, Surgeon A. M., 10th Bengal Lancers, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade Surgeon G. V. Currie, retired.

CLUTTERBUCK, Major. T. St. Q., 1st N.I., General List Infantry, to be officiating second in command, vice Senior, proceeded on furlough.

ELLISON, Lieut. G. F., 45th N.I., officiating wing officer, on probation, 19th N.I., is transferred in the same capacity.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, May 16.)

H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

STOCK, Lieut. Col. H. J., S.C., wing commander, 10th N.L.I., to officiate as second in command, during the absence of Major Ryves on furlough, or until further orders.

CAULFIELD, Lieut. F. W. J., 10th Regiment N.I., S.C., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

LIGHT, Lieut. R. H., 17th Regiment N.I., S.C., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

KEMBALL, Lieut. C. A., S.C., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

BECKHAM, Lieut. L. G., 25th Regiment N.L.I., wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Chapman, who has resigned his appointment at his own request.

BULKLEY, Major H. T., 27th Regiment N.I., S.C., wing commander, 30th N.I., to officiate as commandant, during the absence of Colonel Bell on furlough, and until the return of Lieut. Col. A. Hogg from furlough, or until further orders.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 140 of 4th ult., the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

STAVELEY, Lieut. Col. E., R.A., to command the R. A. S. District temporarily; and will join that appointment on the expiration of his present leave, under clause (a) paragraph 214, Transport Regulations, Part I.

WILSON, Lieut. A., officiating wing officer, 13th N.I., on probation, is attached to the 10th N.L.I. as a temporary measure.

CARTER—With reference to G.O.C. No. 424 of 1883, Lieut. E. J. Carter is directed to rejoin the 16th N.I.

COLSTON, Brigade Surgeon C. K., having returned from leave, is placed on general duty, Poona Circle.

O'NEILL, Lieut. Colonel J. J. S., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, who under the provisions of Article 81 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, will be removed from the command of his regiment on June 9, is permitted to proceed to England at the public expense, under paragraph 256 (j) Transport Regulations, Part II., dated April 23.

MEREWETHER, Major Brevet Lieut. Colonel G. L. C. (late Bombay), to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Colonel W. A. Baker, retired, dated March 28.

ATKINSON—Line Battalions, the Worcestershire Regiment—The seconding of Capt. A. H. Atkinson for service as adjutant of the B.V., R.C., is ante-dated to March 29, 1883, and the promotions to the rank of captain of the undermentioned officers are ante-dated, as stated against their names:—Capt. J. R. Rainsford, dated May 29, 1883, Capt. T. B. French, dated July 10, 1883, Capt. E. A. F. Clarke, dated August 6, 1883.

POTTINGER—RAYMOND—The undermentioned veterinary surgeons on

probation to be veterinary surgeons, dated Oct. 3, 1883:—T. Pottinger and R. W. Raymond.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the class of garrison instruction, which will be formed at Poona on June 15.

Officers from out stations will travel on duty at the public expense, under paragraph 213 (g) Transport Regulations, Part I, and 214 (i) Transport Regulations, Part 2.

BARTON, Lieut. F. N.

YERBURY, Captain J. W., R.A.

WESTERN, Captain C. W., R.A.

LACY, Captain W. C. J., East Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion.

O'CONNELL, Captain M. C., Gloucestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion.

WATSON, Brevet Major S., Worcestershire Regiment, 1st Battalion.

WOOD, Captain C., Essex Regiment, 1st Battalion.

FRASER, Lieut. J. R., Royal North Lancashire Regiment, 1st Battalion.

POWIS, Captain H. H., North Staffordshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion.

DAVIES, Lieut. J., 1st Bombay Lancers.

HOLLOWAY, Lieut. J. C., 7th Regiment N.I.

TRILLON, Lieut. C., 27th Regiment N.I.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on May 13:—

MACRURY, Surg. Major C. W., Indian Medical Department, deputy sanitary commissioner, Sind registration district.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

THOMPSON, Lieut. C. W., 7th Dragoon Guards, for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

PHILLIPS, Lieut. C. R., 19th Regiment N.I., S.C., wing officer and adjutant, for three months from March 23, on private affairs, under Rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875. The first two months will be on full staff pay under subsidiary Rule III.

FLOOD, Surg. S. J., Army Medical Department, to remain in England from May 17 to August 16, on private affairs.

BREBNER, Capt. J. M., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for six months.

WALKER, Major T., R.A., (late Bombay) commissary of Ordnance, Mhow, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Palmer, S.C., Lieut. Col. T. D. Madden, S.C., Major E. P. Manwaring, Inf., Surgeon Major G. King, Col. M. M. Prendergast, S.C., Capt. A. M. Muir, S.C., Major W. B. Aislabie, Inf., Major J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, S.C., Surgeon S. J. Browdie, M.D., Surgeon Major H. Cayley, Col. J. W. H. Johnstone, S.C., Surgeon Major H. W. Graham, Major G. R. Gibbs, S.C., Surgeon Major James Kelly, M.D., Col. R. A. Wauchope, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major A. L. Hackett, Major D. J. S. M'Leod, Cav., Major J. G. K. D. MacNeill, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Major T. Walker, R.A., Lieut. Col. Adam Hogg, S.C., Capt. W. P. Kennedy, S.C., Col. W. Luckhardt, C.B., S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Dyson, W. M. Clay (Cov.), H. A. Harrison (Cov.), E. J. Sinkinson (Cov.), J. S. Porter (Cov.), W. H. L. Impey (Cov.), M. Ridley, E. W. S. Douglas, G. A. Tweedy (Cov.), H. W. Woolridge, F. T. Hewson (Cov.), A. Herbage, W. Rattray, E. R. Middleton, W. Sandford, C. W. Coard, H. W. V. Colebrook, A. R. Birks (Cov.), H. D. Willock (Cov.), H. B. Medlicott, O. Lash.

Madras Estab.—W. S. Haig, J. R. Daniel (Cov.), T. W. Keatch.

Bombay Estab.—A. T. Shuttleworth, E. C. Cox, J. H. C. Schneider.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major D. W. Inglis, Inf., three months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. Scott, three months; F. Hervey (Cov.), five weeks; J. P. Goodridge (Cov.), S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—R. C. Wroughton, two months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. L. Langley, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. A. Briggs.

JUNE 3.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain—Capt. Arthur William Brooke, from the York and Lancaster Regiment, dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from May 29, 1882.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Henry Augustus Carleton, from the Royal Artillery, dated July 5, 1882, but to rank from Oct. 9, 1877; Frederick William Repton, from the Leinster Regiment, dated July 25, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 12, 1881; George Frederick Dashwood Hamilton, from the East Surrey Regiment, dated July 5, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Second Lieutenant Frederick Wyllie, from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. Richard Pasley Colomb, from the West Riding Regiment, dated July 6, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

JUNE 6.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors William Reeves Bunbury, Archibald Dunstaffnage Campbell, James William Abbot Michell.

To be Majors—Capt. Hugh De la Motte Heavey, Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. Montagu Gilbert Gerard, C.B.

To be Captains—Lieut. Philip Arnold Buckland, Bedford Morant Allen.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon General—Brigade Surgeon Alexander John Cowie.

To be Brigade Surgeons—Surgeons Major William Roche Rice, M.D., Henry Cayley, James Champion Penny, M.D.

Surgeons to be Surgeons Major—Alexander Crombie, M.D., William Reed Murphy, Charles Henry Joubert, Edgar Geer Russell, John Scully, Geoffrey Craythorne Hall, Gopal Chunder Roy, M.D., Adam Scott Reid, William Andrew Durnford Fasken, M.D., Edward Lawrie, Joseph Wilson, M.D., Edward Mulvaney, John Manook Zorab, Russick Lal Dutt, M.D., Girdharial Ratant Daphtary, M.D., John Thomas Brownrigg Bookley, Alexander M'Gregor, James Young, Joshua Duke, Bankabehari Gupta, John M'Conaghey, M.D., Edward Palmer, Alfred Henry Williams, Robert Andrew King Holmes, M.D., John Edward Charnock Ferris.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Major—Captain James George Proudfoot.

MADRAS CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major Willoughby Wallace Hooper.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons Major—Arthur Mudge Branfoot, Christopher John M'Nally, M.D., William Edward Johnson, M.D., Stanley Lockyer Dobie, George Frederick Bevan, Andrew Francis Dobson, Charles Little, M.D., Thomas Mayne, John Crofton Lawrenson.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major—Capt. John Muir Hunter.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. George Henry William Fagan.

ERRATUM.

The Christian name of Lieut. Col. Simpson, Bombay Staff Corps, is George Bruce, and not George only, as stated in the *London Gazette* of May 20, 1884.

HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 in Bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on June 4 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 4,00,000 average rate 1s. 7⁷/₈d. on Bombay, Rs. 10,00,000, average rate 1s. 7⁷/₈d.; and Madras, Rs. 1,50,000, average rate 1s. 7⁷/₈d.; or a total of Rs. 15,50,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7³/₄d. and above will receive in full. Between April 1, and June 3 the total amount of remittances sold had reached Rs. 3,57,89,500, and realised £2,355,423.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The report of the directors of this company for the half year ended the 31st of December, 1883, states that the gross receipts were £1,165,133, and the expenditure according to revenue account £731,325, leaving a balance of £433,808. The payments to Government on account of leased lines were £8,749, so that the net profit was £425,059. The above expenditure is in the ratio of 62⁷/₇ per cent. of the receipts. For the corresponding period last year the expenditure was equal to 58⁸/₇ of the receipts. The gross receipts of the half year were less by £67,346 os. 11d., or 5⁴/₆ per cent. than in the corresponding period, the falling off being £33,154 18s. 6d. in coaching traffic, £29,500 9s. 11d. in goods traffic, and £4,690 12s. 6d. in electric telegraph and sundries. As regards the coaching traffic, the decrease is due entirely to the special movement of troops in 1882, occasioned by the Egyptian expedition. Apart from the troop traffic under "Abstract H" of the accounts in both half years, there is an increase in ordinary traffic of £28,453 13s. 11d., or over 11 per cent. In his half-yearly report to the Board, the agent remarks "that, notwithstanding the important reduction made in the passenger fares, the earnings have been maintained." With respect to the goods traffic, the quantity carried was 849,817 tons, being 36,151 tons more than in the corresponding period, the lower receipts indicating that the traffic was carried shorter distances on the average, and in larger proportion at lower rates. The traffic of the half year was seriously affected by a break in the line occasioned at the beginning of July by heavy floods at the Bookree and Ajunta rivers, about 3³/₄ miles apart on the North-Eastern (Jubbulpore) division, the bridges across both rivers having been washed away. The total number of train miles run in the half-year was 3,305,563, compared with 3,322,972 in 1882. The receipts per train mile amounted to 7s. 1d., and

the expenditure to 4s. 6d., against 7s. 5d. and 4s. 5d. respectively, in the corresponding period. The average cost of maintenance per railway mile amounted to £136 15s. 2d., as against £133 14s. 1d. in the corresponding period. Lately a suggestion has been under the consideration of the company and the Government to extend the double line beyond Bhosawul to Khundwa (76⁷/₆ miles) in the direction of Jubbulpore, and to Sheazaum (63⁸/₃ miles in the direction of Nagpore, and it is thought that the time has arrived for taking action towards doubling both portions of the line in question. It is estimated that this work will cost about £500,000, chargeable to capital. The sanction of Government has been applied for, and it is contemplated that by allowing ample time it may be carried out most economically in the course of two years. The capital will be raised as needed with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, under the company's borrowing powers. A resolution to authorise the exercise of the borrowing powers to the extent of £1,000,000 will be submitted to the meeting, this larger amount being necessary to cover expenditure on other works, and for additional engines and rolling stock.

ASSAM COMPANY.—The annual general meeting of this company was held on June 9 at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. Walter Prideaux presided, and in moving the adoption of the report (which proposed a dividend of 14 per cent. for the year), stated that the information it contained showed the present position of the company, but what he thought must be of most interest to the proprietors was to endeavour if possible to forecast the future. To assist them in that he referred to the quantity of tea made and the cost of manufacture every year since 1874, and afterwards observed that the cost in India of producing last year's crop was only £6,000 more (£102,000) than the cost of 1874, when the out-turn was 1,600,000 lb. of tea, or 900,000 lb. less than last year. The reduction in the expenditure in India had been owing almost entirely to the introduction of machinery. He hoped that the crop of 1885 would be all dried by machinery. The most unfavourable circumstance in their report was the low price at which their tea had sold. Looking at the very great and increasing demand for Indian tea, he thought they had reason to believe that the lowest point had been touched. They were now getting about 350 lb. of tea to the acre, but he thought they might expect to see that yield increased to 500 lb. Mr. George Turnbull seconded the motion. In answer to Mr. Tendon, the chairman said he saw no reason whatever to believe that the tea plant would wear out any more than he saw reason to believe that the oak would wear out. No doubt there would be vacancies, which they must fill up. He had no fear whatever of the failure of their old plantations, and with regard to manuring, he did not believe it would be advantageous. A shareholder observed that the experience of himself in connection with tea gardens at Cachar and Sylhet was opposed to what the chairman had stated as to the value of manuring. The report was adopted.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

TUESDAY.—Business in the Silver Market has hardly been resumed yet, although the absence of transactions is to a great extent caused by the want of supplies. Prices of both bars and dollars are unchanged. All Eastern exchange rates and Rupee Paper are again unaltered.

WEDNESDAY.—Only a very trifling amount of business has been done in the Silver Market to day. There have been no fresh arrivals of either bars or Mexican dollars and prices in each case are still unaltered. Indian rates for telegraphic transfers are unchanged at 1s. 7³/₄d., but advices have been received stating that the directors of the Bank of Bombay have reduced their discount rate to 10 per cent., the rate having been fixed at 11 per cent. on the 7th of April. The anomalous position of the Indian Money Market, which was lately so conspicuous, is thus giving place to a more normal state of affairs, although the discount rate in Calcutta is still 2 per cent. higher than that of Bombay. Rupee Paper is unaltered at 83³/₈ 83³/₈ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81¹/₂ 81¹/₂ for the Four per Cents, and business has been very limited.

THURSDAY.—Bar silver being scarce and in fair demand has to-day commanded 50¹/₂d. per oz., at which rate a small amount of business was done. There have been no dealings in Mexican dollars which are again only nominally quoted at 49 13-16d. Indian exchange rates are weaker at 1s. 7 11-16d. in Calcutta and 1s. 7 23-32d. in Bombay, owing to the recent reductions in the value of money in these two cities, and also to the nearness of the monsoon which greatly reduces the volume of trade. There are no further changes in the Eastern discount rates, which are quoted in Bombay at 10 and in Calcutta at 8 per Cent. Business in Rupee Paper has again been at almost a standstill, and prices are unchanged at 83³/₈ 83³/₈ for the Four-and-a-Half and 81¹/₂ 81¹/₂ for the Four per Cents.

FRIDAY.—Some bar silver has again been sold at 50¹/₂d. Although the somewhat exceptional demand which led to Thursday's advance has now been satisfied, the above price was maintained, because the Indian exchange rates are 1-32d. higher, at 1s. 7 23-32d. in Calcutta, and 1s. 7³/₄d. in Bombay.

China exchange quotations are unaltered, and there has again been no business in Mexican dollars. Rupee Paper is firmer this evening, at 83¼ 84 for the Four-and-a-Half, and 81½ 81¾ for the Four per Cents. The India Council have sold two lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Bombay at rs. 7 25-32d. per rupee showing an advance of 1-32d. on the price obtained on Wednesday.

SATURDAY.—Bar silver was in some demand for India, but there was very little business, and the price again closed at 50½d. per ounce. Mexican dollars were only nominally quoted, there having been no dealings in them. All Eastern exchange rates are unaltered, the current quotations being rs. 7 23-32d. in Calcutta, rs. 7¼d. in Bombay, 3s. 9d. in Hongkong, and 5s. 2d. in Shanghai. Rupee Paper also is unchanged. The India Council have sold two lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at rs. 7 25-32d. per rupee.

MONDAY.—Refined bar silver is still quoted at 50½d. per ounce, at which there is some demand. Scarcely any business has been done, however, owing to the small supplies on hand. There is nothing fresh to report as to Mexican dollars, only a nominal quotation being obtainable for them. Eastern exchange rates are again unaltered. Rupee Paper has been in better demand, and rose ½ to ¼. The Four and a-Half per Cents. closed at 83¼ 84¼, and the Four per Cents. at 82 82¼.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 31. Bertha (s), Bombay; Magellanes (s), Manila; India, Java.—June 2. Gulf of Akaba (s), Karachi; Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta; Cymro (s), Rangoon; Scotland (s), Bombay; Shalimar, Java.—3. Congella (s), Natal; Thames (s), Bombay; Alexandra, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—May 16. Cousins Arbib (s), Cannanore; Chintola (s), New York; Satara (s), Bussorah; Gulf of Mexico (s), New South Wales; Cartvale, Mauritius; Cy. of Selkirk, Cardiff.—17. Polluce (s), Trieste; Eng Lee, Bangkok; Blairboyle, Mauritius; Bhowuggur (s), Bhowuggur.—18. Lady Armstrong (s), Shield; Canara (s), London; Victorine, Mauritius.—19. Lombardy (s), Venice; Pehlwan (s), Bhowuggur; County of Cardigan, Newcastle.—20. Arabia (s), Glasgow; Woodside (s), Mauritius.—21. Roxburgh (s), Penarth; Elizabeth Allen (s), Aden; Niagara (s), Cardiff.—22. Huntingdon (s), Moulmein; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Kedron, Mauritius; Titania (s), Trieste; Roscrana, Penarth.

CALCUTTA.—May 12. Commilla (s), Rangoon; Lalcham (s), Trincomali; Baghdad (s), Singapore; Chupra (s), Rangoon.—13. Tibre (s), Colombo; Brazos, New York.—14. Sophia Joakim, Mauritius.—15. Cathcart, Cardiff.—16. Brindisi (s), London; Hazara (s), Bombay.

MADRAS.—May 12. Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta; Gilert (s), Moulmein; Westergate (s), Coconada.—14. Navarino (s), Calcutta; Africa (s), Bombay.—15. Bouldana (s), Calcutta; Joseph Ferens (s), Bimlipatam; Nerbudda, Rangoon.—16. Oliveto (s), Cardiff.—17. Rajah of Cochin, Mauritius.—18. India (s), London.—19. Australia (s), Calcutta; Cyrene, Capetown; Himalaya (s), Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 27. B. P. Cheney, Singapore.—29. Cabet Castle, Calcutta; Inchmace (s), Bombay; Garrison (s), Madras; Cambrian Queen, Singapore.—30. Peerless, Mossel Bay; Ann Armtage, Mauritius; Vikar, Singapore; Bertr. m Rigby, Calcutta; Gijon (s), Manila; Semiramis, Singapore; Cawdor, Calcutta; Cape Race, Java; Wandering Jew, Hong Kong.

BOMBAY.—May 16. Cousins Arbib (s), Karachi; Nizam (s), Trieste; Massilia (s), China; Goolpara (s), Calcutta; Cothertone (s), Dunkirk; Choice, Mauritius; May Queen, Mauritius; Vestal, Mozambique.—17. Koumania (s), Liverpool; Brookfield (s), Trieste; Highfield (s), Antwerp; Khiva (s), China; Bosphorus, Genoa.—19. Simla (s), Persian Gulf; Colombo (s), Marseilles.—20. Bhowuggur (s), Bhowuggur; Mameluke (s), Marseilles; Ashleigh Brook (s), Hull; Pehlwan (s), Bhowuggur; Auretta (s), Havre.—21. Ardenclutha, Antwerp; Punjaub (s), Karachi; Ellora (s), Calcutta; Seraglio (s), Liverpool.—22. Columbian (s), Jeddah; St. Albans (s), Amsterdam; Mecca (s), Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.—May 12. Steamer Nubia.—16. Gulf of St. Vincent, Rajpootana, Himalaya, Mahratta, and Australia.

MADRAS.—May 13. Westergate (s), London; Brindisi (s), Calcutta; Clan Buchanan (s), London.—15. Newcomen (s), Calcutta; Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta; Africa (s), Calcutta.—16. Nerbudda (s), Gopalpore; Navarino (s), London.—17. Bouldana (s), Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per Lombardy, May 19.

From Brindisi: Mr. J. C. Peters, Lieut. Col. Smith, Mr. J. Maclean, Col. and Mrs. Wetherell, Mrs. Ollivant and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. C. J. Stanley.

From London: Surgeon Thomas, Capt. C. V. Anson.

From A en: Lieut. R. C. Sparkes.

AT BRINDISI, Per Nizam, June 8.

From Bombay: Hon. W. W. Hunter and servant, Mr. J. A. Bryce, Mr. Lebarbier, Mr. R. H. Baker, Mr. C. T. Neile, Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburg, three children, and ayah.

From Alexandria: Mrs. Fitzgerald, infant, and two maids, Mr.,

Mrs., and Miss Rousell and maid, Miss Money and maid, Madame de Lex and maid, Mr. McCoukey, Major Granfell.

AT VENICE, Per Nizam, June 10.

From Bombay: Hon. W. W. Hunter, Mr. J. A. Bryce, Mr. R. H. Baker, Mr. Lebarbier, Mr. C. T. Neile, Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburg, three children, and ayah.

From Alexandria: Mrs. Fitzgerald, infant, and two maids, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Rousell and maid, Miss Money and maid, Madame de Lex and maid, Mr. McCoukey, Major Granfell.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per Rohilla, May 23.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Adler, Major General Sir John Ross, Mr. N. A. Garstin, Major J. W. Ottley, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. J. Brock and two infants, Mr. Kelly and two children, Mr. H. T. Hatch, Miss Symonds, Mr. Kirby Johnson, Mr. C. A. Mills, Mr. R. N. Baker, Col. H. Collet, Mr. T. R. Booth, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Boustead, Mr. and Mrs. W. Webber, Mr. J. F. S. Wakeley, Mr. J. A. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. B. Dunkerly, Mr. G. Smith, Hon. W. W. Hunter, Lieut. Jerris, Mr. H. Hill, Mr. G. V. Martyn, Mrs. Wood and three children, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bright and three children, Mr. Sundry and three children, Miss Cox, Surgeon F. W. Brown, Capt. T. A. F. Leader, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Grey and two infants, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mr. Joseph Wood, Mr. Andrew Speckerly, Mr. Joseph Morris, Mr. Alfred J. Griffiths, Mr. Chas. H. Croyden, Major Stockley, Norfolk Regiment, Mr. John Riddell, Mr. Edgar Spooner, Mrs. Weir and two children, Miss Brandreth, Mr. Geo. Westwood, Mr. Charles E. Warner.

For Brindisi: Hon. C. Gonno.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburg and three children, Mr. C. T. Meili, Mr. Leon Lebarbier.

For Trieste: Dr. H. E. Busted.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the **BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).**

Per s.s. *Kangra*, to sail from London, June 7.

For Bombay: Rev. Harkins (Mr. and Miss Robinson cancelled).

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, June 11.

For Port Said: Rev. F. Bellamy.

For Colombo: Mrs. Freeland.

For Madras: Miss Eva M. Swift, Rev. and Mrs. Hazen.

For Calcutta: Mr. Otto Spiers.

For Moulmein: (Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Davies, child, and nurse cancelled).

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, to sail from London, June 25.

For Malta: Miss Guppy.

For Colombo: Miss E. Aston.

Per s.s. *Gaorpha*, to sail from London, Sept. 3.

For Madras: Lieut. Col. and Miss Ross Thompson.

Mr. J. Ferguson, of the *Ceylon Observer* and *Tropical Agriculturist* (whose work on "Ceylon," published by Sampson Low and Co., was recently the subject of favourable notice in our columns), has lately come home on furlough, travelling from Ceylon by way of the Straits Settlement, Hongkong, and Canton, in China, Nagasaki, the Inland Sea, Kobe, and Yokohama, as well as Tokio in Japan, and thence across the Pacific to America. Mr. Ferguson spent some seven weeks in travelling through America, including California, Utah, Kansas, Chicago, Toronto (Canada), and thence through the Eastern and Southern States as far south as Florida, where, as well as in California, sub-tropical agriculture was the subject of observation. Since his arrival in England Mr. Ferguson has, by request, given addresses on the subject of Ceylon and its Christian missions and religious progress at Exeter Hall, and before the Liberation Society, while on the topic of agricultural prospects he had a good deal to say at the last meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute. At this time when so much interest as to the future of the planting industry, especially in tea, in Ceylon is felt in mercantile and banking circles, it is well to have so good an authority at hand to refer to as this gentleman. A second edition of the standard work, now called "Ceylon in 1884" we see is announced by Sampson Low and Co. Mr. Ferguson returns ere long to his work in Colombo, which city is likely to become the centre for information to the planters both of the east and west through the pages of the *Tropical Agriculturist*.

The services of Surgeon H. C. Hudson, Indian Medical Service, attached to the 5th Bengal Native Infantry, and Surgeon F. D. C. Hawkins, Indian Medical Service, officiating medical officer, 12th Bengal Native Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department, for employment under the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Kew-gardens. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices (25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Four per Cent. | Rs. 99½ to 100½ |
| Four-and-a-half per Cent. | 102 to — |
| Three Years' Debenture Loan | — |
| Ten years | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 104 |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up | Cash |
|------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Rs. | Rates |
| Indian Banks | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 78½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 840 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 640 |
| Agra | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China | 50 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile | 25 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28 | 700 |
| National of India | 12½ | 87 |
| Oriental | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba | 700 | 785 |
| Piere | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 370 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton | 2,850 | 1,080 |
| Albert Ginning | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi | 1,100 | 1150 |
| Apollo (small shares) | 2,200 | 330 |
| Hellary | 1,000 | 550 |
| Herar Cotton Ginning | 500 | 580 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning | 250 | 28 |
| Carwar | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba | 1,880 | 1,451 |
| Dhollera Ginning | 300 | 190 |
| East India | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| rt | 8,500 | 2,800 |
| French | 500 | 620 |
| ind | 750 | 600 |
| Mofussil | 400 | 410 |
| New Indian | 125 | 205 |
| Prince of Wales | 500 | 645 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,700 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart | 400 | 840 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad | 1,000 | 1,425 |
| Anglo-Indian | 100 | 134 |
| Alfred Manufacturing | 500 | 500 |
| Alliance Spinning | 700 | 900 |
| Bhowmuggur Mills | 100 | 30 |
| Bombay United | 1,000 | 1040 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. | 500 | 700 |
| Coorla Mills | 1,000 | 785 |
| D. Spinning | 2,000 | 445 |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | 875 |
| Hyderabad Spinning | 1,000 | 1,800 |
| Khandeish | 1,000 | 900 |
| Madras | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 3,100 |
| Manchester Spinning | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning | 250 | 240 |
| National Spinning | 1,000 | 900 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,000 | 970 |
| Oriental | 625 | 670 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 500 | 300 |
| Sholapore Mills | 1,000 | 1,510 |
| Victoria Mills | 1,000 | 690 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New 50c Shares | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. | 21-13-1 | — |
| Do. New 50c Shares | — | — |
| B. R. & Cent. India (New 50c Shares) | 106-15-5 | 352 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 1,000 | 470 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory | 100 | 100 |
| Bombay Burma Trading | 1,500 | 4,900 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300 | 350 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Treacher and Co. | 500 | 1,300 |
| Thacker and Co. | 100 | 165 |

CALCUTTA.—May 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| % Promissory Notes | Rs. 99 6 to — |
| 4½ of 1870 (1883) | 99 4 to — |
| 4½ of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. | Paid off |
| 4½ of 1876-79 (1893) | 102 6 to 102 4 |
| 4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) | 102 6 to 102 4 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 98 0 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 98 8 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 99 0 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) | 102 0 to — |
| 6 of 1873 (1892) | 104 0 to — |
| 6 of 1878 (1908) | 102 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------|
| Agra | 510 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings | 100 | 125 to — |
| Allahabad | 100 | 185 to — |
| Alliance of Simla | 100 | 125 to — |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 85½ to — |
| Do. of Upper India | 100 | 135 to — |
| Delhi and London | 425 | 110 to — |
| Himalaya | 100 | 125 to — |
| Musoorie | 100 | 110 to — |
| National of India | 12½ | 87 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation | 500 | 550 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100 | 25 to 93 |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-------------------|------|--------------|
| Asiatic Jute | 100 | 21 to 22 |
| Bally Paper Mills | 510 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute | 100 | 71 to 72 |
| Bengal Coal | 1000 | 1400 to 1410 |
| Bengal Ironworks | 100 | 10 to — |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Bengal Mills | 100 | 1300 to — |
| Bengal Silk Co. | 100 | 105 to — |
| Bonded Warehouse | 445 | 330 to — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills | 100 | 56 to 57 |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills | 80 | 86 to 87 |
| Burrakur Coal | 100 | 145 to — |
| Calcutta Docking | 100 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | 135 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. | 85 | 80 to — |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100 | 125 to 126 |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press | 100 | 108 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway | 100 | 99 to 100 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | 52 to — |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | 520 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway | 520 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal | 250 | 210 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory | 100 | 39 to — |
| Goosery Cotton Mills | 200 | 220 to — |
| Gouripore | 100 | 75 to — |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 88 to — |
| Howrah Docking | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills | 100 | 73 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation | 100 | 118 to — |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping | 100 | 105 to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery | 100 | 140 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery | 100 | 92 to 94 |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press | 100 | 96 to 97 |
| Nanpore Indigo | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerboom Co. | 100 | 97 to 98 |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway | 510 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association | 100 | 70 to — |
| Riverside Press | 30 | 80 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas | 100 | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. | 100 | 260 to — |
| Schinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail | — | 280 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing | 100 | 51 to — |
| Strand Bank Press | 100 | 92 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | 115 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amulcie | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arctutpore (Cachar) | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam | 540 | 540 to 565 |
| Basarus (Darjiling) | 100 | 94 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) | 100 | 44 to 45 |
| Do. contributory | 80 | 35 to 36 |
| Bishnath (Assam) | 200 | 175 to 176 |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 87 to 88 |
| Borelli (Assam) | 510 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Burkholia (Cachar) | 100 | 66 to 67 |
| Central Cachar | 200 | 143 to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 57 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) | 100 | 100 to — |
| Chota Nagpore | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) | 100 | 41 to — |
| Cutlecheria (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling | 100 | 110 to — |
| Dedur Koshi (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Dehing (Assam) | 90 | 43 to — |
| Dehra Doon | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) | 100 | 98 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) | 100 | 62 to 63 |
| Eastern Cachar | 100 | 45 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 48 to 49 |
| Gielle (Darjiling) | 100 | 83 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) | 100 | 71 to — |
| Hoolmarce (Assam) | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) | 100 | 77 to — |
| Indian Terai | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellalpoore (Cachar) | 250 | — to — |
| Theeri Ghat (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Kalscheria (Cachar) | 100 | 55 to 60 |
| Kangra Valley | 100 | — par. |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) | 100 | 35 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling | 250 | 135 to — |
| Do. contributory | 200 | 110 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) | 100 | 212 to — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) | 100 | 80 to 81 |
| Loobah | 100 | 140 to — |
| Lower Assam | 57½ | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) | 510 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) | 100 | 30 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) | 100 | — to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 41 to 42 |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 31 to 32 |
| Moran (Assam) | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) | 100 | 80 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) | 510 | — to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) | 200 | — to — |
| Do. contributory | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) | 200 | — to — |
| New Gholia Ghat (Assam) | 510 | 20 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) | 30 | 120 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) | 200 | — to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) | 85 | 63 to — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) | 100 | 78 to — |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Sapakat | 100 | 130 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar | 56 | — par. |
| Seemah | 100 | — to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah | 100 | 96 to — |
| Singell (Darjiling) | 100 | 89 to 90 |
| Soom (Darjiling) | 100 | 96 to — |
| Springside (Darjiling) | 100 | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) | 100 | 76 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) | 100 | 125 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) | 95 | 214 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) | 100 | 178 to 180 |
| Upper Assam | 510 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—May 12.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Four per cents | 1½ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 | 3½ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) | 3½ to 3 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) | ½ to ½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares | 23 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Banks, demand | 7 27-32d. | 7½d. | 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. | 7 25-32d. | — | — |
| Do. 3 mo. sight | 7 15-16d. | 7 27-32d. | 7½d. |
| Do. 6 do. | 8 1-16d. | 7 31-32d. | 7 13-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight | — | 8 3-15d. | 8 1-15d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | — | 7½d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight | — | 8 3-16d. | 8d. |
| Do. 1 do. | — | — | 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—June 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 | 104½ to 105½ |
| Do. October 10, 1883 | 101½ to 102½ |
| 4 India Enforced Paper | 82 to 82½ |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 | — to — |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 | 83 to 84½ |
| 4 Do. do. 1895 Deb. 1882 | — to — |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12) | — to — |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) | — to — |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500 | 100½ to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 | — to — |
| 4 Do. do. | 100 to 102 |
| 4 Mauritius, 1881 | 104 to 106 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. do. | 100 to 102 |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government | 101 to 103 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Price. |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c. | 108 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. | 106 to 108 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. | 105 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. | 100 to 115 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 150 to 152 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. | 100 | 151 to 153 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953 | — | 2½ to 26 |
| Do. Ann. B. 51 per ann. (less 1/4) | — | 24½ to 25½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½ | — | 133 to 135 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. | 100 | 146 to 148 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. | 100 | 129 to 131 |
| Do. do. 5 do. all | — | — to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. 100 | — | 121 to 123 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. 100 | — | 115 to 117 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. | 100 | 129 to 131 |
| Scind. Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. | 100 | 129 to 131 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares | 5 | — to — |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. | 100 | 129 to 131 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | — | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. | 20 | 17½ to 18½ |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern | 10½ | 10½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 | 100 | — to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 | 100 | 102 to 105 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference | 10 | 13½ to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China | 10 | 11½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 | 100 | 108 to 111 |
| Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 | — | 104 to 107 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 | — | 104 to 107 |
| Indo-European | 25 | 30½ to 31½ |

BANKS

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Agra | 10 | 9 to 9½ |
| Delhi and London | 25 | — to — |
| Chartered of India, A. and C. | all | 22 to 23 |
| Chartered Mer. of I. L. and C. | 25 | 16½ to 17½ |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28½ | 10 to 52 |
| Oriental Corporation | 25 | — to — |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Agricultural of Mauritius | 1 | 2½ to 2½ |
| Barnagore Jute Factory | 5 | 6½ to 7½ |
| Ceylon Company | all | — to — |
| Do. do. | 11½ | — to — |
| Do. do. | 8 | — to — |
| Credit Foncier of Mauritius | 10 | 12½ to 13 |
| Glenrock Gold Mining | 1 | — to — |
| Mauritius Land Credit & Agency | 2 | 3½ to 4½ |
| Hunagar Coffee | 10 | 140 to 140 |
| Land Mortgage of India | 2½ | 140 to 140 |

THE ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY SERVICE REVIEW.

June, 1884. Price One Shilling.

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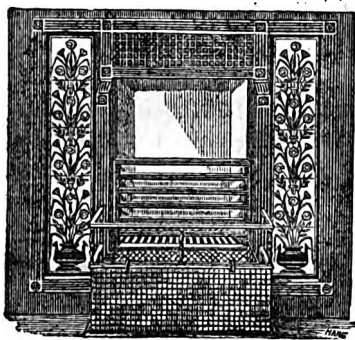
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

CONTAINING

THE LETTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, AND TO THE HIGH COURT OF CALCUTTA, ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL; WITH OTHER PAPERS ON THE BILL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1884.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

No. 784.

From D. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Simla, May 5, 1884.

SIR,—I am directed to invite your attention to the Preliminary Report (including the dissents) of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill and to the Revised Bill, recently published in the *Gazette of India*,* and to request that the Report of the Bill may be taken into consideration by the Government of Bengal as soon as possible, in order that the Government of India may be made acquainted with the views of the Bengal Government on the revised Bill and of those officers whom the Bengal Government may consider it expedient to consult.

2. In concluding their Report, the Select Committee specify several points with which they were unable to deal adequately without further information than that contained in the papers before them. And they state that on some of these points, they would be glad to receive the advice, both of the Local Government and of the High Court. A separate communication will be addressed to the High Court. The particular questions which the Select Committee wish to be referred to the Local Government are—

(1). Whether, with reference especially to landlords' improvements, it is desirable to empower Revenue officers to arrange for the cutting of irrigation channels, the distribution of water, and the payment of compensation; and, if so, what form such provisions should take.

(2). Whether the summary sale procedure can be applied to those dependent taluqs, the revenue of which was settled direct with Government, though the holders pay it through the zemindar, who is responsible for its realisation. These tenures apparently find no place in the Government registers, and it was proposed that the modified patni procedure should be applied to them.

(3). Whether the same procedure can be made applicable also to the recovery of arrears of road cess and public works cess from rent-free tenure holders.

(4). Whether any provisions are required in the Bill with respect to tenants of homestead or bastu land which is not a part of an occupancy holding. The Select Committee have omitted Chapter VII of the original Bill on the ground that it was inapplicable to the very varying conditions attaching to the holdings of such tenants in different parts of the country, and that they had not before them the information requisite to dealing with the questions involved. It is desirable that information of this description should, if possible, be supplied.

(5). Whether the saving of customary and other conditions specifically applied in Section 214 of the revised Bill to utbandi and halhasili tenures

should be extended to similar tenures under other names; and whether any special saving is necessary in regard to the special tenures under which land is held in the Chittagong Division.

(6). Whether it would be possible to specify for the purpose of exemption from the pre-emption sections any such transferable occupancy rights as those in guzashta and gora holdings.

(7). Whether it is possible to improve the accuracy of the price lists which have been published during the past twelve years; and what would be the probable effect of basing a system of enhancement of rent mainly on these lists.

3. To these points the attention of the Government of Bengal is especially invited. It may be that the first of them would require separate legislation; but, as they have been referred at the instance of the Select Committee, it would be desirable that the opinion of the Bengal Government upon them should be given in reply to this letter. I am further to mention some other matters on which either the opinion of the Government of Bengal is particularly required, or an expression of the views of the Government of India seems desirable.

4. The first question concerns the sufficiency of the revenue establishments of the Province to discharge, in addition to their present onerous functions, the numerous duties which, under the revised Bill, will devolve upon them. They are required, for instance (1) to ascertain the prevailing rate by local inquiry at the instance of a Civil Court before which an enhancement suit under section 44 is brought; (2) to prepare authoritative price lists under section 52; (3) to receive deposits of rent (section 73); (4) to appoint officers to superintend the division of the produce where rent is taken by appraisal or measurement (section 82); (5) to decide the respective rights of landlord and tenant to make an improvement, or whether any particular work is an improvement (section 89); (6) to register landlords' improvements, and to record evidence respecting any improvement (sections 91 and 92); (7) to grant permission to measure the holding of a tenant (section 99); (8) to prepare a record of rights, or to make a settlement of rents (Chapter X); (9) to frame tables of rates (Chapter XI); (10) to survey and record a proprietor's private lands (Chapter XII); (11) to determine the incidents of a tenancy by means of a local inquiry at the direction of a Civil Court (section 174). This list does not exhaust the duties delegated to Revenue officers; but it is sufficiently full to show that the efficient working of the Act will in a great measure depend on the ability of the revenue establishments to respond to the calls which will be made upon them. Some of the duties, as, for instance, the preparation of a record of rights or of a table of rates, or the settlement of rents, will probably arise only in exceptional localities, and may require the employment of special establishments. Others, however, such as the registration of improvements or local inquiries into the prevailing rate, will not improbably be frequent throughout the Province; and the Government of India would like to know whether the existing revenue establishments can cope with the work, or whether it will be necessary to strengthen them, if the Bill be passed in its present form. In con-

* See *Gazette of India* for March 29, and April 5 and 12.

nection with this subject, I am to invite the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to Paragraph 19 of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 30 of August 17, 1882, dealing with the question of introducing a system of survey and record of rights, either generally into Bengal, or experimentally into the Patna division. The Government of India is anxious that a complete statement of the Lieutenant Governor's views and proposals on this subject, and as to the necessity of providing further legislative facilities for it beyond those which are given in the Bill under consideration, should be submitted.

5. Passing from this general question of administrative machinery to the most important alterations made by the Select Committee in the Bill as originally introduced, I am to notice the following points:—

6. **TENURE HOLDERS (Chapter III).**—The description of tenure holders and raiyats, which is given in Chapter II, in place of a definition, is believed to represent substantially the views expressed by the Government of Bengal in its letter No. 972 of September 27 last, although it was not deemed expedient to draw the line between the two classes of tenancies with the precision and definiteness which was there recommended. The Bill, it is understood, requires the Courts, in deciding whether a tenant is a tenure holder or a raiyat, to look, in the first instance, to the primary object for which the tenancy was acquired—whether for collecting rent, or for cultivating the land—and in doubtful cases directs their attention to local customs. But in case these issues cannot be adequately ascertained, it provides a presumption which is, doubtless, in accordance with existing facts, that holdings, exceeding 100 bigahs, were taken for the former purpose. The Government of India will be glad to learn if these provisions will afford reasonable facilities for meeting what is clearly felt to be a grave practical difficulty in deciding what holdings are, and what are not, tenures. The most doubtful feature of the scheme is the proposed conversion of occupancy raiyats who sub-let more than one-half their holdings, subject to certain exceptions, into tenure holders (Section 37). The object is to bring the sub-letting raiyat under the more summary sale procedure of Chapter XVI., and, at the same time, to allow the sub-tenant to acquire occupancy rights. The report of the Select Committee in its comments on Chapter V, discusses these provisions at some length, and touches on the practical difficulties which may be anticipated to arise. To these remarks the attention of the Government of Bengal is invited. It will be noticed that the converted tenure holder still remains liable to enhancement of rent as an occupancy raiyat, though, in other respects, he acquires the rights and liabilities of a tenure holder, and is, in some ways, especially as to pre-emption and distraint, in a better position than if he had never sublet. The expediency of giving these privileges as part of a scheme for discouraging, sub-letting, and the general effect of this distinction should be considered; and it would be well if local inquiries were made as to the practicability of the scheme, and as to the possibility of giving effect to it by means of a system of registration as contemplated by the Bill. The obvious objections that it is difficult to ascertain if a man has sub-let half his holding, and that it may be neither to his own interest nor to that of anyone having a knowledge of the facts that he should be registered, require to be carefully weighed, and, if possible, overcome.

7. **RAIYATS HOLDING AT FIXED RATES (Chapter IV).**—The assimilation of this class of raiyats to tenure holders with respect to transfer and succession is a provision about which the Select Committee were not unanimous. It has been urged that, while these conditions may very fairly be allowed to raiyats holding at fixed rates under a registered lease, or under a judicially declared title, they should not be claimable by raiyats whose right to hold at fixed rates rests only on the statutory presumption. It was the opinion of the Select Committee that no distinction can be drawn in the Bill between these two classes; but it is open to consideration whether some further restriction might not equitably be placed on the twenty years' presumption, in addition to that proposed in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 64, and in section 122. The Government is disposed to think that, subject to restrictions, the presumption should be retained. The presumption was originally enacted in Act 10 of 1859, in order to facilitate the proof of certain well-recognised rights. To remove it entirely from the Statute book would throw on the tenant claiming to be a fixed-rate tenant, the burden of proving that he had held at the same rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement; and this, in the absence of public and authoritative registers of tenancies, would be equivalent to an absolute bar to every claim of this nature. Other proposals have now been made with a view of limiting the currency of this presumption: they are (1) to provide facilities for registering such tenancies and for deciding the disputed claims to which registration is certain to give rise, and to prescribe that no tenant whose title to hold at fixed rates is unregistered after a certain date, to be fixed by the Act, can claim the benefit of the presumption; or (2) to enact that the presumption shall not continue to run after the passing of the Act, or after some subsequent date, so that the raiyat claiming to hold at fixed rates must, in order to have the benefit of his presumption, be prepared to show that for twenty years previous to the date thus fixed (instead of previous to the date of institution of the proceedings) he has held at an unchanged rate. The attention of the Government of Bengal is requested to these suggestions, as there cannot be a doubt but that, the presumption being cumulative, every year renders it less in accordance with the real facts, and also increases the landlord's difficulty of rebutting it.

8. **OCCUPANCY RAIYATS (Chapter V).**—A preliminary question is raised by the Select Committee as to the definition of "estate" with reference to exceptionally large estates such as those of the Maharajah of Burdwan. The Select Committee also invite attention to the date provisionally given in Section 27 (b). These points should now be considered by the Government of Bengal.

9. The Select Committee also remark that the main lines of the original Bill in regard to the acquisition of the status of a settled raiyat and the right of occupancy have been retained, while considerable alterations have been made in the provisions relating to the enhancement of the rent of occupancy raiyats. The whole of this chapter will, no doubt, be fully considered by the Government of Bengal, and the effect of the minor amendments introduced into it should receive careful at-

tion. The presumption introduced in Section 26, Sub-section (2), is, it is believed, quite in accordance with existing facts. It has been said by a leading opponent of the Bill that 90 per cent. of the raiyats of Bengal have occupancy rights; the practical difficulty, however, has always been for them to prove these rights. The object of the presumption is to facilitate this proof by throwing the *onus probandi* on the party asserting the case to be an exception from the general rule. From this point of view the Government of India accepts it as an improvement of the Bill. Other important features in the early portion of the chapter are the sub-divisions entitled "Restrictions on transfer," and "Restrictions on subletting," and the omission of Section 56 of the original Bill, which conferred a right of occupancy on a raiyat let into an occupancy holding after it had been bought up by the landlord. Of these, the restrictions on subletting have already to some extent been discussed. It is understood that the universality of the practice both in Behar and in Bengal rendered the prohibition of the practice impossible; and, as the Committee point out, the attempt to place restrictions upon it has been attended with extreme difficulty. It is not probable that any satisfactory solution of the problem can be found in the direction of increased stringency. The provisions of Section 56 were very generally condemned in the papers before the Select Committee. The Governor of India concurs in the omission of this Section from the Bill, though it is obvious that the absence of such a restriction may have the effect of enabling the more wealthy landlords to diminish by purchase the area held by tenants in occupancy right, and may also afford a means of raising the customary or prevailing rate of rent over the occupancy area. The former advantage, however, will only remain to the landlord as long as he retains the land in his own cultivation. If he lets it, the ordinary provisions as to the acquisition of occupancy rights will apply to the incoming tenant; and it is believed that these will be found sufficiently broad for all practical purposes. The possible effect of the omission of the section on the prevailing rate is, no doubt, a more serious consideration. The landlord who buys up the occupancy right in a holding may either let the land to a non-occupancy raiyat at any rent he likes (Section 56), or to a settled raiyat subject (see Section 42) to such enhancement on the rent paid by the late occupancy raiyat as is permissible under Section 41. Should this power be extensively exercised on an estate where the competition for land is keen, the higher rents obtainable for such land by the landlord would eventually tell on the prevailing rent, and would enable the landlord to enhance the rents of the general body of occupancy tenants, on the ground that they were below the prevailing rate of rent. The Government of India is, therefore, prepared to admit that the omission of Section 56 may occasionally operate unfavourably towards the occupancy raiyat by allowing in certain cases (especially in connection with the effect of Section 42 on an occupancy raiyat succeeding tenure of a non-occupancy raiyat, room for the entry of competition rents. But, admitting this, the Government of India cannot but recognise the force of the objections which were brought against that section of the original Bill from the opposite point of view, and is disposed to think that justice to the landlords requires the modification of the Bill in this particular. Your attention, however, will be more specially directed to the effect of Section 42, in a subsequent portion of this letter. The only remaining restriction which affects the acquisition of occupancy rights by the landlord is that in Section 28, which declares that the occupancy rights so acquired merges in the superior right of the landlord. It allows the accrual of occupancy rights by the lapse of time to the new tenant, prevents the legal complications which would arise from the co-existence of different interests in the same person, and merely affirms what appears to have been assumed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case referred to in Mr. Justice Field's note on this subject, to be the existing law. The section, it will be noticed, applies whether the landlord is the zemindar or a tenure holder.

10. The alterations made in the law of enhancement in the latter portion of Chapter V are set out in detail in the report of the Select Committee, and the Government of India will only direct attention to one or two points. The omission of the section limiting money rents to a maximum of one-fifth of the gross produce may, perhaps, give rise to some misgivings, and it may be said that with this section the only absolute check on rack-renting has been removed. On the other hand, many objections have from the first, been taken to this provision of the original Bill. It has been condemned as setting up a maximum rate of rent which might possibly be suitable in a particular locality in regard to particular crops, but which would certainly work inequitably as a uniform standard for all classes of crops and in all districts. Thus, in the poorest lands it might leave an insufficient margin for the subsistence of the cultivator, whilst on the best lands it might give him more than he is entitled to get. It has also been condemned as likely to encourage enhancements of rent in all cases in which the rent was below the legal maximum. It has been further condemned as economically vicious, because it leaves out of view the enormously important elements of cost of cultivation, and again because it professes to lay down as a permanent standard of the maximum rent a proportion of the gross produce which circumstances, such as the increasing pressure of the population may make it difficult to maintain. But the most serious objections lay in the notorious difficulty of ascertaining by the agency at the disposal of the Courts either the average produce of different classes of land, or the produce of the particular fields of which the rent was in question; and this latter difficulty is greatly increased by the provision that the average gross produce of the field was to be calculated in staple crops, whatever might be the special crop grown on the land in question. The problem has been repeatedly attacked by experts in connection with the land assessment of temporarily settled provinces; and the results of their elaborate inquiries have been so conflicting and of so little practical value that the Government of India will not concur in the expediency of omitting the gross produce test from the law of enhancement in Bengal. In the Bombay Presidency, experiments have, for years past, been made by Revenue officers with the view of ascertaining the proportion borne by the land assessment to the gross pro-

duce. The report of the Director of Agriculture on the experiments for 1882-83 has recently been communicated to the Government of Bengal. It should be referred to as well illustrating the difficulty of the inquiry, and the impossibility of establishing any certain relation between the produce and the rent or revenue. First of all, the produce of particular fields has to be ascertained by actual experiment. Then inquiry has to be made whether the produce is exceptionally large, owing to the exceptional character of the cultivation, or exceptionally small owing to previous cropping or accidents of weather. Then comes a difficult inquiry into the prices obtained by the cultivator and the value of the produce. At every stage there is room for much difference of opinion; and the data obtained from the several experiments are too conflicting to lead to any certain conclusion as to the average value of the produce of different classes of land. The same difficulty was felt in the case of the Khurda Settlement, which was recently referred for the orders of the Government of India by the Government of Bengal. The Settlement-officer of Khurda was certain that his assessment took less than one-fourth of the value of the gross produce; but his estimate and the date on which it was founded were considered of doubtful accuracy by the Government of Bengal. But even if average standards of produce could be ascertained, the facts remain that rent bears no fixed relation to the gross produce. The cost of cultivation is quite as important a factor as the gross produce; and if one fact is clearly brought out by inquiry, it is the impossibility of ascertaining the cost of cultivation with any degree of accuracy.

11. These are some of the considerations which have led the Government of India to agree with the Select Committee that the gross produce test should be abandoned. The Government of India is also inclined to agree with the Select Committee that, failing this test, the most feasible check on rack-renting is to limit the percentage of increase obtainable at any one time on existing rents when rent is enhanced, either by private agreement or by suit. There is an additional reason for fixing a limit on the percentage of increase; and this is that, whatever the land can afford to pay, it is certain that under existing circumstances in India, the ordinary raiyat cannot bear a very large and sudden increase in his rent without the risk of a material deterioration of his agricultural stock and means of living. Great importance is attached by the Government of India to this consideration, in connection with periodical re-assessments of land-revenue. The propriety of the several percentage limits of enhancement specified in the revised Bill, and also the other incidents which the Bill attaches to agreements out of Court to pay a higher rent, are points which may profitably be considered by the Government of Bengal. In other provinces an increase of 20 per cent. in the course of 30 years' settlement is at the present day looked upon as considerable. The Bill allows what is equivalent to 50 per cent. in this term in most cases, and in some circumstances as much as 100 per cent.

12. Before leaving this subject, I am to invite attention to the provisions of Section 42. Fears have been expressed lest the rule under which an occupancy raiyat let into land hitherto held by a non-occupancy tenant has to pay the same, or even under contract an enhanced rent, may have an extensive effect in the direction of raising the prevailing rate of occupancy raiyats. The landlord, as noticed in paragraph 9, may, on acquiring an occupancy holding, re-let it to a non-occupancy tenant at a competition rent. And should it again fall vacant any occupancy tenant of the estate, who may then be let in by the landlord, will be bound to pay this rent. The tendency of these provisions to raise the prevailing rate has been urged by Mr. Reynolds in dissent, and His Excellency in Council would be glad to receive an expression of the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, as to whether the anticipated danger is not such as to require some safeguard, and, should this be the case, in what way it might best be met.

13. The effect of the alterations which have been made in the grounds on which an enhancement suit can be brought should also receive close attention. The most important points are—(a) the restriction of enhancement on the ground of increased productivity to the two separate cases of fluvial action and landlords' improvements; (b) the method proposed for determining enhancements on the ground of a rise in prices. In regard to (a) it should be considered whether the scheme for registering landlords' improvements, which the Bill provides (Sections 91, 92), is sufficient for the purpose, and whether there are any other cases besides the two specified in the Bill, in which enhancement should be allowed on the ground of an increase in the productive powers of the soil. The Government of India is disposed to agree with the Select Committee that this ground of enhancement will be difficult to work, except in the special case of landlords' improvements, in respect to which the requisite information can, to some extent, be obtained by means of registration. In regard to (b) the explanatory remarks of the Select Committee should be considered. Their intention is that authoritative price-lists of staple food-crops should be prepared by the Local Government, and that, in deciding an enhancement-suit on the ground of an increase in prices, the Courts should have regard to these lists as indicating a general rise or fall in prices in local area without any reference to the particular crop grown on the land, the rent of which is in dispute. When a general rise has thus been ascertained, it would rest with the tenant to prove any particular causes which may have prevented him from enjoying the full benefit of the rise. The general tendency of these provisions would be that, so far as this particular ground of enhancement is concerned, the standard of rent as expressed in grain would not vary, but the landlord would be protected from the loss now arising from the diminished purchasing power of silver in relation to grain. The Government of India agrees with the Select Committee that these proposals would very materially facilitate the decision of this class of enhancement cases, and considers also that the zemindars are entitled to some substantial improvement in the procedure for obtaining enhancements of rent in such cases. In many parts of Bengal, the rise in prices of recent years has been very considerable, and the complaints of the zemindars that under the present law, they have been unable to obtain a proportionate increase of rent are admitted to be well founded. If the present proposals of the Select Committee are calculated to work equitably, the

Government of India would be glad to see them enacted, as they go far to redeem the promises which have been made at various times to the zemindars. They are, however, not free from difficulties and objections, some of which may here be indicated. The first difficulty will occur in the selection of the staple crop or staple crops for each district, and on this point the opinion of the Government of Bengal and its local officers is very desirable. Is it possible to select in each district one or more staples which are so generally cultivated as to be fairly indicative of the agriculture of the tract? The Select Committee have restricted the staples to food-crops; the objection to the inclusion of other staples, such as jute and indigo, being that they are grown for export in place of food-crops, and are subject to such great fluctuations in prices as to afford no reasonable stable standard of comparison. If staple crops can be selected, it will then be necessary to ascertain whether trustworthy price lists for past years exist or can be now prepared, and what arrangements are possible in the future. Assuming that these points can be satisfactorily settled, the practical effect of the proposed method of enhancement should be considered. Is it safe to presume, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that because the price of the staple crop of a district has increased in that district by 20 or 30 per cent., the gross value of the crops produced on any particular holding has increased in the same proportion? And, if this inference be fair, is it further permissible to assume that the rent may be enhanced in exact proportion to the rise in prices, or should some deduction be made to cover the increased cost of production? An increase in prices, again, may possibly be due to temporary or local causes, as, for instance, recurring bad harvests in the tract itself or in adjoining tracts. Can the price lists be made to distinguish the permanent from the temporary rise in prices, and the occasions when the tract has benefited from the rise from those when it has suffered, or must this be left to the discretion of the Courts? Lastly, is the fluctuation of prices recorded at the headquarters of a district or a subdivision a true index to the fluctuations which attend prices obtained by the cultivator in his village? These are some of the questions which require to be considered in connection with the scheme. They point to the impracticability of devising any method of enhancement that can be worked in a purely mechanical way. And this the Bill admits by the provision requiring the Courts not to decree any enhancement which is unfair or inequitable. The question therefore, which the Government of India would have the Government of Bengal consider is whether this provision is sufficient to guide the Courts in applying the price-lists in enhancement-suits, or whether any other considerations to which the Courts ought to have regard, should be more definitely stated in the Bill.

14. The provisions for commuting grain-rents to money-rents also demand attention. In regard to the method of commutation, it would probably be desirable that the officer should ordinarily look to the analogy afforded by the prevailing money rents for similar land, but that the result should be checked by the average rent which the landlord has hitherto received—in other words, by the test of experience. If the latter alone were to be regarded, it is obvious that, as Mr. Reynolds points out, a deduction should be made for the risks and other burthens which the tenant assumes in undertaking a money-rent but if the prevailing money-rent is taken as the primary guide, these risks and burthens will *ex hypothesi* have been ordinarily discounted. The provisions, therefore, seem to the Government of India to be fair and equitable; but His Excellency in Council will be glad to receive the Lieutenant Governor's views on the point.

15. Non-occupancy raiyats (Chapter VI).—The point on which most difficulty will be felt as regards this class of raiyats is the omission from the Bill of all restrictions on the rent which a landlord may demand from the raiyat on his first entry upon a holding. The Government of India, as already said, agrees with the Select Committee as to the necessity for abandoning a maximum rate of rent fixed in terms of the gross produce, and is inclined also to think that the Bill goes sufficiently far in protecting the non-occupancy raiyat during the period in which he is acquiring rights of occupancy. The great safeguard for raiyats of this class will lie in the broad basis on which the occupancy right is constituted by the Bill, and in view of this, the Government of India would be prepared to accept the proposals of the Select Committee. But before coming to a final conclusion on the matter, it would be glad to learn the views of the Government of Bengal. The Government of India accepts the proposal of the Committee to give the non-occupancy raiyat when enhancement is demanded a five years' lease at a judicial rent as a substitute for compensation for disturbance. This provision also serves to some extent to secure the object of the abandoned maximum based on a proportion of the gross produce, and affords the non-occupancy raiyat a better chance of acquiring occupancy rights under the twelve years' rule; though, as he remains liable to ejectment at the end of the five years' term, it gives the landlord the opportunity of getting rid of a bad tenant if he chooses.

16. The Lieutenant Governor's opinion as to the sufficiency of the protection given to under raiyats in Chapter VII is also requested. It will be remembered that when an occupancy raiyat by sub letting becomes a statutory tenure holder, his immediate tenants become raiyats, and this chapter there upon ceases to apply to them.

17. General provisions as to rent (Chapter VIII).—The only alteration in this chapter to which the Government of India would specially direct attention is the definition in section 83 of the respective rights and liabilities of landlord and tenant as to the possession of the crop where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce. It should be ascertained whether this definition is exhaustive, and whether it conforms to practice and custom. The opinion of local officers, especially in South Behar, would be valuable as to the sufficiency of the provisions (sections 81-83) with deal generally with produce rents.

18. Miscellaneous provisions as to landlords and tenants (Chapter IX).—The registration-procedure in respect to landlords' improvements which this chapter provides has already been noticed, and another point to which attention is invited is the manner in which the Select

Committee have attempted to solve the very difficult question of abandonment by a tenant. The Government of India is disposed to accept the section (Section 96) as the fairest way of dealing with the conflicting interest of the landlord and tenant in such cases. The Lieutenant Governor's opinion is further invited to the provision of section 101 (standards of measurement) and to the criticisms of the dissentient members of the Committee on the sections relating to the appointment of managers. The chief objections taken to the sections last mentioned are that the law which they are intended to re-enact is practically obsolete, and that they are unnecessary in the present state of society. On the other hand, the Government of India observes that these provisions were very generally approved by the district officers, who reported on the original Bill.

19. Record of rights and settlement of rents (Chapter X).—In this chapter the first point which should be considered is whether the powers conferred or conferable on the Revenue officer charged with the preparation of the record of rights are sufficient for the purpose in view. The Revenue officer must have authority to compel parties to attend to give evidence, to point out boundaries, and to otherwise assist him in his inquiries. He must also have power to enter upon, survey, and demarcate land, and to examine its character and productive powers. Under Section 223 the Local Government is competent to confer certain powers on Revenue officers, and these will probably be sufficient for the purpose, but it would be well if the provisions of the Bill in this respect were carefully examined by an officer versed in settlement procedure. It should also be considered whether the particulars to be included in the record are stated with sufficient fulness in section 111. As the enumeration there given is not exhaustive, the Local Government in issuing an order under the section would be able, if necessary, to add to or vary it. If, however, there is any obvious omission, it might be well to correct it.

20. The second question concerns the important change which has been introduced into the procedure for framing the record of rights. All undisputed entries will simply be presumed to be correct in any future proceeding between the parties until the contrary is proved. Disputed entries will be decided by the Revenue officer according to the regular procedure of a Civil Court, and his decision will have the force of a decree. As regards the undisputed entries, the Government of India agrees with the Select Committee as to the undesirability of attaching more than a disputable presumption to them. As to disputed entries, however, the Government of Bengal should consider whether the Revenue officer is capable of disposing in the manner provided of every class of case which may arise, or whether he should have the power to refer any case of special difficulty or importance to the ordinary Civil Courts. It should also be considered how the proposed appointment of a special judge, or special judges, to hear appeals from the Revenue officer, is likely to work in practice, specially where the paucity of such cases would render it undesirable to appoint a separate officer for the work. The Government of India would like to have some indication of the way in which the Government of Bengal would propose to give effect to this provision. The Select Committee evidently contemplate that the special judge, or judges, should be familiar with the local agricultural system, and should also be judicially qualified for the office. And the point for the Local Government to consider is whether these requirements can be adequately satisfied.

21. Passing now to the sub-chapter, Settlement of Rents, the Government of India would invite attention to three points—(1) the appellate procedure as described in the report of the Select Committee; (2) the restriction of the Settlement officers' powers in regard to the alteration of existing rents; (3) the prohibition of enhancement suits for a term of fifteen years after the preparation of the rent-roll. As regards the first point, the Government of India will not add anything to the remarks of the Select Committee, but would like to have the opinion of the Government of Bengal on the proposal. As regards the second and third points, it will be noticed that the Settlement officer will exercise no powers with respect to the rents of non-occupancy tenants, or of sub-tenants, beyond recording existing facts. With respect to the rents of occupancy-tenants and tenure-holders, his powers are similarly restricted, unless an application that the rent should be altered is made by either landlord or tenant. But whether any alteration is made or not in the rent of an occupancy-tenant or tenure-holder, the rent recorded by the Settlement officer is not to be enhanced during a term of fifteen years, except on the ground of a landlord's improvement, or of an alteration in the area of the holding. This provision has been objected to from the landlord's point of view, and its equitableness should be carefully considered. The obvious advantage of the provision is that it secures the settlement of rents throughout the area by a specially qualified officer with special facilities for dealing with this class of cases; and it can be defended on the ground that, as the landlord is given the opportunity of enhancing by means of a special Court the rent of any occupancy holding, which seems to be held at an unduly low rent, he may be trusted to avail himself of this power, and all rents which he is content to leave as they are may be presumed to be adequate, and, as such, suitable to be confirmed for a term of years. On the other hand, one of the objections taken is that litigation is stimulated, and enhancement suits forced on, which the landlord would otherwise have been willing to postpone. That there is some force in this must be admitted; but looking to the fact that a settlement of rents will not be undertaken, unless the relations between landlord and tenant are unsatisfactory, and litigation is impending, the Government of India is disposed to accept the proposals of the Select Committee as, on the whole, most favourable to the true interests of both parties. It may be well to notice that, as the Settlement officer will have no power to alter the rents of non-occupancy tenants, the ordinary provisions of Chapter VI, as to enhance will continue to apply to them, notwithstanding a settlement of the rents of the occupancy tenants. Your attention has already been called in Paragraph 4, to the Secretary of State's remarks regarding the general introduction of a survey and record of rights, and the Government of India would be glad to learn in what way and to what sort of areas the Lieutenant Governor thinks it would be expedient to apply

the procedure which the Bill provides for making records of rights and settlement of rents.

22. TABLES OF RATES, Chapter XI.—The Select Committee have explained that, though the procedure under this chapter, with only a few minor alterations, has been retained, its use will probably be confined to special tracts, and it is no longer so important a feature in the Bill as it was in the original draft. The practical utility of the table in any tract is the question which the Government of India would now like the Government of Bengal to consider. Assuming that it is found possible for a Revenue officer to frame rates of rent for different classes of land, and that these rates are, on the whole, equitable, it is certain that, if the land can be brought under the right class, the procedure of the Courts will be very greatly facilitated; but there still remains the difficulty that the Civil Court may often have to ascertain by local inquiry to what class or classes of land the holding belongs when a suit to enhance the rent is instituted under Section 134. If the land is of fairly even quality, or falls into clearly marked classes, there may be no room for a dispute on this point. But if this is not the case, and the tenant contests the landlord's classification, the local inquiry might be charged with delicate questions of land valuation, and it is no disparagement of the Civil Courts to say that they have rarely at their command subordinate agents capable of discharging their duties satisfactorily. These difficulties are by no means conclusive as to the inutility of the table of rates, but they seem to deserve consideration.

23. RECORD OF PROPRIETORS, PRIVATE LANDS.—(Chapter XII).—With this chapter should be read Section 30, which in its restriction of the accrual of occupancy-rights in this class, of lands is understood to be in literal conformity with the existing law. The combined description and definition of this class of lands which the Select Committee have substituted for the definition in the Bill, will so far meet the landlords' objections in that they allow greater weight to be attached to local custom by the Court or officer engaged in determining what are private lands. The assumption also that all lands must be either khamar or raiyati has been excluded from the Bill. The Government of India is disposed to accept the Select Committee's solution of a very difficult question. It will be noticed that by section 30 the acquisition of occupancy rights in land recorded as khamar or zerrat is not prevented when the tenant holds otherwise than on a lease from year to year.

24. DISTRAINT.—(Chapter XIII).—The Select Committee have substantially retained the provisions of the original Bill with the minor alterations specified in their report. They have not, on the one hand, seen their way to reverting to the procedure of the present law as advocated by the landlords, nor have they accepted the suggestion of the Government of Bengal to abolish distraint altogether with respect to occupancy-raiyats whilst retaining it in its present form (though with sharper penalties in the case of abuse) for non occupancy and korfa raiyats. The Government of India is satisfied that if distraint is to be maintained at all, the process can no longer be left to the unsupervised action of the zemindars' servants, and the reference to the Courts is an essential safeguard. It would be well, however, for the Government of Bengal, to examine what foundation there is for the criticism that the delay caused by obtaining the aid of the Court before the first step to distraint can be taken, must deprive the process of its utility. In considering this point, the effect of the new provision enabling an interim order to be issued by the Court (section 141 (3)) should not be overlooked. As regards the former proposal to abolish distraint in the case of occupancy tenants, the Government of India is inclined to doubt the universal correctness of the argument that in the saleability of the occupancy right the landlord has perfect security for his rent. The occupancy right must vary greatly in value in different districts; and where the population is sparse and land abundant, it may very possibly be unsaleable. It would seem, therefore, that the process of distraint should apply to both classes of raiyats. It has, moreover, been suggested that in the case of an improvident peasantry a remedy against the crop may be a more humane process than the remedy against the land. For these reasons the Government of India would be willing to consider any suggestions for still further improving or cheapening the procedure adopted by the Select Committee, and with reference to the doubts above expressed as to the effects of delay, commends the question specially to the consideration of the Government of Bengal.

25. JUDICIAL PROCEDURE (Chapter XIV).—The several questions in connection with this chapter on which the Select Committee specially desire to have the advice of the Bengal Government, have already been noticed. The specific proposal put forward by the zemindars with the view of shortening the procedure in rent suits was that a landlord should be permitted to institute a collective suit against any number of tenants belonging to one village by means of a single plaint. The advantages claimed for this procedure appear to be (1) the reduction in the stamp duty and possibly in pleader's fees; (2) the possible reduction of process fees, as the notices could be served by one process server on the same date on all the defendants, and possibly also on the plaintiff's witnesses; (3) the hearing of the cases on the same date. It is obvious that all advantage from this procedure ceases from the appearance of the parties in Court. Each case would have to be heard separately, and would require a separate decree and separate execution process. The merits of the scheme are thus very limited; but as the zemindars have laid much stress on it, the Government of India would like it to be carefully considered by the Government of Bengal. It may, however, be observed that the advantages claimed for the scheme might, to a great extent, be obtained by executive orders under the existing law. The stamp duty on rent suits might, for instance, be reduced, and a lower scale of fees prescribed for processes issued on the same day on persons residing in the same village. It must, however, be borne in mind that any proposal to reduce court fees, either generally or in rent suits, cannot be considered with exclusive reference to Bengal.

26. The possibility of facilitating the service of the summons might also be considered, and the Government of India, as already mentioned, proposes to ask the advice of the High Court on this chapter. But it will gladly welcome any suggestions which local officers may offer for attaining the object of a speedier and cheaper method of recovering

arrears, provided always that it does not jeopardise the raiyat's right to have his case fully heard, and that it does not require him to pay money into court before his liability to pay is established. The Committee aim at securing an important and very necessary reform by the provision of section 164. It is desirable to know if, in the opinion of local officers, the section is sufficient to fulfil this purpose.

27. By Chapter XVI the method of summary sale is made applicable to tenures other than putni tenures which may hereafter be registered. It is expedient that no time should be lost in considering this scheme for registering tenures, so that, if it be found feasible, it may be introduced into the Bengal Council at an early date.

28. The remaining chapters of the Bill, though they require to be carefully examined by the Government of Bengal, do not call for detail remark in this letter. There is one point, however, in Chapter XVII, (Contract and Custom) to which reference may be made. By section 210 (b) a raiyat is prevented from contracting himself out of the incidence of the occupancy-right specified in section 31, and among these incidents is the right of transfer. The Government of India has re-learned from re-opening in this letter the much-discussed question of the expediency of conferring the right of transfer on the occupancy raiyat. The question was fully considered by the Government of Bengal in its letter of Sept. 27, and the Select Committee have adopted the view there set forth. It has, however, been urged by the zemindars that the raiyat might at least be given the power of contracting himself out of this right, and that by means of such a provision a landlord could prevent the acquisition of occupancy holdings by money-lenders and speculative land-jobbers. Such a provision is open to numerous objections, but the suggestion, as well as the similar suggestion that a raiyat should be allowed to contract himself out of the right to sublet, may be brought to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

29. In conclusion, I am to request that the reply to this letter may be so sent as to reach this Government not later than the end of August.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 785.

From D. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, to the Registrar, High Court, Calcutta. Simla, May 5, 1884.

SIR,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor General in Council to request you to invite the attention of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court to the Report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, published in the *Gazette of India* on March 29 and April 5 and 12, and especially to paragraph 99 of the Report, in which the Committee state that they would be glad to have the advice of the Honourable the Judges on several matters connected with the Bill.

2. The particular points mentioned by the Committee are—

(a) What modifications it may be desirable to make, whether by rules or otherwise in the Code of Civil Procedure, with a view to expedite the trial of rent-suits, and in particulars whether it is desirable that landlords should be empowered to institute, by means of a single plaint, suits for arrears against a number of raiya's holding independently of each other.

(b) Whether any provision can safely be enacted restricting the right to claim a re-trial when a decree has been given *ex parte*. "We are aware," the Committee say in referring to this point, "that a Judge is in no way bound to admit a re-trial, unless he is satisfied that the summons failed to reach the defendant, or that he was prevented by some sufficient cause from appearing; but the representations made to us are to the effect that the due service of the summons is systematically denied, and that the Courts too readily accept the plea, thus encouraging tactics the only object of which is to interpose delay and to involve the landlord in unnecessary expense in recovering his dues."

"The proposal before us," they continue, "was that *ex parte* suits should not be re-tried, except upon the defendant depositing the amount decreed; but we were unwilling to adopt this proposal on the information before, and desired that it should be referred for the consideration of the Hon. Judges of the High Court."

(c) A suggestion that a defendant in a suit for arrears should not be allowed to appeal from a decree passed against him, except on depositing the amount of the decree.

3. His Excellency in Council desires me to enclose, for the information of the Hon. the Judges, some correspondence * which has recently taken place, bearing on one of the matters submitted by the Select Committee. It will be observed that the correspondence has not yet been completed, a final reply having still to be received from the Government of Bengal.

4. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council would ask the Honourable the Judges to give to these questions their careful consideration, as it is important that the Government should have their advice on such matters. It would be convenient if the views of the Honourable Judges could reach the Government of India at an early date, in order that they may be communicated to the Select Committee before the Bill is again taken under consideration by that body, and, as the subject is still under the consideration of the Government of Bengal, I am to suggest that the Honourable the Judges may facilitate a decision by forwarding a copy of their reply direct to the Government of Bengal.

I am to add that the Government of India would be glad to receive at the same time any remarks which the Honourable the Judges may

* From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 5A., dated January 30, 1882, paragraph 5 *et seq.* From Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to ditto, No. 1006R., dated October 26, 1883. From Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 716—30JL.R., dated February 26, 1884, with enclosures. From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 422, dated March 3, 1884, and enclosures.

think fit to offer on the provisions of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and I am directed to forward a copy of a letter addressed by His Excellency in Council to the Government of Bengal on this subject. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE TENANCY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The Select Committee admits that the rule, so far as regards the acquisition of the status of a settled ryot and the right of occupancy, remains unchanged. But, if the Government had inquired into the matter it could have been proved by the ryots themselves that they do not like to allow men of another village to acquire rights of occupancy in their own village. A resident cultivator could never acquire right of occupancy beyond the limits of the village in which he lived. Sir John Shore defined a resident cultivator as any one who cultivated the land in the village in which he lived.

Will the Government, in giving the right of occupancy to a stranger in the way contemplated by the Tenancy Bill, also give him all the rights belonging to a resident ryot, or, in other words, will the ryots of one village who can come within the definition of settled ryots of another village, with the right of occupancy acquire also the right of fishing, pasturage, the right of performing *Id Namaz* and *Pujas* in the village of their statutory or theoretical residence? I need scarcely mention here the amount of jealousy with which the villagers look upon each other when they come to interfere with these rights. If we go through the sessions records of Eastern Bengal, it will be seen that most of the serious riots have originated from causes connected with fishing, grazing of cattle, and boat races in the month of Srabon. The right of transfer, combined with the provisions relating to the acquisition of the right of occupancy, will afford a great stimulus to the turbulent Farazee Mussulmans of Eastern Bengal to break each other's heads.

If the mode of acquiring right of occupancy as provided by the Bill may create inconvenience in exceptionally large estates, will it not *a fortiori* cause greater inconvenience in exceptionally small estates scattered all over the district or districts? A theoretical measure conceived in utter ignorance of existing circumstances can never stand the test of reason and justice.

Chapter II of the Bill and Sec. 37 afford to occupancy ryots the privilege of converting their holdings into tenures whenever it suits them. To-day a man is an ordinary occupancy ryot, to-morrow he can create himself a tenure holder by subletting a portion of his holding or more than half of it. See Sec. 37 and 5. So it will be seen that every ryot holding more than a hundred begahs of land can become a Patwedar whenever he may choose to become so. He can also create undertenures, and the undertenure holders can also create se-tenures, and the se-tenure holders may create fourth tenures and so on, and this privilege is not only given to ryots holding more than a hundred begahs of land, but ryots subletting more than half of their holding have been empowered also to create all these subtenures. What a beautiful device our rulers have adopted to put restrictions on subletting. Then the explanation attached to Section 37 provides that a person who has been converted into a tenure holder does not cease to be so by reason of the portion of his holdings subletting to be more than one-half of his holding; so it will be seen the principle of Hindu law, "once vested, cannot be divested," has been applied to these tenure holders also.

We cannot really understand what meaning our rulers intend to convey by clause 4, section 35, which runs thus:—"In the case of gifts made by Mahomedans nothing in this section shall apply to a gift to a person within the prohibited degrees." What are we to understand by the words "within the prohibited degrees?" Do they mean persons who cannot marry each other, or who cannot be heirs to each other?

A VICTIM OF THE TENANCY BILL.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the British Indian Association was held on the 12th of May, at the hall of the Association at half-past four o'clock. There were present:—Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, Rai Bahadoor, LL.D., C.I.E., president; Baboo Damodur Das Burman, Nawab Mir Mahommed Ali, Maharajah Narendra Krishna Bahadoor, Baboo Kristo Gopal Ghose, Juggodesh Nath Roy, Griesh Chunder Ghose, Surendra Nath Pal Chowdhry, Boykuntha Nath Basu, Adhurlal Sen, Bejoy Kissen Mookerjee, Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Joykissen Mookerjee, Chare Chunder Mullick, Odoy Chund Dutt, Kumud Krishna Mitter, Joggendra Chundra Ghosh, Okhil Chunder Mookerjee, Herjesbhoy Manickjee Customjee, Esq., Baboo Gopal Chunder Gupta, Kumar Denendra Narain Ray, Baboo Kisseroy Mohun Gossain, Rai Buddree Das Mukim Bahadoor, Baboo Roma Nath Ghose.

The President said that the first business before the meeting was their annual report which their Secretary would read out.

The Secretary (Hon. Kristodas Pal) then very briefly read out a few of the chief items in the report. The first was the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. The report stated:—

"The object of the Bill was to remove, to a certain extent, the blot on the law of the land which arose from race-distinctions in the administration of justice in British India Courts. It evoked much violent and very unseemly opposition from the British inhabitants of Bengal. Public feeling was so roused and race animosity got so rampant that, in the interest of public peace and harmony, your committee thought it fit to allay irritation by following a policy of inaction. The Govern-

ment in a manner was pledged to the measure, and in the calm atmosphere of the Council Chamber, it was expected that justice and fair play would meet with no serious opposition, and everything would be done for the best. This object, however, was not gained. The inaction of the native community was interpreted by certain sections of the Anglo-Indian public to mean that the natives did not care for the measure, and to remove this impression, your committee deemed it expedient to submit, in conjunction with several native associations of Calcutta, a joint memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy. This was signed by the representatives of the British Indian Association, the East Bengal Association, the Mahomedan Literary Society, the National Mahomedan Association, the Indian Association, and the Vakeels Association of the High Court, Calcutta. In this memorial the several bodies expressed their satisfaction and thankfulness for the introduction of the Bill in the Viceroy's Council, which proposed to remove race disqualification in the trial of European British subjects in criminal cases. This was a step, they said, in advance towards the establishment of that equality in the eye of the law, without the invidious distinction of country, race, or religion, which was the just pride of British jurisprudence and policy, and the guiding principle of British rule in India. They then referred to their intention of convening a public meeting to give an emphatic contradiction to the statement of indifference on the part of the native community in the matter of the Bill; but, remembering how such a demonstration was apt to lead to a display of passions and feelings, and to spread wide the flame of race animosity and antipathy, they thought fit to express their views in the form of a memorial. The memorialists further said that, relying on justice and liberality of the Government of the present Viceroy and of Her Majesty's Government in England, and on the noble principles which actuated the great British nation in the government of peoples of many races and religions, they felt every confidence that His Excellency in Council would not allow any clamour, taunt, or threat based on mistaken and prejudiced notions, to interfere with the progress and due enforcement of this just and righteous measure. The Committee deeply regret to say that the Bill has since been passed in a form which will all but completely defeat the object for which it was framed. It is the more to be regretted that the alterations made in the Bill will, in some cases, interfere with the equal and fair administration of justice between the natives and the British-born subjects of Her Majesty. The Bill has finally passed, gave to certain favoured races privileges and immunities which are highly prejudicial to all sense of equality in criminal law." The second head of the report was the Agricultural Loans Bill. The Committee made a representation to the Bengal Council, protesting against certain provisions of the Act, but the Council did not amend it in the way proposed. With regard to the Port Trust Amendment Bill, the speaker said that that Committee made certain proposals, but unfortunately did not meet with success. The Hill Coolies Bill had been passed, although the committee were against it. The Mofussil Municipalities Act Amendment Bill had been adopted by the Bengal Council. But the chief attention of the committee was directed during the year to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The report stated:—"The action taken in connection with the Bengal Tenancy Bill was chiefly through the agency of the Central Committee of the landlords of Bengal and Behar, and the operations herein described were for the most part conducted by that committee."

The speaker said what was now necessary to allude to was the part the Committee took in the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The report stated:—

"In the second week of November last, the Committee received a communication from the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, informing them of a decision come to by the Town Council of the Corporation to take some steps for the purpose of providing a suitable reception for their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and to invite the chief representative bodies in Calcutta to co-operate with the Corporation in forming a General Committee of all classes of the community for that purpose, and further inquired whether this association will unite with the Corporation in furthering the object, and if they do so, they will depute one or more representatives at their discretion to meet the representatives of the Corporation and of other associations for the purpose of forming a committee for considering the best manner of welcoming their Royal Highnesses on their arrival in Calcutta.

Reply of the Committee.—The Committee in their reply expressed their satisfaction in co-operating with the Calcutta Corporation in the proposed demonstration of loyalty, and nominated the undermentioned members as their representatives on the Reception Committee:—

Rai Rajendralala Mitra Bahadoor, C.I.E., LL.D., President of the British Indian Association.

Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadoor, K.O.S.I.

Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadoor.

Hon. Durga Churn Law.

The Committee rendered assistance to the Calcutta International Exhibition, and also afforded help in the address which Mr. Joubert delivered at the hall of the British Indian

Association. They further distributed 2,000 copies of a Bengalee circular, inviting all classes of people to come and witness the Exhibition. The Committee regretted the death of Baboo Peary Chand Mittra. He was, the speaker said, of great assistance in times of emergency. The speaker thought that a tribute of fitting testimony should be raised to his memory. Lastly, the speaker laid before the meeting an abstract of the finances of the Association, and said that they made had an addition of Rs.4,000 in two years.

It was then moved by Baboo Oodoy Chund Dutt, and seconded by Baboo Kristo Gopal Ghose, that the annual report and accounts be approved and adopted.

The President, in a very lengthy speech, said, that before the motion could be put to the vote he deemed it necessary to give a brief summary of portions of the report. He said, that owing to the illness of his friend to the right, he had been obliged to give them only a summary of the report, and not to read the whole of it. He congratulated the Committee of Management on the success which had attended them. It was thirty-two years since that association had been started, and during the whole of that time, he had been connected with it, except with the brief interval of two months, so that he was in a position to say that the institution was never in a more thriving situation than it was at present. The list of members was exceedingly steady and satisfactory, and their financial condition showed a handsome saving. The material prosperity of the association also continued very satisfactory. The committee had been steadily at work from the year 1852, when they first started, to the year 1883, and they had done as much work as they had occasion to undertake. The only thing that he had to mourn on the present occasion was the loss of two of their very valuable members. The first was Peary Chand Mittra. It would be long before they should be able to replace so valuable a co-adjutor. He was glad to find that a few months ago this association took the leading part in holding a meeting to devise means for perpetuating the memory of Peary Chand Mittra—a subscription for which purpose had been opened, and various sums had been subscribed. He hoped ere long to have the pleasure of seeing the bust of that gentleman placed in some corner of this institution. The other gentleman was Raja Prannath Dass, of Diggaputty. This gentleman had erected a noble monument of his goodness by contributing a lakh and fifty thousand rupees for the Rajshahaye College. He was for some time a member of the Bengal Council. Turning to the work done by the committee, the speaker said, the first subject noticed in the report was the Jurisdiction Bill—the notorious Ilbert Bill. It was conceived in the best spirit. Nothing could be nobler than the idea which the highest statesman at the head of Government conceived in order to do away with the race distinction in matters of law. He was in a manner going to follow in the footsteps of that nobleman, Lord William Bentinck, who inaugurated the Civil Jurisdiction Bill. In so far there had been a deduction, not a gain, in the Ilbert Bill. Consequently the Bill had been an absolute folly. He was sorry that the day of re-opening the question had been deferred *sine die*. It would be a very strong Government, indeed which would be able hereafter to come forward to re-open the case, so the means of amendment had been indefinitely lost to them. They could not mourn more deeply for any other act of the Government of this country. They must have heard that this Bill had been passed under the administration of a nobleman who had justly endeared himself to the whole native community by his liberal sentiments and views. The Agricultural Loans Bill was the next subject on which he spoke. He said that this Bill should not be passed, and ought to be rejected. The Excise Act Amendment Bill did not require any remarks, except that he regretted that they should be deprived of the refreshing beverage, called khajoor rosh. The next was the Port Trust Act Amendment Bill. This was one of those things which people in this country will complain from time to time. There was a solemn privilege by Lord Dalhousie that the Strand was intended for the health and recreation of the people of this city. The present interpretation of that term was to erect large three-storied godowns and thus the ventilation of the town had been blocked. The speaker would like to know why the Strand, which was reserved for the health and recreation of the people of this town should be used for building godowns for storing jute. The Hill Coolies Bill was next referred to. He said it appeared that the hill coolies were not allowed to exercise their calling, except by obtaining a license from the magistrate of the district or the Municipal Commissioner of the district; and if a man happened to go to Darjeeling and get out of the train, and ask a wayfarer to take his clothing to his lodging, then, if that wayfarer happened to be an unlicensed individual, he would really be sent on to the magistrate for trial and sent to gaol for six months. No man ought to be permitted to sell his own labour, except with the license of the magistrate, and the fare was to be regulated by the employer, not the employed. The Bill was modified to some extent, but it was still in full force in Darjeeling and Kurseong, the Mofussil Municipality Act Amendment Bill. He had read the

discussion and the resolutions passed with regard to this Bill in the Bengal Council. He could only say that the richer the man the less he should pay for municipal purposes. He next spoke on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. He said that the Government should consult the interests of both the zemindars and the ryots before this Bill could be passed into law. He concluded by saying that their committee had done their utmost in carrying on the business of this association, and he should now retire and leave the presidency to the gentleman on his left (Maharaja Narendra Krishna) who would succeed him. That gentleman's knowledge and vast experience in matters connected with the association would, no doubt, enable him satisfactorily to discharge the duties of president. He then put the resolution to the vote that the report and accounts be adopted, which was unanimously carried.

Baboo Bejoy Kissen Mookerjee then proposed that the best thanks of the committee be tendered to the retiring president, to the secretary, to the office-bearers, and also to the members of the committee, for the untiring zeal and industry with which they had performed their duties during the past year. The motion was seconded by Baboo Koomud Kissen Mitter, and carried unanimously.

The under-mentioned gentlemen were elected members of the Association:—

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Rai Bahadur, Zemindar, Kidderpore—proposed by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, seconded by Maharajah Narendra Krishna, Bahadur.

Baboo Nilcomul Mitter, merchant and landholder, Calcutta and Allahabad—proposed by Baboo Joggodesh Nath Roy, seconded by Baboo Jodoolal Mullick.

Hon. Chunder Madhab Ghosh,—proposed by Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K. C. S. I., seconded by Baboo Joggendra Chandra Ghosh.

Maharaja Coomur Ramessur Sing, Bahadur, C.S., Durbhunga, proposed by Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., seconded by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, Rai Bahadur, L.L.D., C.I.E.

Rai Bunwarilal Bahadur, Zemindar, Durbhunga—proposed by Maharajah Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., seconded by Baboo Saligram Sing.

Baboo Fani Bhusun Chatterjee, barrister at law—proposed by Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., seconded by Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee.

Baboo Kumud Kissen Mitter, zemindar, Calcutta—proposed by Baboo Jodoo Lal Mullick, seconded by Maharajah Narendra Krishna, Bahadur.

Baboo Dwarku Nath Chuckerbutty, zemindar and pleader, Beerbhoom—proposed by Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee, seconded by Baboo Joggendra Chandra Ghosh.

Baboo Bhuggobutty Prosono Roy—proposed by Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee, and seconded by Gresh Chunder Ghose.

Baboo Adder Lall Sen proposed, and Damoodur Dass Burman seconded, that the following gentlemen be selected office-bearers, for the ensuing year:—

President—Maharajah Narendra Krishna, Bahadur.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, L.L.D., C.I.E., His Highness the Maharajah Lutchmessur Singh, Bahadur, of Durbhunga, Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, and Baboo Doorga Churn Law.

Committee—Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., H. H. the Maharajah Kristi Pratap Sahai, Bahadur, Rajah Harendra Krishna, Bahadur, Rajah Suttanund Ghosal, Bahadur, Kumar Debendra Mullick, Baboo Jodoo Lal Mullick, Baboo Gobind Lal Seal, Baboo Deno Nath Mullick, Baboo Chunder Kant Mookerjee, Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose, Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Rajah Poorna Chunder Singh, Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali, Baboo Narendra Nath Sen, Herjeebhoy Manickjee Rustomjee, Esq., Baboo Ohoy Churn Guhu, Baboo Shama Churn Law, Baboo Joggendra Chandra Ghose, Baboo Gurudas Banerjee, D.L., Baboo Kali Nath Mitter, Baboo Sreenath Chandra, Baboo Surendranath Pal Chowdry, Baboo Baikanthanath Bose, Baboo Kali Prosonno Ghose, Baboo Joggodesh Nath Roy, Baboo Saligram Singh, Moulvie Mahomed Yusuf, Kumar, Surrat Chander Singh, Baboo Surendro Mohun Tagore, Hon. Hurbans Sahai, Hon. Chunder Madhub Ghose, Baboo Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty, and Hon. Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E., Secretary; the motion was put and carried.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra then made over the presidency to Maharajah Narendra Krishna Bahadur.

Maharajah Narendra Krishna, on taking the chair, said:—

Gentlemen,—From the annual report, which we have just heard read by our able secretary, it will be seen that among other matters of public interest considered last year by the association, it gives a fair history of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. As this Bill has been exhaustively discussed both here and in England, any lengthy remarks on it by me will, I think, be quite out of place. But I shall merely glance at one or two of the principal objections to which it is most open. I am sure that no case whatever for legislative interference to the extent contemplated by it has been made out, and to persist in passing it in face of

the hard logic of facts and figures, which unmistakably disprove the necessity of a measure of a revolutionary character seems to be a most objectionable course to pursue. We asked of Government to afford us increased facilities for realising our rents from our ryots, and the Government, in its supreme wisdom, answers our appeal by attempting to thrust upon us this obnoxious Bill, which in fact not only aims to deprive us of our rights, but also to cruelly unsettle the hitherto amicable relations between us and our ryots, which took years to form and consolidate, and which are now to be so ruthlessly dissolved without any just cause at a moment's notice! It is not worthy of credence that the establishment of fixity of tenure throughout the country could be claimed as a reason in support of it; for statistics, carefully collected by our Association, go to prove the other way. These show that the ryots are already perfectly secured in the enjoyment of their possessions, and are subject only to the payment of rents agreed upon between them and the zemindars. They also clearly prove that landlords seldom, if ever, abused their power of ejectment. So the argument based upon the fixity principle, flimsy as it would appear at the very first blush, falls flat to the ground. The right of free sale of tenures is already recognised where the custom of the country allows it, and in other parts, though the ryots cannot claim it as a privilege, the zemindars scarcely refuse to accord their sanction to such transfers when the ryots get them recorded in their *sheristah*. I believe the practice of levying small fees on such occasions cannot be reasonably objected to. There are other points such as occupancy rights, table of rates, maximum rents, &c., on which having dwelt at some length elsewhere, and more or less at other meetings held sometime ago to consider the provisions of the Bill, I would not inflict a needless repetition of my views regarding them on the meeting. It is with a heavy heart that I have to observe that my friend, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, vacates the Presidency by rotation this year. His services to the Association have been conspicuous. They are so patent and widely appreciated by us that they need no words of commendation from me. I thank you, gentlemen, for electing me President of your Association.

Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee said:—The Bengal Tenancy Bill, as revised by the Select Committee, to which it was referred, has been made public; but it appears to me that the scant consideration which the Bill has received in their hands is not the least prominent among the numerous untoward and inexplicable circumstances which mark the origin and progress of this unfortunate measure. No inquiry was made into local conditions and circumstances; no witnesses, excepting some in an informal way were examined in regard to the various questions, which could not be determined otherwise than on an examination of evidence, and no measures were taken to collect a body of statistics on points on which the informations received by them were conflicting. They themselves admit that "there are various points on which we consider that further information is requisite," and yet they have not hesitated to submit, in hot haste, their proposals for amendment of a measure which would materially affect the social economy and the vested rights of a vast community, and which, as such, should have received in their hands the fullest consideration. And the result is that we have now before us a much worse Bill than what was introduced into Council in March, 1883. The provisions relating to the acquisition of the right of occupancy and the incidents of that right were bad enough, and to those the Select Committee had added a section creating a rebuttable presumption of occupancy right in every case, and thus throwing the whole onus of proof on the landholder. They have vastly enlarged the sphere of restriction to freedom of contract. They have omitted the provision regarding forfeiture of tenant rights on a disclaimer of landlord's title, and have thus, not only held a premium to false pleas, but have also deprived landholders of an equitable relief which, on every consideration, they are entitled to. In spite of overwhelming official testimony to the fact that the presumption of fixity of rent has deprived landholders of their just dues in regard to innumerable holdings, which did not exist at the time of the Permanent Settlement, the Select Committee have not only retained that provision, but have rendered it worse by extending it to cases in which produce rent has been, or shall be, commuted to money rent. The provisions of the amended Bill, regarding the sale of occupancy rights and sub-letting by occupancy ryots, would take away most valuable rights from landholders, and would at the same time reduce the ryots to the position of labourers in the interests of a class of men who possess no rights whatever at present, nor are on any equitable ground entitled to any. The number of restrictions that have been suggested in regard to enhancement of rent, either out of Court or by suit in Court, would not only stop all enhancements of rent, but would also curtail, to a material extent, the right to enhancement which landlords at present, at least in theory, enjoy. The provisions relating to distraint amount virtually to an abolition of the process, while no proposals whatever have been made for giving landholders any facilities for recovering admitted rents. It was feared that the whole tendency of the original Bill

was to set landholders and ryots by the ears without doing good to anybody, but the licensed and unlicensed practitioners of law. I have no doubt that the tendency of the amended Bill in that direction would be worse. The ability and fearlessness with which the Hon. Rai Kristodas Pal has criticised the main provisions of the amended Bill in his dissent, leave little room for further comment. There is no doubt that that dissent and the dissent of the Hon. Maharajah of Durbhunga will receive due attention at the hands of the Secretary of State and his Council, but I would move that the Sub-Committee of the Central Committee of Landholders be requested to direct their attention to the amended Tenancy Bill with a view to a further and continued agitation on the subject.

The resolution was seconded and carried. Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee, with a few observations, moved "that measures be taken to submit a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council on the subject of the limit of age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service competition."

Baboo Jogendro Chunder Ghose seconded the resolution which on being put to the meeting, was carried.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting separated.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, May 16.)

Surgeon C. P. Lukis is posted to the 5th N.I., as an additional medical officer.

Lieutenant A. V. Hatch has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Dharmasala.

Major Ellis, Brigade Major, Lucknow, goes home on ninety days' privilege leave.

Lieutenant T. A. Palmer, Lakhimpur Volunteer Rifles, has been promoted Captain.

An extension of three years' service has been granted to Brigade Surgeon J. Browne, M.D.

English weights and measures have been introduced into the Commissariat Department.

Surgeon A. M. Crofts has been appointed to the medical charge of the 10th B.L., *vice* Currie, retired.

The Government of India have reduced the grant towards the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition to Rs. 3,000.

Lieutenant Adam Smith, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been elected Captain of B. Company, *vice* Liddell, resigned.

Major F. G. Teale, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been granted six months' leave to England on private affairs.

Mr. Nicholetts, Assistant Commissioner, Amrohi, has been elected Captain of the A Company Berar Volunteers.

Paymasters of regiments and officers commanding batteries of artillery have to take the monthly muster in future.

Lieutenant F. H. J. Birch, R.A., No. 3, Peshawar Mountain Battery, has been granted leave to Kashmir, on private affairs.

The transfer of Lieutenant P. E. O'Clague from the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles has been sanctioned.

Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Lloyd, S. C., Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

The Mounted Infantry and Naval Artillery Volunteers represented the Presidency Volunteers on the Queen's birthday parade at Calcutta on the 24th May.

Brigadier General Blair, commanding the Aden Brigade, is about to proceed to Europe, being called thither by private affairs. He will be away from his command for three months.

Sixty days' privilege leave has been granted to Captain Atkinson, Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Corps; and three months' leave of absence to Captain and Paymaster A. King.

Colonel M. N. Channer, V.C., Second in Command of the 32nd Pioneers, has been appointed Commandant of the 14th Sikhs in the place of Colonel L. H. Williams, vacated.

Lieutenant H. S. Wishart, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been promoted to Captain to fill an existing vacancy, and Quartermaster Serjeant J. Robb has been appointed Lieutenant *vice* Wishart.

Lieutenant Colonel Aylmer Vivian, commanding 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has been granted leave from May 10 to the port of Bombay, preparatory to retirement from the service on the 19th dem.

Lieutenant Colonel Battiscombe, R.A., has taken over command of the Royal Artillery at Lucknow. Colonel Bouldestone, 17th Lancers, has gone home on three months' privilege leave.

Thursday's *Bombay Government Gazette* contains the notification that Major General Sir J. Ross, K.C.B., commanding the Poona Division, has been granted six months' leave to Europe on medical certificate.

The two companies of the Bombay Sappers and Miners were to leave Quetta on the 12th instant, for Manji, for employ-

ment on the Hurnai Road, along with the Bengal Sappers and Miners and 1st Madras Pioneers.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief sixty days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain F. J. A. Wiehe, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, 2nd Circle, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Native drivers of Mountain Batteries of Royal Artillery are to be allowed the following scale of clothing:—Biennially—one blue serge blouse; one pair blue serge knicker-bockers; one pair blue serge bandage or leggings. Every seven years—A great coat.

The services of Lieutenant C. P. Campbell, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment Scinde Horse, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment as officiating Squadron Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

The schoolmistresses of the British Army stationed in India are to be allowed to remit their savings bank and family allowances to England at the rate of 2s. ½d. the rupee as heretofore, pending receipt of the orders that will be issued on the subject of increased pay.

The following officers have been granted furlough to Europe on private affairs:—Colonel G. J. Melliss, S.C., Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay; Major R. Westmacott, Second in Command, 1st Grenadiers, Native Infantry; and Lieutenant Gordon, Adjutant, 16th Native Infantry.

The following appointments have been made:—40th N.I.—Lieutenant Wood to be adjutant, *vice* Briscoe, vacated on promotion. 8th N.I.—Lieutenant Dunn, supernumerary on establishment, to be permanent wing officer, *vice* Stockly vacated. Lieutenant Maxwell from 6th N.I. to 6th B.C., as officiating squadron officer.

Brigade Surgeons of the Indian service selected for promotion to the administrative grade are to be attached for two months to the office of a deputy surgeon general before they are promoted. Those who have performed at least six months' military duty within the previous three years to be exempted from this probationary service.

Lieutenant Colonel J. J. S. O'Neill, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, now at Mhow, will be placed on the retired pay, from June 8 next, when he completes four years' service as a regimental lieutenant colonel; and Colonel Colquhoun, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, will be placed on half pay from the 20th idem.

Lieutenant Colonel Hanna, Assistant Quartermaster General, on his return from furlough next month, will, it is believed, be posted to the Presidency District in the place of Captain A. J. Pearson, who will be transferred to Meerut on Major Gaselee giving up his appointment on the expiration of his tenure. It is a rule in the department that each of the officers shall have a season at Allahabad—a trooping season—consequently it is probable that Captain St. J. Michell, at present with the Rawal Pindi Division, may in due course be brought down for his year shortly.

Says the Lahore paper:—"It seems pretty well certain that General Sir C. C. Ross will succeed General Cureton in the Oudh command, in October next. At any rate, he has been offered and has accepted the appointment. It is also pretty well known that Sir C. Ross would have liked Allahabad; but there is not much chance of Sir Herbert Macpherson's leaving Allahabad, unless he gets the Meerut Division; and His Royal Highness would hardly go home at the beginning of the dull season. The Lucknow people fancied that the Duke rather took a fancy to their pleasant station; but there is no hill station in the Oudh command.

Exchanges between officers of the Royal Engineers who are actually serving in India, and who have completed, or are about to complete, a tour of Indian service, and officers who are under orders for duty in India, will be permitted, where an officer of the former class would bind himself to complete another seven years in India without relief, on the understanding that in the case of those officers who are serving in the civil and military branches of the Public Works Department the application will only be made with the approval of the Government under which the officer is serving.

The retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Vivian, Commandant of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, should give promotion to all grades of the regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, who has been with the corps for twenty-one years, twenty of them as squadron commander, will in all probability succeed to the command; Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson becoming second in Command, his service with the regiment extending to over twenty years, whilst Captain G. G. Mansel should become squadron commander *pro tem.*, until Major J. Davidson, at present employed in the Adjutant General's department at Simla, rejoins, which will not be till 1st December, 1886. Lieutenant Colonel Vivian served in both the 20th and 24th Regiments Native Infantry before joining the Staff Corps, his first appointment to the 3rd P.C. being as far back as October, 1860. He succeeded Colonel Jones in command on the 4th July 1879.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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EUROPEAN PAUPERISM IN INDIA:

Its Causes and Cure is the subject of a paper to be read before the East Indian Association by the Venerable Archdeacon Balyon MONDAY, June 23.
The chair will be taken at three o'clock by Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I.
Card of admission may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Association, 26, Charing-cross, S.W.

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| αPatna | July 2 | Eldorado | June 25 |
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| LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE. | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|
| Cameo | Thomas Rich | Tuesday, June 24 | |
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MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1884.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, May 26; Madras and Allahabad, April 25; Calcutta, April 24.

THE *Times* correspondent in Calcutta still continues to expose in forcible language the scandal of the Simla exodus. The educated Native community is at one with the non-official Anglo-Indians, and probably the majority of officials too, on this question. The Madras incident has brought it into the field of practical politics—only just in time, for a few years more of palatial office buildings on the hills would have committed us almost irrevocably to the monstrous system of hole-and-corner government which has produced such legislative abortions as the Ilbert Bill and the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

BOTH the correspondent of the *Times* and the correspondent of the *Standard* at Calcutta give due weight to the great meeting of Behar landholders held at Bankipore on Friday last to protest once more against the oppression and confiscation threatened in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We are glad to observe that the Maharaja of Hutwa presided on this occasion—thus taking his proper place beside his Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga as a defender of the liberty of the rights of property, and of the freedom of contract of the Indian peoples.

THE *Standard* correspondent thus summarises the proceedings of the Behar meeting:—

"The amended form of the Bengal Tenancy Bill is as far from satisfying the zemindars as the original draft. An important meeting of Behar landholders has been held at Bankipore, the Maharaja of Hutwa presiding, to protest against the measure, and more especially against the provisions that the presumption of law should be in favour of the tenants having held for twelve years; that the ryots should have the right of free sale and subletting; that the jurisdiction of the civil should be substituted for that of the revenue courts. The zemindars finally demand the fulfilment of the letter and spirit of the Regulation of the year 1793.

THIS demand of the zemindars of Behar will be supported by all Englishmen who have any regard for the good faith of the British Government and the honour of the British name. We trust that there will be a large gathering of such good men, and true, at the St. James's Hall meeting of next Wednesday week, June 25, of which an announcement appears in our advertisement columns.

A BRITISH village in Eusafzai, in the Peshawur District, has been burnt by Afghans. Punitive measures, as usual, will have to be taken; and so the world will wag, so long as the present imbecile policy on frontier matters is in vogue.

IT is amazing that so many of our Native contemporaries should have accepted without question the gross mis-statement—falsely attributed to Lord Kimberley in his reply to Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose—regarding Lord Lytton's policy in the matter of the extended employment of natives in the Civil Service. Lord Lytton's liberal policy in this question was an affair of absolute notoriety at the time. But even if it had not been so, the despatch itself was published in a Parliamentary paper presented to both Houses in 1879—and must have been seen by Mr. Ghose, for he quoted from it. At page 13 of this Blue Book is the report of Lord Lytton's Government as to "the best means of providing for the more extended employment of natives in the Civil Administration" of this country. At page 15 (paragraph 19) Lord Lytton said:—"We are convinced of the political necessity of giving to the natives of India, whether of pure Asiatic or of mixed descent, as large a share as possible in the Civil administration of the country; and on political grounds we desire to take

every opportunity of associating Natives, of the influential classes more especially, with us in the work." So also in paragraph 22, page 16—"But we attach great importance to the obvious political expediency of endeavouring to strengthen our administration by attracting to it that class of Natives whose social position or connection gives to them a commanding influence over their own countrymen. The qualifications of such persons for administrative employment are partly inherited, partly developed by early habits of command, partly proved by the readiness with which their right to command is recognised by large numbers of their native fellow-subjects. But qualifications of this kind cannot be tested by competition."

AND in the reply to this despatch, published in the same Blue Book, the Secretary of State acknowledges and commends "the large and liberal spirit in which your Government has applied itself to the solution of a problem which during the last forty years has baffled the efforts of Indian Administrations."

THE fact is absolutely beyond question that no Indian Government ever took up the question with half the earnestness, or half the success, of Lord Lytton's Government. It is well-known that Lord Lytton himself was blamed in some quarters for an excess of liberality in the matter. Can it be possible that Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose and his friends really think they are advancing the cause they profess to have at heart, by attacks which demonstrate nothing but a remarkably short memory in regard to very solid benefits conferred on that cause?

SOME of these attacks may be induced by a desire to confine the advantages of "extended employment in the higher ranks of the Civil Service" to that very small class of Indian gentleman who come to England. But we think that a careful perusal of Lord Lytton's despatch will clearly show the impolicy of any such narrow restrictions. Unhappily, the time is somewhat a favourable one for enforcing those restrictions, inasmuch as the very peculiar considerations brought into prominence by the discussions on the miserable Ilbert Bill, tended to elevate the "England-returned" civilians at the expense of their stay-at-home brethren of the "Statutory" Service. But we are inclined to believe that the civilians of the latter Service will be numerous and powerful at a time when that apple of discord, the Ilbert Bill, has fallen into the oblivion it deserves. It will then be felt that the capacity for judging the lower classes of Europeans is not at all a necessary, or even an important, criterion of the qualifications of a Native magistrate; and for all other purposes, Lord Lytton's despatch shows conclusively that it is by no means advisable for the Indian Government to restrict its selection of Native civilians to the very small number of Indian gentlemen who visit England, however great may be the benefit gained by that visit.

AS many of our Native friends seem quite to have forgotten the despatch to which we have been referring, we shall take an early opportunity of reproducing it *in extenso*. Meanwhile, we repeat what we have often said in these columns, that the liberality of Conservative Governments and of Conservative Viceroys, in all matters concerning the advancement of the natives of India, has been at all times conspicuously greater than that of the other party in the State; and it is, therefore, all the more to be regretted, from an Indian point of view, that so many Indian journals, and so many Indian visitors to England, should allow themselves to be carried off as partisans of a bigoted and illiberal Radicalism, such as that of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert. It is quite true that the Conservative policy is, to allow no one class to ride rough-shod over the feelings of another, as Lord Ripon proposed to do in the Ilbert Bill. But surely our Indian friends can see that the contrary policy, that of Lord Ripon and the Radicals, is a two-edged one, and may cut both ways, as indeed we have already seen in the case of the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, for the week ending May 24:—

"Our mail days having been changed from Tuesdays to

Saturdays, we have only a few days to report upon since the date of our last. A very fair amount of business has been put through both in steam as well as sailing tonnage. Steamer rates close with a slight improvement upon last quotations. There is no change in sailing rates. The south monsoon has apparently set in in the Bay, as sailing ships have been arriving freely and have increased our unfixed tonnage to 42,000 tons."

The Indian Spectator says:—

"We are very sorry to hear of the serious indisposition of the Hon. Mr. Kristodas Pal, which has necessitated his removal from Calcutta. It is to be sincerely hoped that the veteran will be soon on his legs again. He is perhaps the hardest worked amongst our public men."

We entirely concur. Mr. Pal can ill be spared from Calcutta, where he has long been a loyal and patriotic intermediary between the various races and classes of his fellow-subjects. Alike distinguished as a journalist and a politician, Mr. Pal's deservedly great influence has always been exerted for the good of the country and the Empire.

The Statesman says:—

"The astronomer of the Raja of Benares, and his nine assistants, may congratulate themselves that they have to do with Hindoo ladies rather than the seven Belgravian mothers, or the girl of the Period. It is their business to prepare for each year an almanac showing the lucky days for marriages, and other ceremonies, a work which regulates the whole domestic life of Behar and the North West. With incredible audacity they have published an edition, according to which there is not a single possible day for a wedding in the coming year. There is wailing not only in the zenana, but among the whole people who delight in marriage feasts. And yet, strange to say, no police guard has been supplied to the astrologers, nor has there been in Benares any movement for a march on the Raja's house after the fashion of the insurrection of the women, when they attacked Versailles. The North West accepts the astronomer's edict against marriage in a humble and submissive spirit, and prepares for passive obedience. It is true that the first step is not unpleasant. As no marriages can be celebrated next year, it has been resolved to have as many as possible this, and the bazaars echo to the sound of the *tom-tom*. Perhaps when the interdict really begins to work, popular feeling may change, and the astronomer be taught that it is his business to provide lucky days."

The Civil and Military Gazette says:—

The meetings of natives that are being held in various parts of India, to agitate in favour of raising the age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, may have a good effect in one way. It is extremely desirable that the age of candidates should be raised; not so much to facilitate the entry of natives into the Service, as to make sure of Government obtaining as its servants young Englishmen who have at least had some experience of the world, and whose constitutions have not suffered from overwork in their youth. Whether by raising the maximum of age we should have more native civilians is another thing. Lord Lytton's letter to the *Times*, gives a common-sense view of the matter. There are undoubtedly some, nay, even many posts in the Administration which might conveniently and economically, be held by natives. But to give our native friends the opportunity of attaining to them, the best means is the nomination of Statutory Civilians. If natives also like to go home and try their luck at the open competition, they will, of course, in some cases be successful. But Lord Lytton's plan was the best; both for India and for the natives of India."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated June 15:—

"The people of Madras seem to be determined not to allow the agitation to drop which they have commenced on the subject of the annual removal of the Government to the Hills. A preliminary meeting was held on Tuesday last to concert measures for giving expression to public opinion. Mr. Rungiah Naidu presided, and many representatives of the different castes were present. The meeting resolved to form a committee for the purpose of taking steps to forward representations to the Supreme Government, requesting it to withhold its sanction from the order of the local Government requesting the removal of the officers from Madras until a public meeting of the inhabitants of Southern India had expressed itself on the subject.

"It is evident that a strong feeling exists in Madras, for

the newspapers, native and European, are unanimous in denouncing the system of Government from the Hills. The Calcutta press of all shades of opinion is no less unanimous; and it is not unlikely that the capital may follow the example of Madras, by holding a meeting of protest. The Bombay journals have said little on the subject as yet, but that little would seem to indicate that they agree with their contemporaries of the other two Presidency towns.

"The Madras Government attempts to justify its order for the removal of the Military Accounts Office to Bangalore by arguing that the step will effect a large annual saving. This argument, however, entirely overlooks the fact that the buildings in Bangalore Fort, in which it is proposed to locate the offices, are in such a bad state of repair as to require a very large outlay, and that the fort is situated in native territory, some 220 miles from the capital. An up-country journal, which is one of the few supporters of 'the Hill exodus,' remarks that the tendency to carry on the work of Government from hill stations is not only growing, but is natural and proper. This utterance provokes the retort that if the Governor and heads of departments are unable to bear the Indian climate, there remains no reason why their salaries should be fixed at Indian rates. No attempt has been made to answer one of the gravest objections to this annual migration—namely, that it tends more than anything else to widen the gulf between the Government and the native community by showing the latter that for eight months of the year their rulers are anxious to go as far away from them as possible. Nor can it be seriously contended that the work done by the secretaries and heads of departments in the hills is greater in quantity or better in quality than that of their countrymen who labour all the year round as judges, barristers, or merchants, in the Presidency towns, and as district officers in the country.

"The question, in fact, is one between a few score highly-paid officials on the one side, and all the inhabitants of India, native and European, official and non-official, on the other. That the present system should be allowed to continue is a disgrace to England, and a wrong to India. Its scandal and danger only requires to be thoroughly understood at home in order to be emphatically condemned by public opinion.

"The landholders of Behar held a meeting in Bankipore on Friday last for the purpose of considering the amended Rent Bill. The speeches delivered call for no remark, as they did little more than reproduce the already oft-repeated arguments of the opponents of the measure. The resolutions passed were to the effect that the amended Bill was open to many objections; that in some respects it was worse than in its original form; that the Government should appoint a roving Commission to visit the districts concerned and collect facts; and that a committee should be appointed to impress the views of the meeting upon the Government.

"The latest weather and crop reports are generally favourable. The monsoon still holds off, but most parts of the country have received some rain. The public health also appears to be improving, although cholera and small-pox are still present in most of the provinces.

"Pirzai village, in the British district of Eusufzai, has been burnt by a party of Solazai tribesmen from beyond the frontier. It is believed that the Salarzais were hired to commit the outrage by some enemies of the Pirzai villagers. Fifteen of the Salarzais arrived in the village one evening, and slept there. Next morning, when the villagers had gone out to cut the crops, the fifteen were joined by a hundred of their tribesmen, who were lying in ambush close at hand, and the combined band looted and burnt the village before the people returned. The raiders then retreated across the frontier, carrying off two men, a number of cattle, and some guns. The prisoners have been released. The Commissioner of Peshawar is holding an inquiry into the matter, and a guard has been placed over Pirzai.

"Mr. Townsend, a petroleum expert, who has been employed in examining the oil-bearing strata near Sibi, has gone to Canada in order to purchase boring plant for the Indian Government. On his return in the autumn he will begin boring operations at several points near Sibi and Hurnai.

"A correspondent at Quetta gives the following account of the recent murder near that station of Lieutenant Dupuis:—The deceased officer had a passion for hill climbing. He attempted to ascend Mount Zurghat on Sunday, May 18, but was unsuccessful; and tried again on the 25th. How near he got to the summit is not known; but in a note-book which has been recovered he had entered that he found snow at an altitude of 10,600 feet. He had descended, and was within 400 yards of the spot where he had left his pony, when he had to cross a narrow ledge with a fall of some feet on either side. Here he was waylaid by three Yassinai Pathans who pushed him off the ledge and stoned him to death. Mr. Dupuis fired two shots from his revolver at them, but both missed. The murderers buried the body in the shingle of the watercourse where the unfortunate officer fell. The search was directed first to the main hill. The searchers gradually drew close to where the body lay, and at last discovered both it and the murderers. The

men were arrested; one of them was hanged and two were transported for life. The cause of the murder probably was that it was too great a temptation to these fanatical Pathan blackguards to see an English officer wandering unprotected.

"The *Englishman's* announcement that an Afghan Frontier Delimitation Commission will be sent out in the autumn is probably premature. It appears likely, however, that an agreement for the appointment of such Commission will be arrived at before long, and it is said that the Indian Government has already sent an unofficial notice of the intended appointment of it to the Ameer. Public opinion here is unanimous in designating Sir Charles MacGregor as being the officer best qualified to head the Commission. The rumour that the boundary will be a line from the Oxus to Pul-i-khatun is very doubtful. There is reason to hope that it may be drawn much further north.

"The Russians are said to have released 400 prisoners detained by the Tekkes and the Saryk Turcomans.

"It is reported from Merv that a Tekke recently attempted to strike General Komaroff with his sword. He was siezed, and while being taken to prison was cut down by his own brother. The Russians are building a fort in Koshut Khan Khali, in the centre of the enclosure built by the Turcomans in 1880.

"A raid was made in the course of the last week in April on to Persian territory by some Saryk Turcomans from Panjdeh. Eighteen travellers were carried off near Dogura on the Meshed road.

"Letters received from Cabul state that the Ameer has ordered a heavy levy of income-tax of 1 per cent. for four years, the tax to be paid in advance. He also proposes to secure a monopoly of the sale of ghee and oil.

"Ishak Khan has sent to the Ameer the following account of the capture of Maimena:—

"On Saturday, May 17, I moved from Khattakala and reached Khistpul, eight miles from Maimena, and halted there on Sunday. I ordered the Kaiser troops to Almar, the Jankera troops to Sumagh, and the Kohistan troops to Kalainiazbeg and the interior of the pass; instructing these forces to get their accoutrements ready to march on Tuesday, with God's help, and to encamp round Maimena at about noon. I myself rode on Sunday to Khistpul, with 300 cavalry and two field guns, to reconnoitre the road, with a view to leading the troops and the transport to Nauroz Tappa, where the plain of Maimena begins. After examining the road I returned to the camp.

"When the people of Maimena saw the troops they were surprised and terror-stricken. By the morning 2,000 of them had come out; and to-day the majority of the people waited on me at Khistpul. Mir Dilawar Khan, the ruler of the country, being pressed and unable to escape, came into my camp with his principal officers, fell at my feet and asked pardon. To-morrow, the 20th, with God's help, I shall enter Maimena."

"The Mastiff of Candahar has been fined heavily and thrown into prison on a charge of embezzlement.

"There are rumours that the Governor of Candahar has been ordered to send a detachment, with a battery of artillery, towards Herat.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

ENGLISH OPINION ON MR. GLADSTONE'S SURRENDER TO RUSSIA.

If the intelligence transmitted by Reuter from Simla be true, the Government have made another disgraceful surrender. For some time past, negotiations have been in progress between the authorities of St. Petersburg and London with reference to the delimitation of the north-west Afghan frontier, a matter forced upon the attention of the two countries by the recent annexation of Merv. It now seems, according to Simla advices, that "an agreement has been arrived at between the British and Russian Governments, providing in general terms that the frontier shall follow the course of the Oxus as far as Khoja Saleh, whence it will proceed south and west, taking a circular course along the margin of cultivation to Pul-i-Khatun, on the Hari Rud river." In accordance with this arrangement, it is expected that "a mixed English and Russian commission will proceed in the autumn to the northern border of Afghanistan to mark out the frontier." On the face of that the information would appear to be reliable enough, however disagreeable it may be to the public. We have allowed Russia to annex Merv by one of the most unscrupulous and unprovoked *coups-de-main* of modern times. We have let her take Sarakhs, the key of Herat, and as much a part of Persia as Odessa is a part of Russia. We have resigned to her the Atak oasis, lying between Askabad and Sarakhs, and for the preservation of which to Persia—its rightful owner—English diplomacy has been struggling for more than three years. And now, having made all these concessions, the Government, for no apparent reason, must needs make another. It was bad enough that the Russians should occupy

Sarakhs, 202½ miles from Herat, but the Government are going to make matters worse by resigning to them a strip of Afghan soil, allowing them to advance 52½ miles closer to the key of India. Russia, in fine, is to be permitted to establish a post at Pul-i-Khatun, 150 miles from Herat, while we still continue at Quetta, 514 miles from that great natural fortress, barring the way to our Eastern Empire.

It would be impossible, we imagine, for the blindest adherent of the present Ministry to entertain undiluted satisfaction at this concession. As Mr. Marvin has pointed out, in a statement accompanying a map showing the proposed delimitation "it was altogether uncalled for." The Russians could have controlled the Turcomans just as well at Old Sarakhs as at Pul-i-Khatun. They had there the best possible post for what they say they are seeking—a firm frontier. But they wanted more. While they were at it, taking advantage of England's embarrassments to steal a march on Central Asia, they thought they would get as close to Herat as they could. The annexation of Sarakhs was the first step after the annexation of Merv. Then followed the publication of a map by the Russian General Staff, thrusting back the Afghan frontier to within fifty miles of Herat. This Russia knew very well would be contested in England, but she put the claim forward in the confident expectation that something would be conceded her to get rid of it. Her hopes have been realised. She has been allowed to advance from Sarakhs to Pul-i-Khatun, 52½ miles nearer Herat, and has gained thereby not only a closer foothold to the Key of India, but also a lodgment within 80 miles of Meshed. This city, as our readers are aware, is the most important point in the region lying between the Caspian and Herat. Its population is at least 10,000 larger than that of the key of India. The great shrine of Iman Risa located within its walls is visited by 100,000 devotees every year. It is the third city in Persia in point of size, and the second in point of commercial importance. If the Russians be allowed to establish themselves at Pul-i-Khatun, where the river Gashaf Rud, watering Meshed, runs into the Hari Rud, eighty miles to the east, they will completely dominate the city. Their military post there will practically sever communications between Khorassan and Afghanistan; and at any rate they will be able to cut them at a stroke by moving a march or two to the south. Hence their gain by the new advance is of a two-fold character. They secure the power of predominant influence over the capital of Khorassan as well as over the key of India. At Old Sarakhs their position was cramped, for the desert here and there encroaches upon the fertile land of the locality. But the strip of valley 52½ miles in depth, from Sarakhs to Pul-i-Khatun, allows of a cultivated base being formed, capable of supporting a force large enough for any operations in Afghanistan. The Government have thus done their best, by the concession, to render the Russian position at Sarakhs perfect.

The aggravating features of the whole matter is that it was we who ought to have demanded concessions from Russia, not Russia from ourselves. Our rival, as Mr. Marvin has demonstrated in his pamphlets on Merv and Herat, had seized upon enough territory by her *Merv coup de main* without touching an inch of Afghanistan. Over and over again she had assured England she did not mean to occupy Merv, nor yet advance against it unless grossly provoked. We would like O. K. or any other glib extenuators of Russia's annexations to prove where the actual provocation was in this case. The Merv Tekkes have ceased all their forays against Russian subjects, and were on terms of the utmost friendliness with the authorities of Askabad when Alikhanoff suddenly rode into the oasis with a Cossack force, and by mingled lies, promises, and threats, coerced the people into surrender. This accomplished, Russia laid hands on the Atak Oasis, she imposed her authority over the Ersari Turcomans dwelling between Merv and Bokhara and, in a word annexed a province as large as France and a population of 600,000 souls concentrated in oases within easy halting distance of Herat. Being the aggressor, the breaker of pledges, the infringer of the existing order of things, and the winner of so much territory by her *coup de main*, she had no cause for demanding any of the lands of the Ameer. On the contrary, we, as the offended, the aggrieved nation, had a natural right to expect that not only should our frontier line in Afghanistan be respected, but that where it was unsatisfactory it should be rectified, not at our territorial expense, but at that of the unoccupied Turcoman country lying north of it. Instead of this, the Government have weakly surrendered their strong diplomatic position, and with it a valuable slice of Afghan territory. This concession cannot possibly give satisfaction to the public, no does it justify expectations of a firm attitude on the part of the Government to the inevitable further advances of Russia. The Government seems fated to make as great a muddle of the Central Asian Question as they have of the Egyptian. But the public that passively allow this trifling with the national interest will be mistaken if they think their enemy in this case will be as negligent in following up successes as the Mahdi. When the Russians strike, they strike hard, and it was not without just cause that Skobeleff threatened before his death to "bring back the times of Tamerlane" to the handful of English ruling India.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The authorities having conferred upon Lieut. General Lord Chelmsford the valuable appointment of "Lieutenant of the Tower of London," requires me once more to lay my cause before the public, and thus to record a protest against an action which, in its approval of Lord Chelmsford, amounts to a positive injustice to the memory of a good soldier who willingly gave up his life in his country's service.

It will be remembered by many that in 1880 (speeches in the House of Lords, August 19 and Sept. 2, and a letter in the *Times* of Aug. 25) Lord Chelmsford made a deliberate and un-called for attack on the late Colonel Durnford, Royal Engineers, with a view to place upon him the responsibility for the disaster at Isandhlwana, Jan. 22, 1879. Lord Chelmsford stated:—

1. "At the same time a letter was written to Colonel Durnford to move up to Isandhlwana Camp and take command of it."

2. That the following statement "expressed plainly what his views were," viz.—"that he (Lord Chelmsford) had an interview with Colonel Pulleine, and in reply to his question as to any orders he might have to give to him, that he had said, 'defend the camp and do not leave it.'"

3. That Colonel Durnford took over this order to "defend the camp," and, Lord Chelmsford says, "that order was, I maintain, as binding upon Colonel Durnford, as those which a soldier takes over from the sentry he relieves on a post."

4. That Colonel Durnford, therefore, in quitting the camp to reconnoitre, "had departed from the orders which he had received."

Now, it is quite unnecessary for me to enter upon Lord Chelmsford's further mis-statements, or upon the actual facts which directly led to the disaster, for Lord Chelmsford himself limits the position, as between him and the late Colonel Durnford, to "neglect of orders." He writes on December 12, 1879—"The question . . . whether there could have been any neglect of orders at Isandhlwana, covers the whole ground of controversy. . . . The order was given to 'defend the camp.'"

Controversy there can be none, from the simple facts—

1. That Colonel Durnford was not ordered to take command of the camp.

2. That Lord Chelmsford gave no orders whatever respecting the camp or its defence.

3. That, therefore, there were no such orders which were, or could have been, "departed from."

The proofs of what I say are beyond question.

1. On May 18, 1882, I received from Colonel Crealock (Lord Chelmsford's Military Secretary in 1879) what he states to be a "true copy of the last entry in Lieut. Colonel Crealock's notebook, left in his tent on Jan. 22, 1879. This was a copy of the order sent to Colonel Durnford at daybreak by the hand of Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien." (Colonel Crealock says:—"The notebook was recovered from the field of Isandhlwana, and sent me in England, in 1879.")

The entry in the notebook is—

"22. Wednesday.

"2 a.m. The following order sent to Colonel Durnford:—'You are to march to this camp at once with all the force you have with you of No. 2 column.

"Major Bengough's battalion is to move to Rorke's Drift, as ordered yesterday.

"2.24. Artillery and mounted men, with the General and Colonel Glyn, move off at once to attack a Zulu force about ten miles distant. (Signed) "J. N. C.

"If Bengough's Battalion has crossed the River at Eland's Kraal it is to move up here.

"(Nangwana Valley.)"

And here it will be convenient to note what instructions Colonel Durnford had previously received.

Lord Chelmsford writes on Jan. 16:—

"No. 3 Column will first advance to a position near the Isandhlwana Hill, and from there, assisted by a portion of No. 2 Column, will clear the Equideni Forest, or induce the Chiefs, &c., to submit. This work completed, the portion of No. 2 Column, under Lieut. Colonel Durnford, will move towards the Mission Station near the Empandleni Hill, whilst No. 3 Column advances to a fresh position near the Isipezi Hill, detaching, if necessary, part of its force to support No. 2 Column." (C. 2252, p. 63.)

And again he writes, Jan. 19:—

"One of Colonel Durnford's regiments will cross the river from the Sandspruit Valley, whilst his mounted natives will co-operate with us from Rorke's Drift, where they will be tomorrow (20th)." (C. 2260, p. 16.)

Colonel Durnford, writing on Jan. 21, thus epitomises his instructions—"My movements are to operate against the two Matyanas." And, on receiving the order of the 22nd, Colonel

Durnford's remark was, "Ah! just what I expected; we are to go on at once. The General has gone out to attack an impi."

It was into Matyana's country, close to the Equideni Forest, that Lord Chelmsford advanced on Jan. 22.

2. In a memoir of my brother which I have published, I state (p. 224)—

"A captain of the 24th Regiment, who marched out with the General's force, distinctly says that neither Lord Chelmsford nor his staff left any orders, but that, when miles away from the camp, Lord Chelmsford asked what orders had been left for Colonel Pulleine."

In May, 1883, I received a remarkable confirmation of this statement from the editor of the *Natal Witness*, who, on January 27, 1879, wrote to Colonel Crealock for information on various points, and, amongst others, as to orders given by the General at Isandhlwana on January 22. Colonel Crealock's written reply was—"No written orders or spoken orders by General were issued. Colonel Glyn gave his own orders."

What these orders were, appears in C. 2260, p. 81, and they contain no special instructions "to defend the camp." It would be rather strange if they did, as Lord Chelmsford had just pooh-poohed Colonel Glyn's suggestion to form a laager. And, further, these orders define the period of Colonel Pulleine's command—"you will be in command of the camp during the absence of Colonel Glyn."

The situation of the camp is made perfectly clear by the statement from Major Cochrane, the survivor of the interview between Colonels Durnford and Pulleine, that, when Colonel Pulleine said "I'm sorry you have come as you are senior to me and will of course take command," Colonel Durnford replied, "I'm not going to interfere with you, I'm not going to remain in Camp."

Esteeming it to be my duty to clear my brother's memory from unjust reproach, I have from time to time urged the case upon the notice of the authorities—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, and the Secretary of State for War—with the only result that I have been informed that it is not considered "desirable to re-open the question of the responsibility of the late Colonel Durnford, Royal Engineers, in connection with the disaster at Isandhlwana."

The situation then is this:—An officer living brings a charge against another officer, who is dead, which charge is proved to be entirely without foundation. The authorities decline to consider the matter, and therefore deny to the dead officer that justice which he, if alive, could and would have demanded. As long as the living officer was permitted to remain unemployed, one could in some manner comprehend the line the authorities have taken; but now that a valuable appointment is conferred upon the living officer, what can the inference be but that his conduct is approved, and thus the injustice to the memory of the dead is bitterly emphasised?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD DURNFORD, Lieut. Col.

Rothamsted Lodge, St. Albans, June 10, 1884.

MR. COMMISSIONER FORJETT ON THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., ETC., ETC.

June 5, 1884.

SIR,—The apparent indifference displayed by you in regard to the approaches of the Russians towards India, is exercising its influence on Liberals in both Houses of Parliament and imbuing them with the fatuous confidence displayed by the Government, in Russian probity and good faith, and paralysing the efforts of the Conservative body. It would have called for no seriously expostulative depreciation, but for the welfare of England and the safety of India being thereby most seriously imperilled. Egypt, the Conference, the Sudan, and the great danger to General Gordon at Khartoum are absorbing public attention. General Gordon is unquestionably a man of the most lofty heroism; and a hero in peril, it is right, should command the deepest solicitude, especially when apathy, vacillation, and repudiation of responsibility as regards practical action have, throughout, characterised the conduct of the Government. But, on the other hand, the attention devoted to a minimum danger, I beg to urge, should not be allowed to place beyond view a disaster which is impending of incomparably greater magnitude which, if not warded off, will prove overwhelming and disastrous, placing thousands of British lives in jeopardy and under risk of destruction. The characteristic of British public opinion, it is said, is to attend to only one subject at a time; but the impending disaster will not be arrested by any peculiarity of British idiosyncrasy, nor its advance impeded in order to enable the British mind philosophically to pursue its even course."

In my book on "Our Real Danger in India," written about seven years ago, is mentioned, in page 146, the purport of a conversation with the late Sir Erskine Perry and Sir Harry Verney, with reference to the Khiva episode of protestation on the part of your Government against the movement of Russian forces on Khiva, followed by the mission of Count Schouvaloff to England, conveying the solemn assurances of the Emperor

that his object was only to chastise the Khan and people of Khiva for the wrongs inflicted on Russian subjects, and that after inflicting the chastisement to withdraw, and do as we had done in Abyssinia. These assurances, sir, were received by your Government—in fact, by all England—with the most complete belief in Russian good faith. But as stated in my book, page 147, I gave Sir Erskine Barry and Sir Harry Verney at the time to understand “that notwithstanding the solemn assurances of the Emperor, every inch of ground which the Russians took they would keep, and that the Count's mission was merely to dupe the Government.” They shortly afterwards possessed themselves of Bokhara and Samarkand, stages very much nearer to India than Khiva. I then anticipated and repeated in my letter to you of February 15, 1882, that their next step would be Merv. Their possession of Merv is an accomplished fact. And within the next three years, if not in less, the annexation of Herat will follow and eventually will develop and become culminated Indian demoralisation which is already in considerable progress. Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, some ten years ago, was travelling through Cashmere. And the Cashmere Prince spoke to him in terms of great alarm at the progress the Russians were making, so much so that Prince Frederick, as stated in one of the Blue Books, thought it necessary to write upon the subject to Lord Northbrook, who, at the time, was Governor-General of India.

Of the views of British might in India, prestige is the sacred intangible essence which forms the great foundation, and which has enabled a handful of Englishmen to hold the millions of India in a state of loyal subjection. With the Russians at Herat, the conviction that we are the great “zabardusts”—the indomitables of the world—will cease to exist, and we shall be ranked as inferior to and incapable of competing with the Russians.

And I beg, Sir, you will permit me to place before you facts of which, presumably, you possess no knowledge. With Orientals, the stronger power invariably has, and always will, command allegiance. Macaulay's essays afford a memorable instance. The French sepoy soldiers were perfectly devoted to the French so long as they believed in their superiority; but Clive's success against the French, at Arcot, impressed them with the belief that the English were the more powerful. The result was that 600 sepoys who had served in the French army “came over to Clive's quarters and were taken into British service.” The history of the Peshwa, of the Deccan, too, affords strong evidence of the influence exercised over Orientals, by their belief in the stronger power. His own subjects, notwithstanding the abhorrence of the Hindu and the Mahomedan of the beef and pork consuming European, whose touch is desecration to the Brahmin, freely joined us and fought against their own sovereign. A number of his leading courtiers, too—notably Sudasheo Row Mankeshwur and Balajee Punt Natoo—proved disloyal. As sheriff of Poona, in 1834-35, I was acquainted with many of them.

The Duke of Argyll, a Liberal of Liberals, in the course of the discussion in the House of Lords on the Russian annexation of Merv, never gave expression to a more stringent fact than that “Russian assurances are not worth the paper upon which they may be written.” This being so, you will perhaps, sir, be prepared to avow the inexplicability of the Ministerial statement that “the Government are in communication with the Russian Government for a clear indication of their policy.” British simplicity, no doubt, has been heartily laughed at by Russian diplomatists. That policy, when made known, as even you must be aware will beclouded over with diplomatic subtleties, and accompanied with strong professions of good will and good faith; but you may make quite sure as to what will be the eventual outcome.

“Communication with the Afghan ruler,” it was stated by the Secretary of State for India, “proved that he was animated by a friendly disposition towards England.” This, sir, is resting on a broken reed. Dependence upon such disposition is most dangerous, and I declare, under convictions the most solemn, from my knowledge of the Oriental character, that it is utterly worthless; and every Anglo-Indian of experience will corroborate this opinion. Take the case of Shere Ali. The belief that Russia was the more formidable, led to his placing himself under the aegis of the Russians. His representations to the Governor General, embodied in Blue Books, set forth his great alarm, because of the Russian advance; but it received no attention, and the opportunity offering, he at once made common cause with them to the extent even of engaging to join them in the conquest and partition of India. Such will be the case with the present Afghan ruler; and I venture to state with the utmost certainty, that the subsidy of £120,000, now annually paid him, is so much money thrown away.

Under a continuation of the present policy of confidence in Russia, the Russians will be at Herat within three or four years, and, casting the veil of deception over Persia on the one hand, and over the Afghans on the other, and rendering them their devoted allies, a move will be made upon India. And with their own 100,000 and more Russians; with more than that number of the Khanate hordes; with their Afghan and Persian auxiliaries; with the warrior tribes within our own limits

stimulated to disaffection by Russian intrigue; with the confidence of the masses and the faith of the sepoy army in British might undermined, there can be no hope of our being able to hold India. We may largely increase our European forces by the employment of American and foreign mercenaries; but that remedy even will not prove reassuring.

Every European soldier, moreover, landed by us in India costs, on an average, £100, while the expenditure to Russia is only one-tenth that amount. The disproportion, too, in their maintenance is in about a corresponding ratio. From England to India (if the Suez Canal be not impaired) the distance may be traversed in twenty-four days, while the Russians can land their reinforcements in less than half that time. Independently of these advantages, there is the enormous disparity between British and Russian military resources. For every soldier we can find, she has more than ten times the number at command; hence the imminent peril to which India is exposed by the Russian advance.

But India, sir, may be ignored as unimportant—as a dog to Great Britain. You, yourself, may re-echo the repudiation of her value to England, and charm and convince your followers by the fascination of your oratory. Exeter Hall may again be made the scene for indulging in stirring epigrams. “Perish India” may again and again be freely, emphatically declaimed; but the calamities, sir, with which her loss will become associated will, for the reasons which I shall now place before you, reach every homestead in Great Britain, and wring from them expressions of bitter anguish that to you and your Government are to be attributed the wormwood and the gall.

England has all along been the chief factor in withstanding Russian attempts upon Constantinople and the Black Sea, and it imparted to the Russians the conviction that if their object is to be attained, it can only be by placing it out of the power of England to play the part of obstructionist. And since the Crimean war, the object of advancing towards India has been steadily persevered in, and the commander of the Trans-Caspian territory has now by a stroke of surreptitious diplomacy, in which the Russian Captain Alikh offacted the plenipotentiary, completed the annexation of Merv. Their next step will be to take Herat and to enter into combinations for marching upon India, with the object of centring England's efforts and resources in the defence of India. Simultaneously will follow the swoop down upon Constantinople. “A united Europe,” which formed an important element in your political declamations at Edinburgh and elsewhere, will not—as you must be aware—be forthcoming for the prevention of this wrong. Germany will not intervene. She will find no national interests involved. To Austria, Russian success will prove most seriously prejudicial. Within a very few decades her political extinction will follow in absorption by Russia; but alone she will be powerless to interfere. To Great Britain, on the other hand, the inevitable will present itself within ten or fifteen years after, in a naval rivalry which would deaden her commerce throughout the world and spread poverty and pauperism throughout the land. As stated more than six years ago in a letter to the Duke of Westminster, and more than two years ago in one which I took the liberty of addressing you, “If India is to be saved and Great Britain safeguarded, the only means of doing so is by war (with Russia) in Europe in alliance with Austria and Turkey.” The cause for war is a clearly established necessity. The Berlin Treaty is in a state of open violation; Russian troops swarm in the Balkan provinces. Of Roumania they are in overwhelming conterminous proximity, and Russian intrigues are fully at work. As regards India, their hostile designs are bold and undisguised. This state of circumstances point to war as a called-for remedy, and I shall be indulging in no flight of imagination by saying that a Palmerston would have pronounced it to be a *casus belli*.

The proposal for war, in alliance with Austria and Turkey, you will, no doubt, view with indignation, probably with contempt. Austria you aspersed, but afterwards tendered an explanation, which was equivalent to an apology. But Turkey, sir, you virulently maligned. You held her up to studied opprobrium; you advocated her political extinction. Without any advertence to the benign inculcations of our great moral code, I would respectfully submit whether it is proper to place a nation under the ban of condemnation, because of the profligacy of the few whom the accident of birth has placed over them. A Mahomedan's belief in a “sensuous hereafter” it may not be easy to extinguish; but notwithstanding the very stringent opposition which Koran precepts inculcate, the extent to which Turkey has yielded in permitting, within her domains, the proselytising efforts of Christian missionaries, proves her to be less bigotted than her hereditary foe, who very largely enjoys your admiration; and it affords substantial grounds for the hope that a “strong” British Ambassador at Constantinople, with no scant of the suaver in modo, and imbued with the anxious desire to engage in the moral elevation of the Turkish oligarchy, would prove to be no hopeless undertaking. And it is due to Turkey that England should impose upon herself this duty, as her loyalty towards England has known no deviation.

I am aware, sir, that I am treading upon very tender

ground in presuming to animadvert on your political acts and expatiations; but veracity is not to be maintained under circumstances of mental bondage.

With the present policy of confidence in Russia prolonged—were it only for a few years—India will be lost, followed by the relegation to the past and the obsolete of both India Office and the Secretary of State for India, and Great Britain will be landed in disaster. You, sir, more than any man in the Kingdom will have contributed to the result.

Of the loyalty towards England, of the Czar and Royal family of Russia, there can be no doubt. But the aspirations of the Russian generals and malcontents, for territorial aggrandisement, is uncontrollable, and evolving the danger that is looming in the immediate future. We should have gone to war in 1876-77, but your Bulgarian Horrors—euphemistically speaking—abounded in representations that will not bear the test of analysis; which, you ought to have been aware, was brought about by individuals of Russian nationality, caused a serious division in public opinion and placed war out of Lord Beaconsfield's power.

War is abhorrent in all its aspects, and he who advocates a war which is unnecessary and preventable would deserve the execration of man, the malediction of heaven; but it becomes a duty, a holy, a sacred duty, when country's needs point to and it is undertaken.

If the political wisdom of Great Britain should prove erratic and war be repudiated, British lives on land may, to a certain extent, be saved; but on the seas the sacrifice would be all the more weighty. The world affords no instance of the existence in terms of amity and concord of two nations of co-ordinate strength.

I add here the following paragraph from my letter to you of Feb. 15, 1882:—"The war I advocate may be brought to a successful issue in the course of a single year; but naval conflicts, spread all over the world, you must be aware, would involve enormous and prolonged sacrifice of British life and treasure. It is necessary, too, to bear in mind the enormous numerical strength of Russia, and that her efforts could not be speedily snuffed out. It must also be borne in mind that British pluck in days gone by, under all circumstances, proved talismanic. When the British bayonets and out-lasses were brought into play, all opposition vanished; all superiority in the numbers arrayed against us became speedily levelled. You will remember the poetic grandeur of Colin Campbell's 'Single file, my boys' to receive the charge of Russian cavalry, and Hedley Vicars' 'Follow me, my men,' when leading his picket to meet a strong Russian attack to dislodge him from the neighbourhood of the Redan. But those were during the days of Brown Bess, and impracticable at present, from the long ranges and very rapid firing. The nation that can stand having army after army mowed down, must now carry the day, as was evidenced during the conflict between the Federals and the Confederates of the American Republic. In a naval warfare, we shall have to meet the conflict single handed, but in the war in Europe, it would be in alliance with Austria and Turkey. The moral effect in India of such a war would be incalculable; it would vitalise the now dying prestige of British rule; it would quicken and invigorate the loyalty of the princes and people of India; it would ensure the devotion to us of the Afghan, Turcoman and other warlike hordes of Central Asia, and it would enable India, not only to take care of herself, but to assist Great Britain with a native army. And called upon to join us in an expedition beyond the seas, to engage in an offensive war against a foreign Power, to fight side by side with the British soldiery on European soil, and to follow the lead of its English officers, the fidelity, devotion, and valour of that army would be beyond question."

If, Sir—uninfluenced by the fear of stirring up the antipathy of the nation by the proposition for war, and overcoming any unpatriotic selfishness which might prompt the feeling of "after me come the deluge,"—you will consider and explain present exigencies with a minimum of the fervour you displayed in your "Midlothian campaign," I should be in no way apprehensive of the result.

It is to be remembered, Sir, that the Russians are making all possible effort to complete their railway to Herat; that they are pushing on night and day in order to have it in their power to throw in reinforcements to any extent. And loss of time on our part will prove perilous, by placing in jeopardy everything that is dear to Great Britain. The great majority of unthinking public are plodding on in a state of peaceful unconsciousness. If they are awakened to a sense of the danger, there will be no want of unanimity in fervency of desire for the adoption of measures to avert what is impending.—I beg leave to remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

C. FORJETT,

late Commissioner of Police of Bombay.

Meetings continue to be held in different parts of the country to protest against the present limit of age of candidates for the Civil Service.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

MR. HUNTER'S TRIP TO ENGLAND.

NOWHERE is the announcement that Mr. W. W. Hunter is to be sent to England at the country's expense to give evidence before the Select Committee on Indian Railways received, with anything but surprise and derision. We find a Madras paper writing, under the heading "Toujours Hunter," in the following strain:—

It is whispered at Simla that the Hon. Dr. Hunter, LL.D., will go home to give evidence on Indian Railways before the Special Committee of the House of Commons. There is probably nothing under the sun that that self-satisfied gentleman is not prepared to give evidence upon; and, strange to say, he succeeds in inducing Viceroy after Viceroy to take his evidence at his own estimate of its value. He was for a time part proprietor and dictator of the *Englishman*, and then, indeed, did the Government of India have a good time of freedom from criticism marked by refreshing candour. Subsequently he made himself useful to the *Times*. He succeeded in inducing Lord Ripon to appoint the Education Commission last year; but we have yet to learn that that Commission served any more important purpose than that of providing Dr. Hunter with a billet as president. It was in 1869 that he took charge of the compilation of *Indian Gazettes*; and since then he has been a law unto himself, and a "bore" to almost every official with whom he has brought himself into contact. There is reason to suppose that he is wrong in supposing that he is the centre and chief ornament of the Indian bureaucracy. If good solid administrative work he has had little to show since 1869. It is well that India has but one Hunter; and if the Government, for want of any better employment for him, resolves to shunt him to London, where at least he will be out of the way, though he will after the manner of him be always in evidence, who can blame it? But that Dr. Hunter should pose as a shining light on Indian Railways, their administration, and their extension, is too funny. If the Viceroy really desires to do his trumpeter a service, he should appoint him to a collectorate, and insist on his spending a hot season, just for once, at a distance from the blandishments of Simla. But if His Excellency had rather have Dr. Hunter at his beck and call at Simla, than submit to the annoyance of being favoured from a distance with that gentleman's patronising advice, he will do well to induce him to continue to give his invaluable moral support to the Government of this land, by creating for him the high and noble office of Inspector-General of Viceroyal toothpicks.

We see yet another explanation of Mr. Hunter's mission to Mr. Baxter and his Railway Committee. It is given by the Simla correspondent of the *Times of India*, and is the same that appeared a few days ago in the *Englishman*:—

Regarding the approaching departure of the Hon. W. W. Hunter to England to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways, it may not be generally known that the idea of sending Mr. Hunter home for this purpose has been on the tapis for some time. Some time ago, the Public Works Department asked Mr. Hunter as Director General of Statistics, to compile industrial economic facts connected with railway extension in India, and it was proposed that he should give evidence on these subjects before the Committee, while Major Conway Gordon represented the professional side of Public Works Department, and Mr. Westland the financial aspect of the railway question. The honourable gentleman was however, unable to go home in March, as he was wanted at Simla for the preparation of the despatch, which goes home by next mail, on the report of the Education Commission. The despatch being completed, the question of sending Mr. Hunter home has been revived by the Public Works Department, which is said to consider that its case will not be properly placed before the Committee without the facts which Mr. Hunter has collected for it.

If the Government desire to secure the evidence of an expert as to the value of railways and the development of the wheat trade, they should ask Mr. Birkmyre to tell the Committee what he knows on the subject.—*Indian Daily News*.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S PERSECUTION OF THE LATE COLONEL DREVER.

The "hard case" of the late Colonel Drever, C.S.I., is attracting renewed attention in Madras. It may be remembered that Colonel Drever was passed over for the post of Inspector General of Police in Madras, in spite of his valuable services during the famine, and his twenty-three years' record in the Department. He had acted more than once in the post, and on his return from leave it was a bitter disappointment for him to find that Colonel Cloete, his deputy and junior in the army, had been appointed over his head. Manfully resuming his old duties he took the orders of an officer whom he had occasions to take to task seriously more than once. In April, 1883, he had an attack of jaundice; and after being pronounced invalid, he learned that Colonel Cloete had reported him unfit

for duty. This he indignantly denied; he was not believed, however, but was subjected to the humiliation of having his conduct made the subject of a commission of inquiry. Before the commission had given in its report, Colonel Drever suddenly died; and there can be little doubt that the sad event was in great degree owing to the coarse treatment he had received at the hands of the Governor of Madras and his advisers. Putting aside the question of the conduct of Government in this matter, it was beyond dispute that Colonel Drever bore a high character in Madras and it was therefore no surprise that the commission reported in his favour. But now we come to a turn in the affair which has provoked the present outburst of feeling. Colonel Drever's widow applied for a copy of the commission's report, but was refused on the ground that it was "a statement of an entirely confidential character." Mrs. Drever renewed her request to the Secretary of State, but of course that personage supported the contention of the local Government. It is admitted that Colonel Drever was exonerated from the charges brought against him but it is thought necessary to withhold the document in which his character is vindicated. In this, Mr. Grant Duff has made a serious mistake, for he has confirmed the belief that he is seeking to screen himself from censure. He dealt hardly and unjustly with the late Colonel Drever; he is now hiding the evidence or the petty persecution which ended in a grievous tragedy. The *Madras Mail* advises Mrs. Drever to carry the matter to Parliament, and it is to be hoped will do so in the interests of justice and official morality.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE history of the Bengal Tenancy Bill admirably illustrates the vicious character of the Indian Legislature. The Legislative Council is a farce; it exists only to register the decrees of the Executive Government. The Tenancy Bill was proposed by the Executive Government of Bengal, was revised by the Executive Government of India, and was sanctioned by the executive head of the India Office. Then was the farce enacted of the introduction of the Bill into the Legislative Council. This Council consists of both official and non-official, European and Native members, but it is so constituted that the official members always outnumber the non-official. There was the usual mock debate, prolonged, able, and animated, but the result was as was anticipated. The non-official members, seeing the overwhelming majority against them, did not dare propose the throwing out of the Bill. The Bill was in due course referred to the Select Committee. This Committee, as usual, commanded a standing official majority. In addition to the preponderance of the official element, the Lieutenant Governor introduced his sub. or as some say his mentor, the Revenue secretary, to the sittings of the Committee, whether his Honour was present or not. His Highness the Maharaja of Durbungha took objection to Mr. MacDonnell's presence as being opposed to the rules of the Council, but the chairman of the Committee ruled that he had power to admit any one to the sittings of the Council. We do not deny his power to admit any person as a witness, or one intending to supply information to the Committee; but we doubt whether he has the power to admit a person who is neither a member nor a witness to the sittings of the Committee from day to day, and permit him to take part in the deliberations of the Committee. We are not aware of any rule which vests the chairman with this extraordinary power. If the Lieutenant Governor was competent to introduce his Revenue secretary to the sittings of the Select Committee, would the same liberty be accorded to the Maharaja of Durbungha to introduce his private secretary? But let that pass. The Select Committee laboured hard, holding sittings three days a week, and for four hours daily. Their labours are embodied in the Amended Bill, and the report of the majority of the Committee. The unfortunate minority have recorded their dissents. How does our Executive Legislature treat them? It has issued two letters one to the Government of Bengal and the other to the High Court, inviting their opinion on the provisions of the Bill, traversing over the whole range of the Bill, discussing in detail the recommendations of the Select Committee, but hardly touching upon one point of the dissenting members' note except upon the minute of Mr. Reynolds, himself an official, and the representative of the Bengal Government in the Council. The non-official members are not shown even the common courtesy of having their dissents referred to the Bengal Government for consideration. This is the way Indian legislation is carried on—this is the way the non-official members of the Indian Legislative Council are treated. Could there be a greater mockery and delusion than this? And yet we are told that the legislature will hold with an even hand the balance of justice between the landlord and the tenant in this momentous question.

Rumours were abroad that the Government of India are anxious for a compromise. The *Pioneer* published some articles on the subject which seemed to us to be inspired, and which advocated compromise. And intelligence came to us from the India Office that a compromise was talked of. But where is the compromise, and what is the compromise? The letters of the Govern-

ment of India before us give no sound whatever on the subject. On the contrary, they endorse all that has been done by the Select Committee, or recommended by the Lieutenant Governor or his mentor. The letter to the Bengal Government is a running commentary upon the Bill not so much upon principles as upon executive details. The particular questions which are referred to the Local Government for opinion are as follows:

(1) Whether, with reference especially to landlords' improvements, it is desirable to empower Revenue officers to arrange for the cutting of irrigation channels, the distribution of water, and the payments of compensation; and, if so, what form such provisions should take?

(2) Whether the summary sale procedure can be applied to those dependent taluqs, the revenue of which was settled direct with Government though the holders pay it through the zemindar, who is responsible for its realisation. These tenures apparently find no place in the Government registers, and it was proposed that the modified *patni* procedure should be applied to them.

(3) Whether the same procedure can be made applicable also to the recovery of arrears of road cess and public works cess from rent-free tenure-holders.

(4) Whether any provisions are required in the Bill with respect to tenants of homestead or *bastu* land which is not a part of an occupancy holding. The Select Committee have omitted chapter VII. of the original Bill on the ground that it was inapplicable to the very varying conditions attaching to the holdings of such tenants in different parts of the country, and that they had not before them the information requisite to dealing with the questions involved. It is desirable that information of this description should, if possible, be supplied.

(5) Whether the saving of customary and other conditions specifically applied in section 214 of the revised Bill to *utbandi* and *halhasili* tenures should be extended to similar tenures under other names; and whether any special saving is necessary in regard to the special tenures under which land is held in the Chittagong Division.

(6) Whether it would be possible to specify for the purpose of exemption from the pre-emption sections any such transferable occupancy rights as those in *guzashta* and *gora* holdings.

(7) Whether it is possible to improve the accuracy of the price lists which have been published during the past twelve years; and what would be the probable effect of basing a system of enhancement of rent mainly on these lists.

It will be seen from the above that the Government has given up the idea of appointing a Roving Commission to take evidence upon the Bill. Again, selected officers are to be consulted, and they will doubtless be selected according to their predelections, and we will be greatly mistaken if they do not give their opinions inconsonance with those of the Government.

The letter to the High Court contains the following questions:

(a) What modifications it may be desirable to make, whether by rules or otherwise in the Code of Civil Procedure, with a view to expedite the trial of rent-suits and in particular, whether it is desirable that landlords should be empowered to institute, by means of a single plaint, suits for arrears against a number of raiyats holding independently of each other.

(b) Whether any provision can safely be enacted restricting the right to claim a re-trial when a decree has been given *ex parte*. "We are aware," the Committee say in referring to this point, "that a Judge is in no way bound to admit a re-trial unless he is satisfied that the summons failed to reach the defendant, or that he was prevented by some sufficient cause from appearing; but the representations made to us are to the effect that the due service of the summons is systematically denied, and that the Courts too readily accept the plea, thus encouraging tactics the only object of which is to interpose delay and to involve the landlord in unnecessary expense in recovering his dues."

"The proposal before us," they continue, "was that *ex parte* suits should not be re-tried, except upon the defendant depositing the amount decreed; but we were unwilling to adopt this proposal on the information before us, and desired that it should be referred for the consideration of the Honourable Judges of the High Court."

(c) A suggestion that a defendant in a suit for arrears should not be allowed to appeal from a decree passed against him, except on depositing the amount of the decree.

We have neither time nor space to discuss all the points raised in the letter to the Government of Bengal. The Government of India admits that the Select Committee have gone much further than the original Bill in seeking to strengthen the position of the raiyat. The law will presume every tenant to be an occupancy raiyat unless proved to the contrary. It will give little facility to enhancement of rent, and will fully secure the raiyat freedom of sale of his holding. With the three Fs. thus secured the raiyat's position may be impregnable, while the poor zemindar is not allowed even ordinary facility for the realisation of his just dues. We give below this part of the letter to the Government of Bengal.

The several questions in connection with this chapter on which the Select Committee specially desire to have the advice

of the Bengal Government, have already been noticed. The specific proposal put forward by the zemindars with the view of shortening the procedure in rent-suits was that a landlord should be permitted to institute a collective suit against any number of tenants belonging to one village by means of a single plaint. The advantages claimed for this procedure appear to be (1) the reduction in the stamp duty and possibly in pleader's fees; (2) the possible reduction of process-fees, as the notices could be served by one process server on the same date on all the defendants, and possibly also on the plaintiff's witnesses; (3) the hearing of the cases on the same date. It is obvious that all advantage from this procedure ceases from the appearance of the parties in court. Each case would have to be heard separately, and would require a separate decree and separate execution process. The merits of the scheme are thus very limited; but also the zemindars have laid much stress on it; the Government of India would like it to be carefully considered by the Government of Bengal. It may, however, be observed that the advantages claimed for the scheme might, to a great extent, be obtained by executive orders under the existing law. The stamp-duty on rent-suits might, for instance, be reduced, and a lower scale of fees prescribed for processes issued on the same day on persons residing in the same village. It must, however, be borne in mind that any proposal to reduce court fees, either generally or in rent-suits, cannot be considered with exclusive reference to Bengal.

The possibility of facilitating the service of the summons might also be considered, and the Government of India, as already mentioned, proposes to ask the advice of the High Court on this chapter. But it will gladly welcome any suggestions which local officers may offer for attaining the object of a speedier and cheaper method of recovering arrears, provided always that it does not jeopardise the raiyat's right to have his case fully heard, and that it does not require him to pay money into court before his liability to pay is established. The Committee aimed at securing an important and very necessary reform by the provision of section 164. It is desirable to know if, in the opinion of local officers, the section is sufficient to fulfil this purpose.

By Chapter XVI. the method of summary sale is made applicable to tenures other than *putni* tenures which may hereafter be registered. It is expedient that no time should be lost in considering this scheme for registering tenures, so that, if it be found feasible, it may be introduced into the Bengal Council at an early date.

It will be seen from the above that the Government of India would give very little facility for the recovery of rent.

MAIL NEWS.

The customary honours conferred on the occasion of the Queen's birthday this year include the granting of a K.C.S.I. to the Maharajah of Mysore; the appointment of four Companions of the Order of the Star of India, and the appointment of ten Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The Viceroy held the usual birthday levée on Saturday, May 24, at Simla.

The Governor of Bombay was expected to leave Mahabaleshwar for Poona on the 7th inst.

The Government of India have order that the demolition of the Bangalore fort is to be finally stopped.

H.E. the Governor has accepted the resignation by the Hon. F. L. Latham of his office as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. C. F. Farran, at present acting as Advocate General for Mr. Latham, has been appointed to the vacant seat in the Council.

It is estimated that the damage caused by the recent cyclone in Akyab amounts to from ten to fifteen lakhs of rupees.

The occupants of the Oyster Reef Lighthouse, which was destroyed by the cyclone, are reported to have escaped.

The announcement regarding the bursting of the monsoon at Ceylon was premature. The monsoon has not yet burst.

M. Joubert, the proprietor and manager of the Calcutta Exhibition, was entertained at a farewell dinner in Calcutta on Saturday, May 24.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Darjeeling and neighbourhood about 10.17 a.m. on the 18th ult.

A serious accident occurred at Rawalpindi Arsenal on Friday, May 23. Owing to the bursting of a shell a European sergeant and two natives were killed, and four others seriously injured.

The island of Perim is to be put into telegraphic communication with Aden at an early date.

Mr. M. Blum is appointed acting Consul for Belgium for Calcutta during the absence of Mr. T. Payn.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, officiating Magistrate of Tippera, is going on leave for six months from June 20, and Mr. H. G. Cooke, from Ooakhili, will act for him.

News from Nipal to the 8th of May says that the weather has been seasonable, showery, and mild, and that the prospects of the crops were fair.

Capt. J. N. Martin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been

appointed assay master at the Bombay Mint, and Surgeon Major J. Scully is appointed deputy assay master.

In the month of February last 1,454 emigrants left the port of Calcutta, of whom 566 went to Trinidad, 485 to Mauritius, and 463 to the French West India colonies.

Mr. T. Hughes acts as deputy superintendent to the Geological Survey of India during the absence on leave of Mr. F. R. Mallet, and Mr. F. F. Fedden acts as curator of the museum.

Surgeon Major J. Wilson, officiating civil surgeon of Malda, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Lohardagga during the absence on leave of Dr. F. R. Swaine.

Mr. G. W. Strettall, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Sunderbans division, has gone on furlough for three months on medical certificate, and Mr. N. M. Green, from Chittagong, officiates for him.

The services of Doctor George Watt, Professor of the Presidency College, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the 5th instant.

Mr. F. C. Barry, Political Agent at Kalahandi, has gone on leave, and Mr. H. Priest, Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, has taken charge of his duties, Mr. S. Ismay, Assistant Commissioner of Nagpur, acting as Registrar during the absence of Mr. Priest.

Mr. E. Ludlow, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Assam, has gone on furlough for nine months.

A range of hills consisting chiefly of fine marble is said to have been discovered near Maulmain.

Mr. J. Knox Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Kachar, is going on furlough in July next for eighteen months.

Mr. B. G. Geidt, late personal assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, has been posted to the charge of the South Silhet district.

News has reached Lahore that on the 15th ult. a body of Akhund Kheyls made a raid into British territory, and looted and burnt the village of Persai in the Yusufzai country.

It is expected that Colonel J. B. Sheriff, who lately had to vacate the command of the 42nd N.L., will be appointed to the officiating vacancy in the brigade staff caused by the promotion of Major General Blair.

Mr. S. E. Newcombe, executive engineer, is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, in the Public Works Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. Gramatzki.

News from the Perso-Afghan frontier states that a Russian officer who had been travelling near Panjdeh, in Afghan territory, had been taken prisoner by the Afghans and forwarded under escort to Sarakhs.

Mr. Bruce, Political Officer at Thal Chotiali, has lately gone to Quetta for the purpose of proceeding with the native regiment about to be sent to encamp at Kawass, two marches beyond Kach, for the protection of the Harnai roads.

A somewhat serious disturbance between Hindoos and native Christians occurred recently at a village called Moolthialpad, in the Kurnool district of the Madras Presidency. It appears that during the celebration of some local festival some Hindoos who were taking part in it entered the Christian quarter of the village and attacked the Christians, who retaliating, a general riot ensued. Some sixty persons, including a sheristadar and a police officer, are in custody on charges in connection with the affair.

A movement is on foot at Simla to withdraw the gratuitous medical attendance and medicines hitherto allowed to the families of clerks of the Secretariat offices at that station.

Among the papers which are likely to be read at the United Service Institution at Simla during the current season will be one by Major General J. G. Medley, R.E., on "The Defence of the North West Frontier," which is likely to be a valuable contribution to the literature of the great question of the day in Indian military circles.

It is proposed to erect a quinine factory at Ootacamund.

It has now been finally decided to construct the Ghanda railway.

The Army Headquarters will be re-established at Puna on the 2nd prox.

The chief engineer of the steamer Newcomen has died in Calcutta of heat apoplexy.

Three thousand three hundred tolas, representing six bars of silver, have been stolen from the Bombay Mint.

The Thakore Saheb of Bhowanuggur has subscribed half a lakh of rupees to the guarantee fund of the Bombay Exhibition.

Mr. Seymour-Keay has appealed against the decision in the action for libel recently brought by him against the *Deccan Times*.

In connection with the Madras Fisheries Bill the Hon. H. S. Thomas has been deputed by the Madras Government, in his capacity as a member of the Revenue Board, to study the system on which the pearl fisheries in Ceylon are managed.

The Oyster Reef Lighthouse at Akyab, which was destroyed during the recent cyclonic disturbance, stood in five fathoms of water, and had an establishment of seven men, natives, all told. The lighthouse was built in 1876 at a cost of 54½ lakhs of rupees, and had second-order dioptric lights.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Ministers recognised the absorption by the Russian Government of the country up to Old Sarakhs; whether they had accepted Tuli-Khatun, which is fifty miles south of Sarakhs, and 150 miles south of Merv, as the starting point of the new Russo-Afghan frontier; and when the papers promised in February last would be presented to the House.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE: In view of the communications with Russia, it is not advisable that I should make any statement in this House in regard to Old Sarakhs or Tuli-Khatun. The papers promised in February have been laid as No. 1, Central Asia.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the proposed Boundary Commission would commence its work, and what steps were being taken meanwhile to check the constant advance of the Czar's troops towards Herat; and whether Her Majesty's Ministers had clearly intimated to the Russian Government that they did not recognise the assumption of the Russian staff map, which carried the Afghan frontier back to within fifty miles of Herat.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE: I cannot, under present circumstances, give any information in regard to the communications which are passing between Her Majesty's Government and the Russian Government respecting the Afghan frontier question.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT wished to ask the noble lord a further question (a laugh)—namely, whether the Russian Government had given any undertaking not to proceed with those constant advances while Her Majesty's Ministers were making up their minds.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE said he had already stated that he could not, while negotiations were pending, give partial information to the House. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, May 21.)

Surgeon Major R. Mantell, 9th Bengal Cavalry, is about retiring from the service.

Lieutenant S. W. Jervis, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Punjab Infantry, is proceeding on furlough to Europe at once.

Colonel H. McD. Douglas, Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough, has been posted to Allahabad for general duty.

Lieutenant Colonel Singleton, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

Major Brunner, 2nd Scottish Rifles, officiates as Brigade Major at Sialkot during Major Stockley's absence on four months' leave.

Lieutenant Crowther, supernumerary, 23rd N.I., is appointed permanent wing officer in the regiment, vice Captain Chesney, seconded.

Major Walker, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, Mhow, has been granted furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

Brigadier General G. F. Walker, half pay, Agra Brigade, has been transferred to the command of the Gwalior district, vice Massey, gone home.

It has been decided that all future purchases of mules for mountain batteries shall be made by the Transport Department, instead of by battery commanding officers.

Captain T. T. Vaughan, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, in charge of the Ferozepore Arsenal, is about to proceed to England on six months' leave on medical certificate.

Warrant officers of the Indian Army holding honorary commissions will be glad to hear that their names will be inserted in all future issues of the *War Office Army List*, under the head of Local and Temporary Rank.

Every Native Infantry regiment armed with short Snider rifles, in the three Presidencies, is now permitted to draw twenty long Snider rifles to enable the men to complete in Army matches on equal terms with corps armed with the latter weapon.

A Madras paper hears that Deputy Surgeon General Colvin Smith vacates his appointment on completing his tour of service on August 5, and will be succeeded by Brigade Surgeon Major Bidie, the superintendent of the Government museum.

The following staff officers are granted leave:—Major Humphrey, brigade major, Umballa; Capt. Wiehe, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Allahabad; Major Kelly, brigade major, Meerut; Major Bidie, all for sixty days; and Major Gunter, garrison instructor, Agra, for ninety days.

We are informed that the Bombay Government have accepted the tender of Messrs. Messin and Co., of Kasauli, for the supply of 6,000 hogsheads of malt liquor per annum, at Rs. 50 per hogshead, for a period of five years, to the troops at

Bombay, Deolali, Puna, Ahmednuggur, Belgaum, and Mhow, the firm undertaking on their part to build a brewery in the Bombay Presidency (probably at Panhgunny).

The *Bombay Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Brigadier General G. T. Brice, commanding the Belgaum District, to officiate on the divisional staff during the absence of Major General Sir J. Ross, K.C.B., commanding the Poona Division, who is about to proceed on furlough on medical certificate. Colonel G. J. Smart, R.A., will officiate on the brigade staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, in succession to General Brice.

The following appointments in the Ordnance Department have been approved of by the Government of India:—Captain J. S. Frith, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, vice Captain Dobie, on furlough. Major H. T. Kinsman, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, vice Colonel Hunter, on furlough. Captain A. H. Browne, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, vice Captain Bevan, on furlough. Captain C. P. Triscott, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, vice Captain Browne.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ADAMSON—May 25, at Dinapore, India, the wife of Captain J. G. Adamson, King's Own Light Infantry, a daughter.

ATKINS—May 18, at Roslin, Murree, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Atkins, 15th Bengal Cavalry, a daughter.

BARE—May 20, at Cawnpore, the wife of the Rev. W. Middleton Bare, a daughter.

BENNETT—May 21, at Antigua, West Indies, the wife of Henry Ogilvie, Esq., a son.

FRITZ—May 23, at The Square, Basseterre, St. Kitt's, the wife of W. H. Fritz, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., &c., District Medical Officer, Nevis, West Indies, a son.

FRANCKE—May 25, at Beadon Hill, the wife of A. Francke, a daughter.

HOGG—May 23, at Bamboorde, Poona, the wife of Captain Hardinge, Hogg, Officiating Commandant H.E. the Governor's Body Guard, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARCLAY—HINDE—June 7, at Bankipore, India, Thomas Barclay, Esq., of Bhicarpore and Motipore, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Francis Hinde, Rector of East Lambrook, Somerset.

GOUGH—COLES—May 19, at the Old Church, Mission-row, Calcutta, Archibald Edward Gough, M.A., Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, to Annie Louisa Coles, daughter of the late Alexander George Coles.

TOUSSAINT—WALKER—May 20, at the M.E. Church, Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Thomas Toussaint, son of the late B. A. Toussaint, Esq., of Jaffa, Ceylon, to Annie, daughter of the late Captain T. M. Walker, Commandant of H. H. the Nizam's Horse Artillery.

DEATHS.

COLLINSON—June 7, at Ranchi, Chota-Nagpore, India, Alice Elizabeth, beloved wife of F. J. Collinson, Barrister-at-law, aged 25.

CANDASS—May 25, at Bombay, Mr. Candass Narandass, aged 51 years.

RAYNEAU—Near Segowlic, Champarun, of acute bronchitis, Eugene Rayneau, eldest son of George Rayneau, aged 30.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

THORNTON—June 11, the wife of Captain A. P. Thornton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRASER—CHITTY—June 12, at Christ Church, Clifton, James Alexander Fraser, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, to Helen Alves, eldest daughter of Colonel W. T. Chitty, H.M. Bombay Staff Corps.

HUDSON—CLEWORTH—June 10, at St. Chrysostom's, Manchester, Thomas Barrow Hudson, of Manchester, to Mary, widow of Charles Cleworth, E.I. Railway, Jamalpur, Bengal.

DEATHS.

DICKSON—June 11, at his chambers, Albany, Piccadilly, John Burnie Dickson, Inspector General of Hospital, Retired, Bengal Medical Service, aged 78.

FRASER—June 11, at 67, Earl's-court-road, London, Florence Fraser, only daughter of the late Colonel Hugh Fraser, C.B., Bengal Engineers.

SARGENT—June 11, at Frodsham Vicarage, Cheshire, Grace, widow of Lieut. General H. Sargent, of H.M. Madras Army, aged 74.

WALTER—May 28, at Mansfield House, South Hampstead, James King Walter, Surgeon Major, Retired List, Indian Army.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Ennerdale-road, Kew-gardens. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices (25 per cent. below usual ones) because no middlemen's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

A Meeting of the Executive of the London Committee formed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill, held on Tuesday, June 10, it was unanimously resolved that the cordial support of the Committee should be given to the demand of the Indian Constitutional Association of Calcutta, for a preliminary Commission of Inquiry. The Committee believe that a full and public inquiry will show that the Bill, as now before the Indian Legislature, is a measure of confiscation likely to affect most injuriously all classes of the agricultural community of Bengal, and calculated to impair the confidence of the Natives of India in the good faith of the British Government.

A MEETING, under the auspices of the Liberty and Property Defence League, and of the Indian Constitutional Association, will be held in St. James's Hall (Banquet Room, Regent-street entrance), on Wednesday, June 25, at 2.45 p.m.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss in the Chair. To support the demand for a preliminary commission of inquiry in regard to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Gentlemen connected with India who are willing to co-operate in this important movement are invited to attend. Tickets of admission can be obtained on application to Roper Lethbridge, Esq., 19, Clanricarde-gardens, W., or to J. Berry White, Esq., E. I. U. S. Club, 14, St. James's-square, S.W., or to W. C. Crofts, Esq., Liberty and Property Defence League Offices, 4, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1884.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE
REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON THE TENANCY BILL.

THE two letters of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Secretary to the Government of India, regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill, as revised by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, were published *in extenso* as a Special Supplement to "*Allen's Indian Mail*" of the 10th inst. These two letters are of such great importance, and of such an unusual character, that no apology is necessary if we attempt to pick out some of the salient points, so as to present their contents to our readers in a clear and concise, and easily intelligible shape.

It will be observed that in the first place Mr. Fitzpatrick's letters, as addressed to the Government of Bengal and the Registrar to the High Court of Calcutta, are communications of an unusual, and almost unprecedented character. The usual course would have been to refer the report of the Select Committee to the Government of Bengal, and to the High Court, for their opinion on the points indicated in that report. But in the present case the Government of India has done a great deal more than this. It has favoured the Government of Bengal with a running commentary on the report of the Select Committee, and has added some very significant suggestions of its own, both on the revised Bill and on several supplementary points arising out of the Bill. In the letter of the Government of India to the High Court, the drafter of the letter followed the ordinary course of consulting the judges on the specific points mentioned in the Select Committee's Report; but the last paragraph of the letter shows that a more liberal spirit operated on the minds of some members of the Imperial Council, and an opportunity has now been afforded to the judges of recording their remarks on the provisions of the whole Bill as amended by the

Select Committee. Thus, to use a homely expression, all the fat is in the fire again. There is not a point in the whole controversy which will not now come under the critical eye of Chief Justice Garth and his distinguished colleagues; and although it is not to be expected that their opinion will be unanimous, it will be of no slight importance to the Government, and to the landowners and the ryots, that the provisions of the new Bill will be fully reviewed by independent legal minds. This reference of the whole Bill to the criticism of the High Court is in itself a sharp rebuff to Mr. A. P. Macdonnell and those other gentlemen who were so keen to pass the Bill in its original form, even without the amendments of the Select Committee. It is a perfect justification of the course which has been adopted by the opponents of the Bill in England, who have demanded that it should not be passed without further full and impartial inquiry.

As the letter to the High Court is comparatively brief, it may be convenient to deal with it at once, before proceeding to the consideration of the longer letter addressed to the Government of Bengal. The judges are consulted, at the request of the Select Committee, on the question whether by rules or otherwise in the Code of Civil Procedure it may be desirable to expedite the trial of rent suits. This, it will be seen, is a very important question. It is to a certain extent an apparent concession in favour of the landowners, whose grievance is that they cannot collect their rents by the procedure of an ordinary civil suit in time to enable them to meet the peremptory periodical demand of Government for revenue. The Select Committee in their report declare that they are unable to suggest anything for shortening and simplifying the procedure in rent suits. But they are ready to hear any suggestion that the High Court may have to make. The reference of this point seems to be simply delusive and misleading. Some of the members of the Select Committee might have been acquainted with the old summary processes for collecting rents, or they might have known that it was promised in the Regulations of 1793 that the landowners should never be compelled to have recourse to the Civil Courts for the collection of their rents. But it is hardly to be expected that the judges of the High Court, accustomed to all the formalities and delays of ordinary civil procedure, will be prepared to suggest a more rapid procedure for the recovery of rents. Another point referred to the High Court is whether a landlord may be allowed to bring one suit against a number of ryots holding independently of each other. Obviously such a proposition is offensive to the judicial mind, and it is almost a mockery to consult the judge on it; as there are only very exceptional cases in which such a scheme is feasible, and it is of dubious advantage to both landlord and ryot. Another point referred to the judges concerns the re-trial of a rent suit which has been decided *ex parte*. It is hardly necessary to say that many rent suits are decided *ex parte*, the object of the ryot being merely to gain time and avoid expense. When the *ex parte* decision is executed, he is prompt to declare that he never received notice of the suit against him. To those who are fond of legal presumptions, it surely ought to be a presumption, that the process of the court has been duly served, and that notice of the suit has been duly received. But the

judges of the High Court are now invited to say whether they would allow a case which has been decided *ex parte* to be re-heard unless the amount decreed *ex parte* is first paid into court. If the Civil Courts are not rotten, there can be but one reply.

The judges are also consulted on the practical question whether a ryot is to be allowed to appeal unless he has deposited the sum decreed against him in the Court of First Instance. The Select Committee might surely have settled this point for themselves, but there is no objection to our hearing what the High Court thinks of it. The Select Committee seem to have had no great desire to consult the High Court on the most important parts of the Bill; and it is a matter of congratulation that the letter of the Government of India has enabled the High Court to express an opinion on the whole of the legislative project.

Turning to the letter addressed to the Government of Bengal, a much wider field for comment presents itself. The Secretary first enumerates the special points on which the Select Committee desired information and advice, and some of these points appear to be altogether outside and beyond the necessary limits of a rent Bill. For instance, the Committee wish to be informed if it is desirable to empower Revenue officers to arrange for the cutting of irrigation channels, the distribution of water, and the payment of compensation, and if so what form such provisions should take; and again, they wish to know if the law can be made applicable to the recovery of arrears of road cess and public works cess from rent free tenures. The Government of India very justly observes that some of these subjects would require separate legislation, though it requests the Government of Bengal to offer an opinion on them. Surely with such a large and difficult subject as the Tenancy Bill before them, it was hardly judicious to amplify the province of inquiry on such points as these. But the Select Committee also inquires if it is possible to improve the accuracy of the price lists which have been published during the past twelve years, with the view of basing a system of enhancement of rent mainly on these lists. It is really difficult to speak with becoming respect for this suggestion. The price lists in question are documents which have been prepared in a very haphazard manner, from week to week, and from month to month, by irresponsible subordinate officers of the Collectors' office and submitted, unchecked and unrevised, for publication in the "Government Gazette." They were supposed to be likely to be useful to traders and dealers and merchants—but they were seldom found to be sufficiently trustworthy to serve as a guide for any mercantile or trading purposes. Nevertheless, the Select Committee now suggests that these lists may be *retrospectively* improved, over a period of twelve years, so as to provide a basis for the enhancement of rents in the future. The mockery of such a suggestion is transparent.

The Government of India, in proceeding to comment on the report of the Select Committee, has taken a new opening which apparently comes from the Financial Department of Government, although the Legislative Secretary gives utterance to it. The Government of India enumerates a string of no less than eleven functions which will devolve on the existing revenue establishment in addition to their present onerous duties, if the Bill becomes law; and it plaintively in-

quires if the present Revenue Establishment will be equal to the discharge of their increased duties. It observes that even the eleven duties which are enumerated do not exhaust the list of the new duties to be delegated to revenue officers—and the Financial Department naturally anticipates the possibility of applications from the Bengal Government for additional collectors, and Deputy Collectors, and all the subordinate establishments which may be called into existence. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this inquiry as raising a material impediment to the further progress of the Bill. The Government of India is doubtless desirous that justice should be done, but it would rather see how justice is to be paid for, before it consents to give additional facilities for the administration of justice. *Virtus post nummos* is a very important consideration, and doubtless the Financial Department will be careful to trim the wings of the Legislature until all pecuniary difficulties are removed. Here is another grave occasion for inquiry and delay, and the progress of the Bill is not likely to be promoted until this obstacle disappears. We must reserve for another occasion our comments on many of the questions, some of them quite elementary, on which the Government of India challenges the Government of Bengal to further inquiry and discussion.

THE SPOILATION OF INDIA.

In the April number of the "Nineteenth Century," Mr. Seymour Keay says that England robs India of £41,000,000 yearly, viz., £21,000,000, her profit on her foreign trade, and £20,000,000, her actual loss on that trade.

To prove that £21,000,000 of profit is actually made, Mr. Keay produces, not the books of the merchants who made it, but trade returns, which show that the average excess of imports over exports for all European countries during the ten years from 1870 to 1880 was 19 per cent. on exports. He calls this profit, and claims for India the same rate of profit, that is £21,000,000. In reality there was not this excess in Europe; it is not profit; and it cannot occur in India.

If Mr. Keay had added to the exports of Europe, as he has to the imports of the United States £400,000,000, the value of United States bonds which have, he says, gone from Europe to America in those ten years, he would have found that the excess is under 14 per cent. and not 19.

The excess is not *profit* but *earnings* of capital, ships, and men sent abroad. The great bulk of it is made by Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Greece, and France. The rest of Europe did not make 8 per cent. Mr. Keay cites Turkey, but does not notice that she is bracketed with Greece and Switzerland.

India sends abroad neither capital nor ships, nor men. She cannot, therefore, expect any earnings to come in, and in fact none worth mentioning do come in. She is not robbed of her £21,000,000 profit, because she never had it.

Mr. Keay says that the producers of India are robbed of £15,000,000 yearly, being the excess in value of exports over imports. This is about 14 per cent., or one-seventh of the exports. He argues that because the exports that go out to India are replaced at the ports by six-sevenths of their value, the remaining seventh is lost to the pro-

ducer, and goes as plunder to England. Take the case of wheat. In 1882, wheat was exported to the value of £8,870,000. There would not be more than £7,660,000 of imports to set against this, therefore, the wheat producers of India were robbed of £1,110,000.

Now the quantity of wheat exported was about 5,000,000 quarters, worth to the producer about 8s.; at the railway about 12s.; and at the port about 35s. 8d. Its value at the port was £8,870,000, but to the producer not more than £2,500,000. The producers would then get full value if they got imports worth to them £2,500,000. But such imports would, on the coast, be worth not more than £1,750,000, therefore, so far from the proper exchange to the producers for the wheat worth at the coast £8,870,000 being over £7,660,000, it is really only £1,750,000. Mr. Keay's figures prove, if they prove anything, that the producers get full value for their exports.

But there remains the fact, which doubtless is a fact, that there goes out of India yearly £20,000,000 more than there enters it, and the question arises, what can this be but plunder?

When Mr. Keay said that the merchants of India make a profit on her foreign trade of £21,000,000, he did not call this plunder from the outer world. Between plunder and earnings there is as much difference as between Nadir Shah's invasion of India referred to by Mr. Keay, and the annual invasion of England and Scotland by Irish reapers at harvest time.

As it would be unreasonable to think that Indian merchants can earn a profit on her foreign trade without working for it, so it would be unreasonable to believe that the railways, tramways, river steamers, dockyards, timber-yards, wharves, warehouses, foundries, coal mines, indigo factories, silk factories, tea gardens, coffee plantations, cinchona plantations, cotton mills, jute mills, paper mills, sugar mills, rice mills, saw mills, and other peaceful enterprises from which natives receive large employment and profit, should yield no return to those who made and conduct them; that the lawyers, doctors, journalists, engineers, teachers, brokers, and others whose knowledge and skill are used by the natives, should get nothing in return, or that the capital borrowed in England by the Government or by corporations, and expended in India for the good of the people, should not earn for its owners the very low interest agreed upon.

Mr. Keay quarrels with the Government for employing Europeans in its service. The Government has to answer for the liberties, peace, and welfare of all India; for the protection of those railways, canals, embankments, docks, roads, bridges, public buildings, telegraphs, forests, state lands and other real properties of which, acquired as they were by means of borrowed money or funds from the revenue, it is trustee on behalf of the public; for the protection of the large properties of corporations acquired under its auspices; of large properties of private firms and individuals, both European and native formed on the faith of its protection; for the protection and development of the industries which have sprung up and are springing up through the same faith; for the proper conduct of the great departments of public business—justice, education, police, the post office, telegraphs, and other works; for the assessment and collection of the taxes without oppression, and their spending without waste.

For all this, and more, the Government has to answer. By means of its mixed service of Europeans and natives, it has done fairly well. Mr. Keay says that, if Europeans be banished from its service, it will still do quite as well. But many think otherwise. Private firms have tried, for economy, to do without Europeans, and the plan did not answer. To many, not only Europeans but natives also, the withdrawal of European officials from the Indian service would have the same effect as the substitution of native for European officers in a P. and O. ship. Confidence would be withdrawn, and that would mean loss and disaster, however worthy the substitutes. This is what the Government of India, as manager and trustee of vast interests, has to face. Any movement in the direction of reducing its European staff must be made, if at all, slowly and cautiously.

Meantime, the European officials that it needs are engaged in the open market. They choose their career, like their neighbours, in the hope of making an honest living by honourable work. They work hard, at least, and it may surely be admitted that their earnings are not plunder, even if the Government which employs them is not at all points perfect.

If there are those among them who have extravagant admiration for their own work and service, that is an amiable weakness of human nature. Many of them see abuses, and point them out freely. They are listened to candidly by their superiors, who often learn truths from them. Occasionally, however, like Mr. Keay himself, they find mares' nests, and, on proclaiming their discovery, are snubbed.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 21.)

COOKE, Mr. H. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Noaknolly, to act as magistrate and collector of Tipperah, during absence, on deputiation, of Mr. F. Jones.

MACDONALD—The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. R. Macdonald of his commission as lieutenant in the N.B.S. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

FORBES, Mr. L. R., officiating deputy commissioner, Sonthal Perga, is vested with the powers of a settlement officer under Regulation III. of 1872.

CLAY—POWER—The following officers reported their departure from India, on furlough, on the dates mentioned opposite their names:—Mr. W. M. Clay, April 11; and Mr. A. W. B. Power, April 25.

O'BRIEN, Mr. R. T., assistant magistrate and collector, Bogra, is transferred to Nuddea, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

CHARLES, Mr. T. G., district superintendent of police, Jessore, is transferred to Lohardugga.

CORNISH, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, Noakholly, is transferred to Jessore.

SCHURR, Mr. H. S., assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, to act as district superintendent of police, Noakholly.

The orders of March 19, appointing Mr. W. D. Pratt, A. E. C. Boist, and R. F. H. Bughe to act in second, third, and fourth grades of district superintendents of police respectively, will have effect from February 2.

BERTELSON—The services of Mr. V. W. Bertelson, assistant superintendent of police, Mymensingh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department. This cancels orders of March 21 last, placing the services of Mr. W. Campbell, district superintendent of police, Singbhoom, temporary at the disposal of that department.

RELLY, Mr. H. M., district superintendent of police, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Mymensingh.

ORR, Mr. T. C., assistant superintendent of police, Serampore, to act as superintendent of police, Moorshedabad.

GRAHAM, Mr. G. D., assistant superintendent of police, on leave, to act as district superintendent of police, 24-Perghs., during absence of Mr. W. D. P. att.

PAGET, Mr. H. E. C., assistant superintendent of police, Shahabad, to act as district superintendent of police, Khoorna, during absence of Mr. C. R. b. ni.

MUSPRATT, Mr. E., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Burdwan, is transferred to Shahabad.

ANLEY, Mr. A. R., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Dinagepore, is transferred to Cuttack.

COWIE, Mr. J., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the Burdwan District from the date he joined that district.

HUME, Lieut. Col. W. W., district superintendent of police, Julpigoree, to act in 1st grade of district superintendents of police, from March 27, vice Col. H. E. Waller, promoted.

IRVINE, Mr. R. H. G., district superintendent of police, Dinagepore, to act in 2nd grade of district superintendents of police, from March 27, vice Lieut. Col. W. W. Hume.

GOAD, Mr. J. B., district superintendent of police, Hazaribagh, to act in 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, from March 27, vice Mr. R. H. G. Irvine.

GREEN, Mr. W. R., district superintendent of police, Hooghly, to act in 4th grade of district superintendents of police, from March 27, vice Mr. J. B. Goad.

MAXWELL, Mr. W. B., district superintendent of police, Assam, to act in 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, from March 27, vice Mr. C. Jeunins, on leave.

FISHER, Mr. C. A., commandant of frontier police, Assam, to act in 4th grade of district superintendents of police, from March 27, vice Mr. W. B. Maxwell.

BAMBER, Mr. H. W. J., district superintendent of police, Rajshahye, to act in 1st grade of district superintendents of police from 6th ult., vice Lieut. Col. W. L. N. Knyvett, on deputation.

MASTERS, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, Burdwan, to act in 2nd grade of district superintendents of police from 6th ult., vice Mr. W. H. J. Bamber.

KNYVETT, Mr. A. V., personal assistant to the inspector general of police, to act in 3rd grade of district superintendents of police from 6th ult., vice Mr. J. Masters.

DAWSON, Mr. F. A., district superintendent of police, Bankoora, to act in 4th grade of district superintendents of police from 6th ult., vice Mr. A. V. Knyvett.

CORNISH, Mr. W. H., district superintendent of police, Jessore, to act in 2nd grade of district superintendents of police from 24th ult., vice Col. W. Gordon, on leave.

RATTRAY, Mr. B., district superintendent of police, Pubna, to act in 3rd grade of district superintendents of police from 26th ult.

WATT—The services of Dr. Watt, professor of the Presidency College, lately employed on special duty in connection with the late Calcutta International Exhibition, were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, from May 5.

PHILLIPS, Mr. A. S., head master Patna Collegiate School, to act in the 1st class of the Bengal sub educational service during the absence of Mr. A. J. C. Barendt.

GREEN, Mr. W. M., officiating deputy conservator of forests, is transferred from the Chittagong to Sunderbuns forest division.

ELLIS, Mr. R. H. M., deputy conservator of forests, on furlough, is posted to the charge of the Chittagong forest division.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade from March 29, vice Mr. J. Kelleher. Mr. Barrow will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Khoorna.

WILKINS, Mr. C. A., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, on leave, is confirmed in that grade from March 29, vice Mr. F. H. Barrow.

MANSON, Mr. F. B., deputy conservator of forests, Chota Nagpore, forest division, will hold charge of the Singbhoon forest sub division, in addition to his other duties, during absence of Mr. Heinig.

RAYE, Surgeon Major D. O' C., professor of surgical and descriptive anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, to act as professor of surgery in that institution, and as first surgeon to the college hospital, during absence, on leave, of Surgeon Major K. McLeod.

O'BRIEN, Surgeon Major, civil surgeon of Tipperah, to act as professor of surgical and descriptive anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta, and as second surgeon to the College Hospital, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon Major D. O' C. Raye.

WILSON, Surgeon Major J., officiating civil surgeon of Maldah, to act as civil surgeon of Lohardugga, during absence of Dr. F. R. Swine.

COMINS, Surgeon D. W. D., civil surgeon of Jessore, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on April 25.

HAND, Mr. J. R., deputy magistrate, Shahabad, is vested with powers under sections 110 and 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

FURLONGHS.

BOURDILLON, Mr. J. A., inspector general of registration, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

HARRIS, Mr. H. N., district superintendent of police, Lohardugga, has leave for three months, from 19th inst.

LOCKE, Mr. H. H., principal, School of Arts, Calcutta, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

MIDDLETON, Mr. E. R., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on April 25.

HOPKINS, Mr. J. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Tipperah, has special leave for six months, from June 20.

HEINIG, Mr. R. D., officiating conservator of forest, Singbhoon

Forest sub division, has three months leave from May 15, or subsequent date.

STRETTLE, Mr. G. W., deputy conservator of forests, Sunderbuns Division, has furlough for three months on medical certificate, from 8th inst., or subsequent date.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 24.)

Consequent on the retirement from the services of Mr. J. Macpherson, deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, the following permanent and temporary promotions are made from March 11:—

THOMAS, Mr. W. P., deputy conservator of forests of the 4th grade, in the Central Provinces, and officiating in the 3rd grade, is confirmed in the 3rd grade.

PREVOST, Mr. G. F., assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade, in Berar, and officiating deputy conservator, is appointed to be a deputy conservator of the 4th grade.

TAYLOR, Mr. G. F., assistant conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, in the Central Provinces, and officiating in the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

RIND, Mr. L. A. W., deputy conservator of forests of the 4th grade, in Berar, is appointed to officiate until further orders in the 3rd grade of deputy conservators.

KING, M. W., assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate until further orders as deputy conservator of forests of the 4th grade.

ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate in the 1st class, from 8th current.

PHILIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd class, vice Mr. Ismay.

NOBLE, Mr. G. J., district superintendent of police, 4th class, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd class, from March 12.

MORRIS, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, 5th class, is appointed to officiate in the 4th class, vice Mr. Noble.

ELLIOTT—Two months and fifteen days' privilege leave is granted to Mr. J. Elliott, officiating inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

CAREY, Mr. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, is appointed to officiate as inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Elliott; or until further orders.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, May 24.)

KNYVETT—In supercession of Notifications Nos. 67 and 514-2-3-3, dated Feb. 12 and April 3, respectively, Mr. C. F. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, Banda, leave to Europe on medical certificate for six months, from April 6.

WHALLEY, Mr. P., C.S., magistrate and collector, Pilibhit, furlough for two years, from May 22, or subsequent date.

SYKES, Surgeon J., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Home Department, to the civil medical charge of Bara Banki from April 29.

BRIEN, Surgeon B. G., civil surgeon, Fyzabad, to be an non. surgeon of the Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps, and to be posted to the Fyzabad company of the Volunteer Corps.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, on return from leave, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Ballia, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. D. T. Roberts, or until further orders.

BRAMMALL—Under sec. 14 of Act X. of 1882, Mr. G. A. Brammall, district traffic superintendent, East Indian Railway, at Tundla, to be invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class (in regard to offences generally), to be exercised within tahsil Itmadpur.

WHALLEY, Mr. P., C.S., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, on return from privilege leave, to the Fatehpur District.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, May 10.)

MARTIN, Mr. R., inspector of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, 5th grade, and is posted to the charge of the police of the Theyetmyo District during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Dixon, district superintendent of police, or until further orders.

CLOQUET, the Rev. R. L. S., was elected on April 16 to be a member of the Bassein Municipal Committee, vice Mr. Beatson, who has resigned.

SHOPLAN, Mr. E. R., made over charge of the office of port officer and collector of Customs, Akyab, to Capt. E. H. Eason, Indian Marine, on April 23.

DIXON, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, 5th grade, made over, and Mr. R. Martin, inspector of police, received charge of the Theyetmyo District Police on May 5.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 20.)

POWER, Mr. G. F. T., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Godavari, during the absence of Mr. Cumming on leave, or until further orders.

O'FARRELL, Mr. H. H., to act as head assistant to the collector and magis rate of the district of Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. Holmes on other duty, or until further orders.

MEYER, Mr. W. S., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Tinnevelly, during the absence of Mr. Broadfoot on leave, or until further orders.

NORMAN—First-class Apothecary, J., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Chattrapur, vice Honorary Surgeon Hargreaves, retired. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. W. Foster, head assistant magistrate, Tanjore, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

GARSTIN, Mr. J. H., C.S.I., is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Tinnevelly.

GATACRE, Lieut. Col. W. F., 2nd Middlesex Regiment, to act as lay trustee of St. John's Church, Secunderabad, during the absence of Lieut. Gen. Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B.

ROWLANDS, Major General H., V.C., C.B., to be a lay trustee of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, vice Lieut. General Payn, C.B., who has left the station.

SCOTT, Mr. C., to be lay trustee of Christ Church, Salem, vice Col. Whitlock, resigned.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. J. L., head clerk, South Canara Collectorate, to act as deputy collector in charge of the Treasury in the same district during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave, or until further orders.

HADFIELD, Mr. G., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to be district forest officer, Nilambur, including the Kulai Timber Depot.

FREE, Mr. J. S., probationary inspector, Salt Department, is granted leave without allowances for two months, with effect from the date of relief.

DALRYMPLE, Mr. C. V. Hay, inspector, Salt Department, is transferred to the Suria Circle.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

ROLLAND, Captain S. E., Staff Corps, wing officer, 29th Regiment N.I., medical certificate, for 242 days.

WINTER, Lieut. F. J., Royal Artillery, Subaltern, No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, medical certificate, for 182 days.

PEARL, Deputy Surgeon General W., Indian Medical Department, British Burmah Division, medical certificate, for 182 days, with effect from April 22.

FERRARD, Surgeon E., in medical charge 6th Regiment N.I., private affairs, for two years.

HOWES-STEWART—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Colonel A. J. Howes, Infantry, for three months, urgent private affairs, without pay; and Major H. S. Stewart, Staff Corps, three months medical certificate.

WHITE, Surgeon H. P. E., Residency Surgeon, Travancore, privilege leave for three months, from the 13th inst.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters Poona, May 23.)

H. E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PENNY, Lieut. Col. S., Royal Artillery, to command the Royal Artillery, Bombay District, temporarily.

CARTER, Lieut. E. J., 14th Regiment N.I., officiating wing officer, 16th N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

The following orders are confirmed:—

CAREY-POGSON-SLADEN—East Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Regimental order, dated May 14, appointing the following Committee of Paymaster'ship, vice Paymaster Hanstock, who has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate in India:—President—Major F. W. Carey; Members—Captain F. G. Pogson and Lieut. J. R. F. Sladen. Major Carey will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

BRABAZON—Essex Regiment (1st Battalion) Regimental Order, dated April 15, appointing Lieut. W. B. Brabazon interpreter to the regiment.

RADFORD-JOHNSON—It is intimated that Capt. A. Radford and Lieut. M. K. E. Johnson, R.A., have been granted the necessary subsidiary leave.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon D. P. Macdonald, Capt. C. S. Wheler, S.C., Lieut. E. E. Robertson, S.C., Lieut. F. J. Winter, R.A., Surgeon Major L. E. Eades, Major C. J. Walter, S.C., Brigadier General A. H. Murray, R.A., Major E. A. Money, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. J. Bevan, R.A., Col. T. S. Hawks, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. C. J. Anderson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon S. H. Browne, A. G. Faichnie, J. A. Anderson (C.v.), F. B. Mulock (Cov.), E. S. Bellasis.

Madras Estab.—H. E. G. Evans, F. A. Nicholson (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—F. B. Yates, G. W. Cotgrave, H. N. Alexander.

PERMITTED TO RETURN. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major J. C. Shaw, Capt. H. N. M'Rae, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. W. Sawyer, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. F. Stevens (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—E. J. Barker.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brigade Surgeon J. C. Morice, six months; Lieut. E. W. F. Martin, S.C., six months; Surgeon Major J. C. Whishaw, ninety-two days; Major C. T. M. Hgginson, Cav., three months.

Madras Estab.—Major H. S. Stewart, S.C., two months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. S. Ashby, S.C., three months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE. CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. L. O'Callaghan, two months; J. F. Stevens (Cov.), one month.

Bombay Estab.—E. J. Barker, extraordinary, one month ten days.

HOME NEWS.

INDIAN TABLEAUX.—On June 10, at Prince's-hall, Piccadilly, an entertainment, consisting of Indian Tableaux, was given in aid of medical missions to the women of India. The tableaux, which were in illustration of a poem, entitled, "The Hindoo Widow's Story," were arranged by Mr. Val. Prinsep, A.R.A., and were exceedingly effective. The scene of the poem is laid in India thirty years ago. A Hindoo widow lady recounts her history from childhood. At girlhood she is secluded in the zenana, and is married to one she has never seen, and is carried away to his father's house. In the course of time she becomes the mother of a girl, instead of the son she had prayed for. This draws upon her the anger of her husband, who introduces a second wife into the zenana. In the hope of regaining her husband's affection the forsaken wife drowns her child in the Ganges, and returns home, only to find her husband dying. She claims her right to be burnt with her husband's body, but this is denied her, and she sees the favourite wife mount the funeral pyre amid the praises of the people. The story affords plentiful opportunities for striking tableaux, which were most effectually carried out, the first wife being personated by Miss Muir, her husband by Mr. Lambert, and Savitra by Miss Image. The recitation of the poem was entrusted to Miss Cowen, who, though indistinctly heard in the earlier part of the performance, contrived later to throw into her part considerable dramatic power.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.—On Thursday the Select Committee of the House of Commons for considering the extension of railways in India resumed its sittings for the first time after the Whitsuntide recess, Mr. W. E. Baxter presiding. Mr. Samuelson, M.P., handed in a statement prepared by Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, the President of the British Iron Trade Association, showing that, so far as the cost of permanent way materials was concerned, the present is an exceptionally favourable time for the construction of railways in India. The statement also showed that the average cost of constructing railways in India, even including those of the earlier period, had been considerably less than the cost of railways in almost every European country, and that the average net results obtained from Indian railways were higher than those of any European country, thus affording great encouragement to extended enterprise in that direction. Reference was also made to the importance of developing the Indian coalfields and many other industries by further railway facilities. Mr. A. M. Rendel, consulting engineer to various Indian railways, said he had made a special study of the working of Indian railways. In 1870 he was a member of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India to consider what the narrow gauge should be. The committee could not agree, and the result was that the metre gauge was adopted. He should say that railway construction on the broad gauge ought to be conducted in the future at a cost of about £6,000 per mile, and on the metre gauge at about £4,500. He did not think it desirable that the Government of India should undertake any part of the construction or the working of Indian railways. The Committee adjourned.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 in Bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on June 11 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Bombay, Rs. 20,000, average rate 1s. 7.75d., and Madras Rs. 61,000, average rate 1s. 7.687d., in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 6,00,000, average rate 1s. 7.75d.; on Bombay, Rs. 11,00,000, average rate 1s. 7.75d.; and on Madras, Rs. 1,50,000, average rate 1s. 7.75d.; or a total of Rs. 19,31,000. Tenders for bills on Bombay and Madras at 1s. 7.11-16d. and above, and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 7.3d., will receive in full. Subsequently bills for Rs. 30,000 on Calcutta were sold at 1s. 7.23-32d. per rupee. From the commencement of the financial year to June 10, the total

remittances disposed of had amounted to Rs.3,83,93,000, and realised £3,169,818.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The Secretary of the Company states that at the annual general meeting, to be held in July next, the Board of Directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of £1 per cent. on the deferred annuity capital of the company, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent. for the half-year.

OBITUARY.—Major General Daniel Henry Mackinnon, whose death has just been announced, was the son of Daniel Mackinnon, of Binfield, Berks, and grandson of the thirty-second chief of the clan. Having taken the classical premium in 1834, and graduated seventh on the Moderator List in 1836 at Dublin University, he proceeded with the 16th (Queen's Own) Lancers to India, where he served in the campaign in Afghanistan of 1838-9, under Lord Keane, and was present at the siege and capture of Ghuznee. He served also throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, and was present at the action of Buddiwall, the battle of Aliwall (at each of which a charger was killed under him), and the battle of Sohraon. He subsequently served in the Carabineers and the 43rd Light Infantry, and was Staff Officer of Pensioners at Enniskillen, Leicester, Woolwich, and London, till his retirement on the full-pay list in 1878. General Mackinnon, who was always known as the author of "Military Service in the Far East," "British Military Power in India," and other works, married, in 1847, Caroline, youngest daughter of the Hon. Thomas Robert, fourth Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield, Herts.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The half-yearly report of the directors of this company shows a gross revenue of £299,384, against £313,180; the receipts from passengers were £125,307 as compared with £135,141, and from goods £165,987 against £170,275. The working expenses were £182,384 against £192,579, the net revenue being £117,000 against £120,601.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—The report of the directors of this company for the half-year ended December 31, 1883, states that the net results of the working show an increase of £42,538 19s. 8d., or 26.44 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1882; while the coaching traffic yielded £337 3s. 11d. less, the goods traffic added £48,336 19s. 9d., or 17.83 per cent., to the income, and the working expenses were only £5,460 16s. 2d. more. The total net revenue falls short of the guarantee by £73,492 12s. 4d. The proportion of expenditure to gross receipts is 57.14 per cent., compared with 62.29 per cent. in December, 1882, showing a reduction of 7.15 per cent. Maintenance of way and works absorbed of the receipts 12.53, locomotive expenses 22.53, carriage and wagon expenses 5.11, traffic expenses 9.60, general charges 6.70, steamboat service 0.33, special and miscellaneous expenditure 0.34. From a comparative statement of ordinary revenue and expenditure only, the excess income over the same period of 1882 was £39,470, or an increase of 9.4 per cent., while there was a decrease in expenditure of £2,115, or 0.9 per cent. All the bridges have stood well through the rains, and are now reported to be in a safe and sound condition. Upon further investigation it is found necessary that through booking will require an Act of Parliament. The directors believe that there will be no difficulty, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India and the proprietors, in obtaining this, which will have the effect of placing the Indian railways in the position of doing that which the English railways have the power to perform. The traffic of the current half-year shows a decrease of £27,889, to the 3rd of May, 1884, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—The tenth annual general meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, June 10, at the offices, 55, Gracechurch-street. Sir R. Macdonald Stephenson presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed regret at the absence of Mr. Chapman (the chairman of the company) for the first time during the past twenty years. With regard to the accounts, the total expenditure on capital account to date had been £4,146,917, or at the rate of £6,336 per mile, including the cost of rolling-stock, and the cost of converting 168 miles from the broad to the metre gauge. Although the results of the working of the line (showing a return of about 3½ per cent. on the capital outlay) were not such as had been hoped, it was to be borne in mind that the railway in its entire length of 655 miles had been opened for traffic for three years only. As to the reduction in the fares, it was satisfactory to find facilities afforded were taken advantage of by a continuously increasing number of passengers. During the first eighteen weeks of the current year the total receipts had been £133,992, as against £119,919 in the corresponding period of 1883. A conference of railway traffic officers had been held in Calcutta, the object being to frame a classification of goods and to settle the conditions on which they should be carried by Indian railways, with the object of simplifying the present system as far as possible. A code of rules had been drawn up for the approval of the Government and of the boards of the several guaranteed railway companies. With regard to the Select Committee on Indian Railways, he observed that some of the lines mentioned before the Committee, or which had been spoken of,

were more in the nature of lines to tap the existing railways than feeders. Since the report of the directors had been issued they had received the report of their engineer on the re-survey of the Travancore extension, northern route, from Tinnevely, *via* Shencotta, to Quilon. The Travancore Government had expressed a decided preference for this route over that from Tinnevely, *via* the Arumboly Pass and Nagercoil to Trivandrum. The directors, in their report, dated June, 1883, had stated their reasons for being in favour of the southern route on engineering and commercial grounds. The motion was seconded and carried, and the retiring directors and auditor were afterwards re-elected.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The sixty-ninth half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Friday at the City Terminus Hotel. Colonel James Holland presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that there had been a falling off in their traffic of £67,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. This, however, was owing principally to exceptional circumstances. He did not call the falling off in the cotton crop exceptional, because they must always look for a variation in the crops. One of the items composing the deficit was the reduction in the amount of the internal grain carried, in contradistinction to wheat, which they looked on as external grain. This internal grain traffic was only carried when there was a deficiency in some quarters which they had to supply from the surplus in their own district, but last year the crops were exceptionally good all over India. Owing to the violent storms which had taken place, two of their bridges on the north-east line had been carried away, and for six weeks the through traffic beyond Bhoasawl, near which these bridges stood, was virtually suspended with the north-west of India. In the previous year, owing to the Egyptian War, they carried a large number of troops and a quantity of military stores, but this year there had been nothing of that kind, and in this item there had been a falling off of nearly £30,000. On the other hand, they had for the first time carried two new descriptions of traffic, which were regarded as of considerable importance in the future. One was moha flowers and moha seeds, from the carriage of which they had netted about £10,000. The moha flower was converted into an ardent spirit, which was drunk by the natives in Western India, and apparently the value of the seed had been discovered at Hamburg or elsewhere in Europe. The other fresh article of traffic was mineral oil, from the carriage of which they had received no less than £6,800. There had been a large addition to their passenger traffic, notwithstanding the reduction made last year in the fares of all classes. He alluded to the proposal, mentioned in the report, to extend the double line beyond Bhoasawl to Khundwa (76.76 miles) in the direction of Jubbulpore, and to Shegaum (63.83 miles) in the direction of Nagpore. They had been strongly advised by their officers to execute this work, and they had agreed to recommend the Government to consent to the proposal. The Bhopal branch had formed an important part of the deliberations of the Committee of the House of Commons which had been sitting for some time on the subject of Indian railways. Excepting Mr. Crawford, all the witnesses who had been examined had expressed themselves strongly in favour of the construction of the line; and the circular which the India Office had issued, stating that when it was made it would be on the broad gauge, showed, he thought, that that department were favourable to its construction. It would be a most valuable feeder to this company's line, whoever made it. A good deal had been said before the committee about their extravagant rates. They found, however, that the produce of the country was coming in every half year in larger quantities, except when there were special causes or decline, and as long as they found that to be the case they had no reason to suppose that they were unduly pressing the ryots. They, in fact, based their calculations of profits much more on the quantity they carried than on the amount they charged. Many of their rates, their grain rates especially, were he said, almost ruinously low. Having quoted from the report, signed by a Government official, on the Rajpootana-Malwa line, as to the low rates charged for the carriage of grain, he observed that if such remarks had emanated from this company there would have been a howl of dismay from the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay and all quarters. The directors meant to take due note of these remarks, and they intended to make no further reductions in their grain rates unless very good cause was shown why they should do so. Complaint had also been made of their cotton rates, but whereas in 1868 their average receipt per ton of all their cotton traffic was £4 7s. 8d., in the last year the average receipt had been only £2 16s. As to this traffic, too, in the five years from 1869 to 1873 they carried an average of 82,000 tons per annum, whereas in the five following years the average was 104,000 tons, and from 1878 to 1883 the average was 121,000 tons. Last year they carried 136,000 tons. Mr. H. W. Blake seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Resolutions were afterwards passed authorising the directors to borrow £1,000,000 on terms to be arranged between the Company and the Government, and re-electing the retiring directors

and auditor. In reply to a question as to the prospects of the current half-year, the chairman stated that the returns they had received led them to believe that they would be able to pay 1 per cent. beyond the guaranteed 5 per cent., notwithstanding an estimated decline in the gross receipts of about £180,000, owing to the falling off in the wheat, cotton, and internal food grain traffic.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

TUESDAY.—A small amount of business has been done in bar silver at 50 15-16d. per ounce, showing an advance of 1-16d., but there have been no dealings in Mexican dollars. A trifling arrival of bars brought by the Don, and a larger remittance from Chili ex Aconagua, will be available to-morrow, while a consignment of coined silver per French Mexican steamer should be heard of at St. Nazaire in two or three days. There is no alteration in Eastern exchange rates, and Rupee Paper is practically unchanged, the Four per Cents. closing at 82 8¼, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 83½ 84¼. The India Council have sold six lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Bombay at 18. 7 25-32d. per rupee.

WEDNESDAY.—The amounts of bar silver received from Chili and the West Indies were placed on the markets to-day, and realised 50 15-16d. per ounce, showing no change. Later in the day the market was weaker, the change being due in a measure to the somewhat disappointing nature of the allotment of Council remittances, although the announcement of a reduction of 2 per cent. in the Bank of Bombay discount rate had perhaps a greater effect. The increased ease in the Indian Money Market is due to the approach of the monsoon. Matters are now in their normal condition, the discount rate in both Bombay and Calcutta being now 8 per cent. There is as yet, however, no change in the rates for telegraphic transfers, which are quoted 18. 7¼d. in both cities. No transactions in Mexican dollars can be reported, but the French steamer expected at St. Nazaire to-morrow has some on board. China exchange rates are unaltered. Four per Cent. Rupee Paper remains at 82 8¼, but the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. are ½ easier, at 83½ 84.

THURSDAY.—Nearly £40,000 worth of bar silver received from the River Plate was available this afternoon, but the price current yesterday was not obtainable, and 50¼d. per ounce had to be accepted. At that rate the amount which was offered was purchased for India. The Mexican dollars which have reached St. Nazaire have been taken on China account at 49¼d. per ounce, showing a slight advance on the last business price. The decline in the value of money in India has reached another stage to-day, the directors of the Bank of Bengal having reduced their discount rate from 8 to 7 per cent. The previous change from 9 to 8 per cent. was made on the 29th ult., while the present quotation marks a reduction of 4 per cent. since the commencement of May. Still, there is no practical change in the telegraphic transfer rates, which are quoted in Calcutta at 18. 7 23-32d., and in Bombay at 18. 7¼d. The China exchange quotations are also unaltered, and Rupee Paper has been quiet with no alteration in prices.

FRIDAY.—Cheaper money in India has at length caused a decline in the telegraphic transfer rates to 18. 7 11-16d. in both Bombay and Calcutta. The silver market, however, is unaltered, and business has been very quiet, bars being quoted at 50¼d., and Mexican dollars at 49¼d. per ounce. China exchange rates remain at 58. 2d. in Shanghai, and 68. 9d. in Hongkong. Transactions in Rupee Paper have been limited, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. have declined ¼ to 83½ 83¾; the Four per Cents. again closed at 82 8¼.

SATURDAY.—Small parcels of bar silver are wanted for India for immediate shipment at 50¼d. per ounce, but business has been very quiet. Scarcely anything has been done in Mexican dollars, which remain at 49¼d. Indian telegraphic transfer rates are dull at 18. 7 11-16d. in Bombay and 18. 7 21-32d. in Calcutta. This decline would in ordinary circumstances have been responded to by the China rates of exchange, but these are still maintained at 58. 2d. in Shanghai and 38. 9d. in Hong Kong, chiefly because the tea season is now in full swing, and also because the movement of the silk crop will soon begin. Rupee Paper has been very quiet at 83½ 83¾ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 82½ 82¾ for the Four per Cents.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—To-day's auctions "without reserve" comprised about 25,000 packages, but of these a large proportion were boxes. Prices for the lower kinds of red and black leaf Congou were about steady, but all other grades, specially first crop teas, showed great depression and lower rates. Large quantities of "new season's" Canton teas in boxes sold flatly from 7¼d. to 10¼d. per lb.

SUGAR.—The market is extremely depressed, with a still downward tendency. At the public sales a portion of the crystallised Demerara found buyers at about 3d. decline, excepting for a few lots fine. Total quantity sold 141 casks, 3,000 barrels and bags—brown to low yellow, 20s. 6d.; middling to good, 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; fine, 25s. to 26s.; other kinds almost neglected. Of 2,514 bags Natal a small part sold at 18s. 6d.;

3,222 bags Madras withdrawn. The price of beet has further given way about 6d. to 9d. since last Friday. In the Clyde market lower rates have been accepted for pieces.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—To-day's public sales, comprising 2,491 packages Indian, 236 packages Ceylon, and 1,648 packages Java tea, passed steadily, at previous rates. The private market for China tea continues very dull.

SUGAR.—There are no buyers of cane, and there has been an absence of business. Beet quiet, at yesterday's decline. In the Clyde market, pieces at 3d. to 6d. reduction for the week.

COFFEE.—At the sales of Java in Holland a general advance upon valuations has been paid, and our market is more steady. Colory kinds Plantation Ceylon advanced fully 1s.; common without change. 476 casks 127 barrels and bags sold—small to low middling, 51s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; low to good middling, 61s. 6d. to 69s.; fine 71s. to 72s. 6d.; bold, 81s. 6d. to 96s.; a lot or two, 100s. to 104s. Of 80 cases 9 casks 1,413 bags East India a portion sold at the late decline—medium 59s. 6d. to 63s.; bold, 66s. to 67s.; small in proportion; 66 packages Jamaica sold—fair to fine ordinary, 45s. 6d. to 50s.; 65 half-frazils Mocha bought in, 80s.; 37 bags Savanilla sold, 49s. 6d. to 53s. 6d. per cwt.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the markets do not as a rule exhibit any sign of recovery from the long existing depression, and supplies continue excessive. Some of the prices accepted during the week are again lower, but the Dutch Trading Company's sale of coffee yesterday showing a rise upon valuations, the downward tendency here appears to have been checked. Good ordinary Java went at about 29½ to 30 cents against 29 to 29½ cents in May. The leaf disease is spreading in Java, and a short yield may be anticipated. Later estimates awaited. The Rio crop of 1884-85 is likely to be moderate, viz., 3¼ million bags and that of Santos from 1¼ to 2 million bags. There has been no movement in the foreign markets, which are firm, although the European stocks continue largely in excess of previous seasons at same date. The tone here is now quiet, and Plantation Ceylon has sold at 1s. to 2s. advance. Current descriptions of East India are without improvement. The finest marks of Mysore have brought high prices. Mixed qualities sold with irregularity. Guatemala has met a steady demand at rather above the depressed rates last reported. Sugar remains exceedingly flat, and cane grown is at present unsaleable in quantity. Beet has sold at some further decline, next season's now quoted 15s. per cwt., f. o. b.; refined closes 6d. per cwt. easier in several cases. China tea by auction again went at rates in favour of the buyers for the lower kinds of Congou and new season's Canton makes. A quiet but steady market for Indian, there being little left to dispose of pending arrivals of the new crop. A cargo of Rangoon rice has sold at some reduction. The late extremely high rates of white pepper are not maintained. Black has been dull, and Singapore to arrive offers much below spot prices. At the weekly sales Cochín ginger went 1s. to 2s. per cwt. dearer. Other spices dull and unsettled.

SUGAR.—Sales continue upon a very small scale including a parcel of low Madras ex Tuesday's sale at 11s. A cargo of Java sold at 17s. 6d. for United Kingdom. There has not been any business done in West India. Dry refined goods are all lower. In the Clyde a moderate demand for prices at yesterday's decline. M. Bertrand Silz reports as follows, under date Paris, June 11:—"Our market is entirely directed by the different phases of the sugar question." The Parliamentary Commissions heard up till now are of very different opinions, and the future is still problematical. The Budget Commission on Monday pronounced against the raising of the surtax and the levy of a duty on beetroot, since then the Government seems to have accepted the project of the duty on beetroot, reserving the question of the surtax. Commerce has abandoned its fears or hopes relative to the surtax and has begun to sell at any price, so to speak, for forward delivery, say on next crop, prompt, July, August, or September. Yesterday evening the lowest price was 45l. 87½c., and to-day at the midday exchange, June delivery opened at 45l. 50c. At these prices buyers came forward, and we closed at 45l. 87½c., being 2l. fall on our prices of last Wednesday."

COFFEE.—The public sales have gone without animation, but prices are fairly steady, the supply consisting chiefly of foreign descriptions. 1,821 bags Costa Rica mostly sold. Good to fine ordinary, 48s. to 52s.; middling to good middling, 57s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.; fine colory, 78s. 6d.; 3,916 bags Guatemala chiefly sold—fair to fine ordinary, greenish, 48s. to 52s. 6d.; and grayish 55s. 6d. to 57s.; and colory, 61s. 6d. to 69s. 1,300 bags other foreign chiefly bought in, 44 cases 286 bags East India sold; Naidobatum medium, 59s. to 61s.; fine bold, 90s.; Georg, &c., medium to rather bold, 59s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.; small in proportion, 28 packages Plantation Ceylon sold, colory, small, 57s. to 58s.; middling, 67s. 6d.; fine, 81s. 6d. to 85s.; bold, 93s. to 96s. 214 packages Jamaica, good and fine ordinary, 40s. to 47s. 6d.; grayish, 52s. to 54s. per cwt.

RICE without further change, and the market remains dull.

SATURDAY EVENING.

TEA.—From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's fortnightly report.—Indian.—A considerable proportion of the teas brought forward at auction consisted of imports of the end of last year or the commencement of this, and for these biddings have been very slow, and many parcels had to be withdrawn. Fine teas are in small supply, and met with good competition. Pekoes and broken Pekoes of the medium class are difficult of sale, and barely maintain former value. Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs are in good inquiry at firm prices. Broken teas are in proportionately large supply, and show a slight decline in value. The first sale of 1884-1885 crop teas took place on the 5th inst., when a small invoice of Darjeeling tea realised—Pekoe, 12. 8d.; broken Pekoe, 2s. 0½d.; Pekoe Souchong, 1s. 2¼d.; broken tea, 1s. 0½d. Deliveries for last month amounted to 6,062,000lb., against 4,737,000lb. in May, 1883; and with light imports, stocks were reduced at the commencement of the month to 21,500,000lb., against 19,069,000lb. last year. Ceylon have come to hand in better assortment, though still a large proportion is sent over in small breaks, which prevents their realising market value, as many buyers do not sample less than 18

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent. | Rs. 99½ to 99¾ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. | 101½ to 102 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan | — |
| Ten years | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 104 |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up Rs. | Cash Rates Rs. |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| INDIAN BANKS | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 78½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 840 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 640 |
| Agra | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile | 20 | 200 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 28 | 700 |
| National of India | 12½ | 87 |
| Oriental | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba | 700 | 785 |
| Frere | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 370 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton | 2,850 | 1,080 |
| Albert Ginning | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi | 1,100 | 1,150 |
| Apollo (small shares) | 2,200 | 330 |
| Bellary | 1,000 | 550 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning | 500 | 380 |
| Branch Cotton Ginning | 250 | — |
| Carwar | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba | 1,880 | 1,451 |
| Dholleria Ginning | 300 | 190 |
| East India | 1,000 | 1,207 |
| Fort | 8,500 | 2,800 |
| French | 500 | 620 |
| Sind | 750 | 600 |
| Mofussil | 400 | 410 |
| New Indian | 125 | 205 |
| Prince of Wales | 500 | 645 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,700 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart | 400 | 840 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad | 1,500 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian | 100 | 134 |
| Alfred Manufacturing | 500 | 500 |
| Alliance Spinning | 700 | 900 |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 100 | 30 |
| Bombay United | 1,000 | 1040 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. | 500 | 700 |
| Coorla Mills | 1,000 | 785 |
| D. Spinning | 2,000 | 445 |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | 875 |
| Hyderabad Spinning | 1,000 | 1,800 |
| Khandeish | 1,000 | 900 |
| Madras | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 3,100 |
| Manchester Spinning | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning | 250 | 240 |
| National Spinning | 1,000 | 900 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,000 | 970 |
| Oriental | 625 | 670 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 500 | 200 |
| Sholapore Mills | 1,000 | 1,510 |
| Victoria Mills | 1,000 | 690 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New 120 Shares | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. | 21-1-7 | — |
| Do. New 41 Shares | — | — |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|--|
| Bombay Saw Mills | 1,000 | 470 | |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory | 100 | 100 | |
| Bombay Burma Trading | 1,500 | 4,900 | |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship | 10 | 11 | |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300 | 350 | |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,400 | |
| Treacher and Co | 500 | 1,300 | |
| Thacker and Co. | 100 | 165 | |

CALCUTTA.—May 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| % Promissory Notes | Rs. 99 10 to — |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) | 99 8 to — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) | 102 0 to — |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) | 102 0 to — |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 98 8 to — |
| 6 of 1864 (1885) | 99 0 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 99 8 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) | 102 0 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) | 104 0 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) | 101 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra | £10 | 125 to — |
| Agra Savings | 100 | 125 to — |
| Allahabad | 100 | 185 to — |
| Alliance of Simla | 100 | 129 to — |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 85 to 857½ |
| Do. of Upper India | 100 | 135 to — |
| Delhi and London | £25 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya | 100 | 125 to — |
| Mussoorie | 100 | 110 to — |
| National of India | £12½ | 87 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation | 500 | 550 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100 | 32 to 93 |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute | 200 | 21 to 22 |
| Bally Paper Mills | £10 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute | £10 | 71 to 72 |
| Bengal Coal | 1000 | 1400 to — |
| Bengal rowworks | 100 | — to — |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|------------|
| Bengal Mills | £100 | 1300 to — |
| Bengal Silk Co. | 100 | 105 to — |
| Bonded Warehouse | 445 | 317 to — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills | 100 | 86 to 57 |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills | 80 | 86 to — |
| Burnakur Coal | 100 | 145 to — |
| Calcutta Docking | 700 | — to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | 135 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. | 85 | 85 to — |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100 | 125 to 126 |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press | 100 | 108 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway | 100 | 99 to 100 |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | 52 to — |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | £20 | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway | £20 | — to — |
| Equitable Coal | 250 | 210 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory | 100 | 41 to — |
| Goswory Cotton Mills | 200 | 220 to — |
| Gouripore | 100 | 75 to — |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 88 to — |
| Howrah Docking | 500 | 120 to — |
| Howrah Mills | 100 | 72 to 73 |
| India General Steam Navigation | 100 | 119 to — |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills | 50 | 125 to — |
| Labour Transportation | 100 | — to — |
| Landing and Shipping | 100 | 105 to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug | 500 | — to — |
| Murree Brewery | 100 | 140 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery | 100 | 92 to 94 |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press | 100 | 98 to 99 |
| Nanthore Indigo | 30 | — to — |
| New Beerboom Coal | 100 | 98 to — |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing | 100 | — to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway | £10 | 146 to — |
| Rajmahal Station | 100 | — to — |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | 89 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association | 100 | 70 to — |
| Riverside Press | 70 | 78 to 79 |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas | — | — to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co | 100 | 260 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail | — | 280 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing | 100 | 51 to — |
| Strand Bank Press | 100 | 91 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | 114 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphor Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) | 100 | 70 to — |
| Amuckie | 100 | 95 to — |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) | 100 | 91 to — |
| Assam | £20 | 510 to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) | 100 | 94 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) | 100 | — to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) | 100 | 44 to 45 |
| Do. contributory | 80 | 33 to 36 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) | 200 | 175 to 176 |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 87 to 88 |
| Borelli (Assam) | £10 | — to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) | 100 | — to — |
| Burkhola (Cachar) | 100 | 66 to 67 |
| Central Cachar | 200 | 143 to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) | 100 | 57 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) | 100 | 100 to — |
| Chota Nagpore | 100 | 65 to — |
| Cinnatollah | 100 | — to — |
| Colonial (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Coocheels (Cachar) | 100 | 41 to — |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Darjiling | 100 | 110 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Dehing (Assam) | 90 | 43 to — |
| Dehra Doon | 100 | 50 to 55 |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) | 100 | 93 to 100 |
| Durrung (Assam) | 100 | 62 to 63 |
| Eastern Cachar | 100 | 45 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 48 to 49 |
| Gielle (Darjiling) | 100 | 83 to — |
| Gowhaty (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Grob (Assam) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) | 100 | 71 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) | 100 | 110 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) | 100 | 77 to — |
| Indian Terai | 500 | 550 to — |
| Jellalpor (Cachar) | 250 | — to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) | 100 | — to — |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 55 to 60 |
| Kangra Valley | 100 | par. |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) | 100 | 35 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling | 250 | 135 to — |
| Do. contributory | 200 | 110 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai | 100 | — to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) | 100 | 212 to — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) | 100 | 80 to 81 |
| Loobah | 100 | 140 to — |
| Lower Assam | £10 | 23 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) | £10 | 60 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) | 100 | 30 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) | 100 | — to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) | 100 | 41 to 42 |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 31 to 32 |
| Moran (Assam) | 80 | — to — |
| Mothola (Assam) | 100 | 30 to — |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 71 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) | £10 | — to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) | 200 | — to — |
| Do. contributory | 125 | 73 to — |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) | 100 | — to — |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) | £10 | 20 to — |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) | 30 | 120 to — |
| Phoenix (Cachar) | 200 | — to — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) | 85 | 63 to — |
| Puttaree (Sylhet) | 100 | 78 to — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) | 100 | 60 to — |
| Sapakat | 100 | — to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar | 56 | 130 to — |
| Seemah | 100 | par. |
| Singbulli and Murmah | 100 | — to — |
| Singell (Darjiling) | 100 | 96 to — |
| Soom (Darjiling) | 100 | 89 to 90 |
| Springside (Darjiling) | 100 | 96 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) | 100 | 200 to — |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) | 100 | 50 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) | 100 | 76 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) | 100 | 125 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) | 95 | 114 to — |
| Upper Assam | 200 | 178 to 180 |
| Do. | £10 | 25 to 35 |

MADRAS.—May 19.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Four per cents | 1¼ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 | 3 pre to 3¼ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) | 3¼ to 3 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) | ¾ to ¾ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) | — to — do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | — to — do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand | Is. 7 29-32d. | Is. 7½d. | Is. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. | Is. 7½d. | — | — |
| Do. 3 mo. sight | Is. 8 1-32d. | Is. 8d. | Is. 7½d. |
| Do. 6 do. | Is. 8 5-32d. | Is. 8 1-16d. | Is. 7½d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight | — | Is. 8 9-32d. | Is. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. | — | Is. 8 7-32d. | Is. 8d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight | — | Is. 8 7-32d. | Is. 8d. |
| Do. 1 do. | — | — | Is. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—June 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|---|--------------|
| 3% India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 | 104½ to 105½ |
| Do. October 10, 1888 | 102½ to 103½ |
| 4% India Enforced Paper | 82½ to 83½ |
| 4% Do. do. 1885 | 83½ to 84½ |
| 4% Do. do. 1893 | 83½ to 84½ |
| 4% Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 | — to — |
| 4% Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) | — to — |
| 4% Do. under £1,000 (months notice) | — to — |
| 4% Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 | 100 to 100½ |
| 6% Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 | — to — |
| 4% Do. | 102 to 104 |
| 4% Mauritius, 1881 | 104 to 106 |
| 6% Do. 1895-96 | 115 to 120 |
| 4% Do. | 100 to 102 |
| 4% Straits Settlements Government | 101 to 103 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Price. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. | 108 to 110 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. | — to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. | 107 to 109 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. cent. | 105 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. | 115 to 117 |

RAILWAYS.

| | |
|--|------------|
| B., B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. | 150 to 152 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. | 151 to 153 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 | 23½ to 26½ |
| Do. Ann. B 1/2 per ann. (less 1/4) | 24½ to 25½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% | 133 to 135 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. | 145 to 147 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. | 129 to 131 |
| Do. do. 5 do. | all to — |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 121 to 123 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | 115 to 117 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. | 129 to 131 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. | 129 to 131 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares | 5 to — |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. | 129 to 131 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. | — to — |
| Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. | 17½ to 18½ |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Eastern | 10½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 | 100 to 101 |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 | 100 to 101 |
| Do. 6 p. cent. Preference | 103 to 105 |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China | 104 to 107 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 | 108 to 111 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 | 104 to 107 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 | 104 to 107 |
| Indo-European | 25 to 30½ to 31½ |

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|------------------------|----------|
| Agra | 10 to 9½ |
| Delhi and London | 2 |

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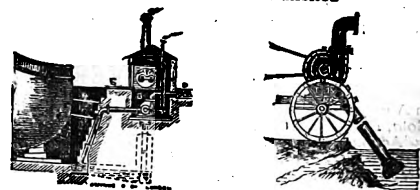
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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay June 2; Madras and Allahabad, May 2; Calcutta, May 1.

The Liberty and Property Defence League has now taken up the question of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and in alliance with the Indian Constitutional Association will combat the revolutionary measures of Lord Ripon's Government in real earnest. We trust that all Anglo-Indians who dislike confiscation, and who desire to maintain the traditional honour of the English name, will come to the meeting at St. James's Hall next Wednesday, June 25. The Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss and March will take the chair at 2.45 p.m.; and will be supported by the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, the Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. Lord Bramwell, Mr. Denzil R. Onslow, M.P., Mr. W. T. Marriott, M.P., Mr. Cecil T. Forester, M.P., Mr. Storer, M.P., Mr. C. T. Buckland, Mr. J. Dacosta, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., and the whole of the London Committee formed to oppose the Bill.

The movement against the annual exodus to Simla, and against the whole system of "government by picnic," is evidently gaining strength in India rapidly. Nor can this be wondered at. The English element in India has had an unpleasant experience of the results of the Simla system in the Ilbert Bill; the Native element is having a still more unpleasant experience in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. That both these Bills owe their origin largely to the obfuscation of Lord Ripon's mind, produced by Simla seclusion, in the society of Mr. Ilbert and Dr. Hunter, can no longer be doubted. In the more wholesome atmosphere of Calcutta, the first sparks of these mischievous measures would have been extinguished in laughter; but at Simla, Mr. Ilbert and Dr. Hunter were able to blow them into a flame before any body else knew what was going on in the Viceregal closet.

And the same thing must always happen whenever we chance to have a Viceroy of a reserved and unsocial nature, who confines his confidence to one or two favourites, and knows nothing of what is going on in the world outside, except through a distorted medium. In such a case, the Simla system involves a danger to the Empire, that is really of the first magnitude—as we have seen clearly enough in the storms and troubles of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty, which have been without exception due to the wrong-headedness of the Government, and in no way owing either to natural calamities or to foreign complications. We have deliberately wasted and misused the priceless gifts of nature during the period of the fat kine, in order to gratify Lord Ripon's weak vanity; and now if we get (as is always to be feared) once more the years of the lean kine—when the difficulties of the Indian Government will be real and unavoidable, and not merely arising out of their own incapacity—it must be admitted that we shall have to face those difficulties in a state of disorganisation and disunion that justifies the gravest apprehensions.

"It is stated that the tribes near Quetta are showing signs of disquietude," so telegraphs the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta. And then he proceeds, very properly, to give us the various excuses that are put forward by the Simla Foreign Office—the increase in the number of men employed on the railway, and so forth—the old, old story, to be found *passim* in all Mr. Gladstone's speeches on our ever recurring frontier troubles under the "scuttling" dispensation. Of course,

it would never do to say that "the tribes near Quetta are showing signs of disquietude" because they are perceiving more and more clearly every day that England (under Mr. Gladstone and Lord Ripon, at least) is the retreating Power, always ready to run away and desert its allies, whilst Russia is the advancing Power, always prompt to reward a bold ally.

The *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market, corrected up to Saturday, May 31:—

"We have had rather a quiet week in our freight market since last mail, and quotations are about the same. Steamers for London are mostly holding out for an advance. For sailing tonnage the demand has been very quiet, and beyond filling up the loading ships for London, only one other ship has taken the berth. Two vessels have found employment for New York. Some forward steamer engagements are reported from July to October, chiefly for jute shipments, at an advance of 10s. per ton over rates prevailing at present. Our unfixed tonnage in port amounts to a total of 40,000 tons."

We take the following account of the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s Report:—

"There has been no further rain in Behar since our last Circular, and prospects are generally less favourable in consequence. The sowings effected on the rain reported in our last have died off to a great extent, and have also been attacked by grasshoppers and other insects. In Chumparun, where the rain fall was heavier than on the other Zillahs, the late sowings have so far stood pretty well, but Tirhoot has been less fortunate, and in Chuprah prospects are scarcely better than they were a month ago. Without speedy rain Behar will not do so well as was expected a week or so back. In Lower Bengal generally more rain is wanted, and without it manufacture is likely to be retarded. So far prospects are good in Jessore, fair in Cishnagur, and poor or indifferent in all the other Zillahs. We have no advices of interest either from the Benares or North-West Provinces."

The same firm gives the following on the Calcutta Tea Market:—

"Only one sale has been held since our last, on the 29th inst. The biddings were more animated than at the last auctions, but we quote no alterations in values. Manufacturing reports from all districts are generally more satisfactory."

The *Times of India* gives the following obituary till the departure of the Mail, June 3:—

"Lieut Godfrey Arthur Selwyn Dupuis, North Staffordshire Regiment; Mr. Thackoredas Atmaram, of Bombay; Mr. F. W. Going, A.V.D., attached 2nd Light Cavalry, Bellary."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ended May 21:—

"Excepting a few local showers, there has been no rain during the past week in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and Hyderabad. Rain continues to fall generally over Madras, Bengal, and Assam. Some districts in the southern portion of the Bombay Presidency and towards the Upper Sind Frontier have also had rain. No report has been received from British Burma. Harvesting is going on in Madras, and standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural operations are in active progress in Mysore. Rain is wanted in Coorg for the rabi crop which has been sown. The rabi harvest is over in the Bombay Presidency, and the ground is being prepared for ensuing crops in Dharwar and Kanara. Kharif operations continue in Berar, and prospects are good in Hyderabad. Hot winds prevail in Central India and Rajputana, and a scarcity of water is felt at Neemuch. Cattle are suffering from want of fodder in Ajmere. The rabi harvest is approaching completion in the Punjab; in the south-eastern districts the yield has been poor; elsewhere it promises to be above the average. Great scarcity of pasturage exists in Rotak, and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, and many cattle have died. Temperature has increased in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, but the wind continues easterly in several districts. Preparations for the kharif are going on. The general condition of cattle is reported to be fair, though fodder is scarce in Moradabad and Jhansi. In the Central Provinces the rabi harvest is being winnowed in several districts, and ploughing for the kharif is in progress. In Bengal the rain has slightly damaged the standing crops in some places. More is wanted in Behar, Chota, Nagpur, and parts of Orissa. Ploughing and

sowing of *aus* and *amun* crop is being pushed forward; and jute, sugarcane, and *boro* paddy promise well. In Assam sowings are well advanced, and prospects are good. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent in the Southern Presidencies, but, with some local exceptions, appear to be abating in Bengal and Upper India. Prices are rising in the Punjab; elsewhere there is little change."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated June 22:—

"The Government has received a despatch from the Secretary of State calling for a return showing the cost of the annual migration to the hills for a series of years. The Comptroller General has been requested to furnish the figures from 1858. This return, which is being prepared in compliance with Mr. Gorst's motion in the House of Commons will, it is said, be very difficult of compilation, as no separate account has been kept of the expenditure caused by the yearly removal of the Supreme Government to Simla, the charges on that account being entered under the general head of 'Tour expenses.' It is believed, however, that the direct expenses of this removal to and from Simla average from seven to eight lakhs of rupees annually. If to this be added the expenses incurred by the local Governments, it will, doubtless, be found that the summer trip of her rulers costs India not less than £100,000 per annum. Add to this the expenditure on public buildings at the different hill capitals, the charges for extra telegrams, postage, and other indirect expenses necessitated by the absence of the Government from the capital, and some idea may be formed of the burden imposed upon India, in order to enable certain high officials to avoid the heat of the plains.

"Were it, however, only a question of cost, the matter would hardly be worth disputing about; but there are graver issues involved, and these the Calcutta and Madras newspapers are now pointing out daily. The European and native journals are unanimous on this subject, and one of the latter, the *Hindoo Patriot*, describes the Simla exodus as a 'shameless waste of public money, which must be put a stop to at once.' There is a strong feeling in Calcutta on the question, which will probably be expressed shortly at a public meeting. A second meeting has been held in Madras, composed entirely of natives, by which resolutions were passed condemning the removal of the Government. As the interests of European and natives are, in this matter, identical, the agitation will probably grow in strength and extend over the whole country.

"The Bombay Government has agreed to the request of the Exhibition Committee and promised to take over the buildings at a price of 75 per cent. on their cost. A difficulty which had threatened to prove fatal being thus surmounted, it seems likely that the Exhibition will be held after all, although it may perhaps be postponed until the winter of 1886-87. The Committee has declined an offer made by Mr. Joubert, promoter of the recent Calcutta Exhibition, to undertake the management of that at Bombay.

"The action, or rather inaction, of the Calcutta Corporation with respect to the sanitation of the town is attracting much attention. The Surgeon-General of Bengal, in a correspondence lately published, expressed the opinion, first, that the steps recently taken for sanitary improvements were inadequate; secondly, that the cholera and small-pox mortality during last March and April was abnormal and alarming, and that there was likely to be a recurrence of the same state of things next year; thirdly, that the Municipal Commissioners, as a body were not qualified to judge what special sanitary measures were most required, or to realise the responsibility under which they lay as regarded the condition of the unhealthy portions of the city; and fourthly, that the only hope of real improvement would consist in the appointment of a select body of experts, outside the Corporation, who would be capable of forming an opinion, at once scientific and independent, on the requirements of the case, and on the best practical manner of meeting them, and whose recommendations might be immediately carried out by order of the Government.

"The Lieutenant Governor recently offered to relieve the Corporation of a large portion of its contribution to the police fund, provided it would agree to raise a like amount for sanitary improvement. The majority of the Commissioners declined to accept this condition. It is generally believed that they, being largely composed of house proprietors, were actuated by the desire to avoid any additional burden upon themselves in the shape of an increased house-rate. Be this as it may, it is felt that the present system of municipal government in Calcutta has proved a failure, and that the sooner the Government interferes, as the law empowers it to do, the better for the city.

"Indigo prospects have greatly improved, several good falls of rain having been reported from Behar; and it is probable that the manufacture will begin shortly. The reports from the North West Provinces are also good. The heavy

rainfall of the last three days would seem to indicate that the monsoon has now fairly set in.

"Disturbances have been for some time expected in Porebunder, a native State in the Bombay Presidency, owing to the oppression by the Rajah of a particular class of his subjects, called the Mhers. The Government has now ordered the lands of the Mhers to be surveyed, and their rights to be investigated, and registered in the Rajasthani Court. This prompt action will probably avert all danger of disturbance.

"It is stated that the tribes near Quetta are showing signs of disquietude. This movement is attributed by some to the increase in the number of men employed on the railway, and by others to the recent strengthening of the garrison. An attack is said to have been made on Gumbay, a cavalry outpost north of Thull Chotiala. No details of the affair have been received.

"The items of news received from Cabul are few and of minor importance. The report that the Governor of Farrah had been imprisoned is contradicted, and it is now stated that he has been summoned to Cabul to confer with the Ameer on the subject of the condition of his district.

"One of the Khans of Bogar, imprisoned by the Ameer, alleges that Ayoub Khan is lying dangerously ill at Teheran.

"A rumour is in circulation to the effect that the Russians are building barracks near Maimena. The Indian Government disbelieves the statement, and asserts that it has been current for six months past.

"The question whether the Anglo-Russian Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier will be despatched next autumn continues to excite much interest. The Ameer has been officially informed that the appointment of such a commission may be expected. All the Indian newspapers unite in impressing upon the Government the necessity of insisting that India should be strongly represented on the commission, and all agree in pointing to General Macgregor as the person best qualified to be her principal representative. Among the other officers mentioned as well fitted to serve on the Commission, the most prominent are Colonels St. John and Stewart, the latter of whom is now on special duty on the Perso-Afghan frontier. There may be some differences of opinion as to the various measures which should be adopted in India and immediately beyond the frontier, for the purpose of guarding against the Russian menace, but in this country at least it is not disputed that it is absolutely and urgently necessary that a distinct boundary line should be laid down between Afghanistan and the Russian possessions, and that England should give Russia clearly to understand that any attempt to cross this line will be a *casus belli*.

"A Bombay newspaper gives currency to a report that the Government is about to subsidize the great Ghilzai tribe, but the authenticity of the rumour is doubtful.

"Colonel Lookhart, head of the Intelligence Department, has been recommended by the Indian Government for employment in Acheen in connection with the Nisero affair. Colonel Lookhart has twice visited Acheen, and is well known to the Dutch authorities there."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

IN Mr. Justice Cunningham's amusing "Chronicles of Dustypore," there is a character named Des Vœux, of whom we are forcibly reminded in reading Sir Lepel Griffin's book on the United States. And we confess to a something—a Doctor-Fell-like feeling—for which it would be difficult to account, in reading through the bright little work. In spite of some inconsistencies, and not a few paradoxes, it is bold, original, and—on the whole—sound. But it has a sort of disparaging, curmudgeon tone which may account for a certain amount of shrinking. The railing at some things American, the minimising of others, usually admired; the medical details about the looks of the ladies; all help this repugnance. There is an unnecessary bitterness, too, in the language applied to the English—presumably the clever writer's own fellow-countrymen; and (among minor matters) a contemptuous attitude towards the great English writer who has just returned from the States—and whom, *en passant*, it would be in better taste to write of as "Mr." Matthew Arnold, and not as Sir Lepel usually does, without the courteous prefix.

Nor can we safely admit without qualification the whole of the political argument. For it is the apparent purpose of the chapters (which, though appearing from time to time as essays in a periodical, are now presented as an organic whole) to strike a side blow at the progress of popular institutions in this country from the point of view of American politics. Thus, in Chap. 6, we are told that Republics are incapable of producing "sweetness and light." But the whole argument seems based on a mistake. Ancient Greece was the home and source of nine-tenths of our existing culture; and the greatest models

* The Great Republic; by Sir L. H. Griffin. London: Chapman and Hall.

of poetry and sculpture, oratory and historical writing, were produced under Democracy. It is not in political institutions, *per se* that "America" differs from Athens; except in so far as the great extension of area and population has substituted representations for the tumultuous assemblies of the old Demos. In the seventh and eight chapters, again, we are bid to observe the corruption and bad administration generally that result from universal suffrage exercised by negroes, Irishmen, and other uneducated foreigners; and to draw a lesson from it while yet there is time. But the analogy is really very far from applicable to Great Britain. We have none of those classes in our constituencies, present or to come. It might perhaps have been better to make the power of at least signing one's name an indispensable preliminary to the exercise of the franchise. But Mr. Disraeli thought otherwise. Yet, almost ever since the introduction of household suffrage, education has been, in theory at least, compulsory. Every voter will soon be able to read and write, and the overwhelming majority are already patriotic citizens, with a respect for the law and confidence in the governing classes. The nationalisation laws of the United States and the premature enfranchisement of the negro are things with which the Americans will probably grapple when these evils become intolerable. In the meanwhile they are evils peculiar to them; and it is the extreme of pessimism to force these things into the service of a general denunciation of free government. As Sir Lepel's New York friend wrote to him of the Irish, "When they become lawless they will be shot down."

The tenth chapter on "The Cost of Democracy" is full of suggestive figures, but the same remark applies to it. The cost of American Democracy is due to corruption; and corruption is due to special causes, existing in the United States, which we have no call to reproduce here in England.

In the concluding chapter, which deals with the "Monroe Doctrine and the Foreign Policy of the United States," there is little to censure, and much to praise. It is the author's decided opinion that the spirit of the country is by no means hostile to Great Britain; that the platonic craze in favour of Russia is cured; that both sections of the English-speaking family are gravitating towards a healthy friendship with Russia; and that Canada is, from every point of view, safe.

"We may hope," concludes the book, "that the united Anglo-Saxon race, English and American, will join hands across the Atlantic; and, disdaining all possible occasion of quarrel, cement a lasting alliance which will insure the peace and progress of the world."

The manly enthusiasm of this chapter atones for much that was less agreeable in the earlier portions of the book; and one cannot but lay it down with a sigh of *omnia si sic scripsisset*!

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—By this mail I have received the enclosed paper on the grievances of the General List.

As the subject is one of great interest not only to those officers in India affected by these grievances, but also to their relatives in England, I venture to hope that you will find space in your columns for the paper in question, as it sets forth plainly the present condition of officers belonging to the General List and the excellent reasons they have for seeking redress.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. E. F. ELIOT-JAMES.

Eaton-place, Brighton, June 15, 1884.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE GENERAL LIST.

In order to understand fully the case of the officers of the General List, which seems likely once more to be brought into prominence, it is necessary to cast a retrospective glance over a period of twenty-five years, to the profound and placid calm which followed the stormy days of the Mutiny, and during which a succession of sweeping, wholesale, and necessarily crude reforms were hastily inaugurated and rapidly carried out in the administration of the country. The chief measure which occupied the attention of the Home authorities was the pressing necessity for providing for its future military tenure and disposing of the vast body of officers whose regiments had either mutinied or been subsequently disbanded. India had been transferred from the custody of "our affectionate friends John Shepherd and thirteen other directors" to the Crown; the Sepoy Army had ceased to exist; eighty-seven regiments had disappeared from the list, while the bulk of their officers still remained, for whom it became imperative to do something. At first it was contemplated to transfer the lot to the half-pay list at a swoop; from such a crushing measure, however, they were rescued, by the insertion of a saving clause in the Act of Parliament, which thenceforth has stood as the palladium of justice of the old Indian officer, and which has at the same time rendered the name of Mr. Henly, then member for Oxfordshire, famous in the annals of the military administration of the country. It is not, however, with these officers that we have at present to deal; our immediate concern is with

a younger generation, whose claims are at the present day being energetically pressed upon the notice of Government, and bid fair to claim the recognition due to them at no very distant date. These are the large body of officers who were sent out to India by the Board of Directors of the Honourable East India Company to join an army which had virtually ceased to exist, but which still retained a local name and habitation in the pages of the official Army List, a veritable *corps d'élite*, consisting entirely of officers in the cadres of the old regiments.

To these skeleton regiments young officers continued as heretofore from time to time to be appointed on arrival in India. This arrangement continued in force until 1859, when it was determined to reorganise the entire native army on what was called the irregular system. During this period of transition, however, the Home authorities appear to have been in much doubt and perplexity regarding the disposal of these young officers, who had been shipped off to the East under their orders with no very definite career before them. As a precautionary measure, therefore, they compelled every cadet to sign a declaration at the India Office to the effect that "his appointment was subject to any alterations that might be subsequently ordered in his conditions of service." It is scarcely necessary to say that these documents placed before the lads were unhesitatingly signed by them without any reflection, and in most cases even without perusal, and in others simply as a matter of formal routine. It never occurred to them that they could be treated during their future professional career by a great Government in any but a just and generous manner.

Let us, however, see the subsequent workings of this declaration, and follow the career of these cadets from the date of entering the service to the present day. As a preliminary measure they were in the year 1859, under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, placed on what was called a General List of Cavalry and Infantry, pending the reorganisation of the Indian Army. In the year 1861 the reorganisation of the native army had been completed. The European troops in the late Company's service were formed into the new Cavalry and Infantry Line regiments, the Indian Artillery was brought on the Imperial establishment for general service, and the Staff Corps was formed on its present basis. In terms of the declaration already referred to it was optional with Government to dispose of the young General List officers in any way that might be considered most expedient at this stage of proceedings, but, prior to taking any definite action, the Government of India referred the question to the Secretary of State at home, who, in his despatch published in G.G.O. No. 960 of 1861, decided that the General List officers might be given the option, in common with other young officers of the Indian army, of volunteering for general or local service, or for the Staff Corps. Here we come to a very important stage. This option, it will be seen, at once rendered henceforth absolutely null and void the declaration signed by the young cadets at the India Office, and brought these officers under a fresh covenant, which placed them on an equal footing with all the Cavalry and Infantry officers of the Indian army. As a direct result of this concession the bulk of the General List officers at once joined the local or general service or entered the Staff Corps, as their several predilections led them. In the case of those who elected for general service or the Staff Corps, no distinction of any kind was made between them and the other officers of the old company's army; their case may, therefore, be dismissed from further consideration. We, however, come to those who preferred to join what was called the local service, a term which at the present time and to the present generation needs a brief explanation. At the time of the formation of the Staff Corps the officers of the Cavalry and Line regiments of the united army were all borne in cadres of their old corps, exactly as if the old Sepoy army was still in existence. In these regimental cadres they were promoted from grade to grade as vacancies occurred. On the organisation of the Staff Corps, however, the option was given to all to elect for it if they so desired; a great many availed themselves of the permission; their names, however, still continued to be borne in italics in the regimental cadres from which they had personally withdrawn, in order to regulate promotion, actual for those who remained, and nominal only for the others.

Those who elected to stand by the phantom colours of their defunct regiments were, as matters subsequently turned out, wise in their generation, so much so that the term "local" was synonymous with "lucky" for several years in the army. During the above explanatory digression we have, however, momentarily lost sight of our young friend whose case we are pleading. At this stage of affairs he reappears upon the scene. In common with many of the old officers of John Company's service, with their strong sense of regimental *esprit de corps*, he held aloof from the Staff Corps, his status and promotion being regulated as follows. To commence with, he was suffered to remain temporarily on the roll of the General List to which he belonged—cavalry or infantry as the case might be, but under the operations of G.G.O., No. 671 of 1865 he received promotion to the grade of captain as vacancies occurred in the various local cadres, the wording of the Secretary of State's despatch being as follows:—Officers of the

General List have a prior claim to vacancies amongst the captains of the Indian regiments in which there are no subalterns, than subalterns of other corps." This ruling virtually placed the General List officer on exactly the same footing in every respect as the other local officers then serving in the local regiments or cadres. The benefit that many derived from this ruling was very great. Those who were fortunate enough to be gazetted to a cadre regiment in which a quick run of promotion took place, distanced many others senior to them who were officers of the late army, to say nothing of those who, joining the Staff Corps, had to wait for fixed periods. The main point, however, which we arrive at is this—the Secretary of State has transformed the General List officer into a "local" with obvious claims to all the rights and privileges thereunto appertaining. It must be remembered, however, that the option of joining the Staff Corps at a subsequent period, should he so wish, still remained with him until September, 1866, when this privilege was summarily withdrawn by G.G.O. No. 808, dated September 26, 1866.

As a local officer his position was still further confirmed and rendered unassailable by the wording of the following General Orders, viz., G.G.O. No. 1,115 of 1862:—"Promotion of General List Officers will be regulated by the established usages of the service," and again by G.G.O. No. 632 of 1864:—"The general promotion of Indian officers will be accelerated, and to every officer, including the cadet who entered the service so late as 1861, (*i.e.*, General List officers), the promotion through every grade with the pay thereunto belonging, as if the whole Native Army had been kept up is assured, and the right to Indian pensions established." In the face of such clear and unmistakable assurances—the next stage of proceedings in which a *volte face* was made by Government in a manner which remains to this day incomprehensible—might well cause not only astonishment, but consternation and a feeling of insecurity to the unfortunate officers of the General List.

In 1867 a General Order, No. 866, was published, which laid down that their promotion was henceforth to be regulated according to Staff Corps rules! The only reason assignable for this arbitrary and unjustifiable proceeding was that the Home authorities were panic-stricken at the prospect of the rapid promotion taking place at the time amongst the local officers of the old army; they lost their heads, and permitted themselves to perpetrate an act of injustice and breach of faith with a large section of officers with a view to stem the tide of promotion which they were incapable of checking in any other way. It became necessary of course to cast about for some pretext for the justification of so unheard of and sweeping an order; and failing all else, the Secretary of State in desperation grasped at the declaration signed by the young cadet at the India Office which we have already alluded to. It was, however, forgotten apparently that, as we have shown above, the declaration was annulled by G.G.O. No. 961 of 1861 and the subsequent orders which we have quoted.

It is a matter of much regret that no decisive action was taken by the General List officers at the time to bring this unfair and arbitrary treatment before Parliament. Had they, however, anticipated the further harsh measures in store for them, there is no doubt that they would have risen in alarm and pressed for a recognition of their claims. In 1881-82 the new Pension Rules for the Indian Army were promulgated by G.G.O. No. 104, dated December 6, 1882. In these regulations it has been laid down that the General List officers shall be placed in a separate class as regards retiring allowances to officers of the Staff Corps and the old Local Army. Their claims to Colonel's allowances have been virtually swept away. That is to say, except in the case of a few fortunate seniors at the head of the list, the bulk of the General List officers must take their chance of attaining these allowances in the proportion of one in thirty. When it is remembered that they all entered the service between the years 1859 and 1861, it will be seen that their prospects in this respect are extremely doubtful, as, from an actuarial point of view, there is little or no difference in their chances of life. The prize therefore of the service to which they looked forward, and to which they had an equal claim with other officers of their own standing, has been snatched away from them.

Further, they have been brought upon a reduced scale of pension as compared with their contemporaries in the service. Thus:—

Officers who joined the Staff Corps, prior to September 12, 1866, receive after

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| 20 years' service | ... | ... | ... | £288 |
| 24 " " | ... | ... | ... | 430 |
| 28 " " | ... | ... | ... | 571 |
| 32 " " | ... | ... | ... | 783 |
| 38 " " | ... | ... | ... | 1,124-17-5 |

General List officers of exactly the same standing receive after

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 20 years' service | ... | ... | ... | £250 |
| 24 " " | ... | ... | ... | 365 |
| 28 " " | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| 32 " " | ... | ... | ... | 700 |
| 38 " " | ... | ... | ... | 750 |

the reason alleged for placing these unfortunate officers on these

reduced rates being that they failed to avail themselves of the option given to them to join the Staff Corps prior to September, 1866. It is, however, contended and with reason, that up to that date there was absolutely no object to gain in so doing, inasmuch as all Staff and other Army appointments were open to both classes alike. Further, that it had in no way been represented to them that their preference for the Local Service would involve any injurious after effects. They also point to the fact that, although the Staff Corps was finally closed to them in 1866, it was not till the following year that they were compelled to accept promotion according to Staff Corps rules, in supercession of those of the Local Service to which they had every reason to believe they belonged. Had they been aware that this step was in contemplation there is little doubt that they would have joined the Staff Corps *en bloc* prior to the 12th of September, 1866, in which case they would now be in the enjoyment of equal privileges with Staff Corps officers of their standing. The plea brought forward by the Secretary of State for his latest ruling regarding retiring allowances hinges once more on the declaration signed nearly a quarter of a century ago by the young cadets at the India Office. He, however, acknowledges "that although no pledge was given to these officers as to Colonel's allowances, it was no doubt always understood that they came under the general pension regulations of the day."

To sum briefly in conclusion, and in few as words as possible, the grievances of the General List officers, the case stands as follows:—

(a). Without being permitted any voice in the matter, they were in 1867 placed compulsorily on the Staff Corps scale of promotion.

(b). In consequence of this they have lost all prospects of rapid promotion which they had a right to expect in common with other officers of the Local Service.

(c). That although treated in the matter of promotion as Staff Corps officers, they are at the same time debarred from equal privileges in the matter of retiring allowances, in comparison with officers of their own standing in the Staff Corps.

(d). That in the matter of retirement they are in a worse position than many of their juniors in the service who joined the Staff Corps prior to the 12th September, 1866.

What they want is to be placed on an equal footing as regards retiring allowances with the officers who joined the Staff Corps prior to September, 1866. The other question of promotion, it is feared, could not after so great a lapse of time admit of any radical change without creating many complications and much confusion. The subject has been taken up by the Press at home, and we feel certain that the matter only needs ventilation, and placing in a clear light to ensure to these officers the restoration of at least a portion of the rights and privileges to which they justly lay claim.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Adverting to the statement made by the Landholders Association to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the occasion of his visit to Behar, about a year ago that "the selling price of small zemindaries has, since the agitation for changes in the rent-law has commenced, fallen from thirty-two years to sixteen years purchase, and there is a tendency to further decrease," I beg to state that this is a positive fact, and the anticipated decrease in the value of zemindary property in Bengal has now fallen to ten or twelve years purchase. During the last twelve months I was unable to dispose of a single zemindary, though I had a good number of very valuable ones on my list. None of the large capitalists in Calcutta would look at zemindary property, solely on account of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the effects of which, they averred, would be to depreciate considerably the actual money value of the property, and also to introduce other more serious elements of discord and disturbance which they did not care to have to contend with, and they contented themselves with investing their capital in house property in Calcutta. Of course, the agitation in regard to this Bill had an equally disturbing and also depreciating effect in regard to money to be raised on mortgages of landed properties in Bengal, such mortgages being almost impossible to negotiate during the past twelve months. I enclose my card, and am, Sir, yours truly,

LATE A LANDED PROPERTY COMMISSIONER AGENT
IN BENGAL.

Kensington, June 23, 1884.

The following officiating appointments have been sanctioned by the Government of India in the Ordnance Department, *vice* Major T. Walker, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, first class, on furlough:—Captain H. P. Willoughby, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class. Captain T. T. Vaughan, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class. Captain W.D.B. Fenton to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF MERV.

THE rapidity with which the Russians are following up the advantage they have gained by the occupation of Merv is in contrast with their usual dilatory method of progression. When Russia has, from time to time, absorbed a fresh piece of territory, she has been accustomed to rest awhile, being apparently engaged in the digestion of the morsel. It was so in the case of Khiva, Khokand, and Tashkend, after she had established herself on the eastern shores of the Caspian, and for a short time after the fall of Geok Tepe. But the occupation of Merv has been followed by no period of rest. That event occurred in February, and within the brief period which has since elapsed the record of Russian activity in the neighbourhood of her new possession has been very full. The Russian outposts have been advanced close to Sarakhs, if indeed Persia has not been induced to altogether yield that town. The Saryk Turcomans, inhabiting the country south and south-west of Merv, have submitted to the Czar; and Major Alihanoff has probably established Russian authority about Panjden. All this has taken place in the short space of three months, and before any organised Government has been set up in Merv itself. It may be presumed that there exists some pressing reason for this exceptional activity; and it may not unreasonably be supposed that the reason is to be found in the negotiations which it is known are proceeding between the English and Russian foreign offices, with a view to bring about an arrangement for the demarcation of the northern frontier of Afghanistan. Russia having more than once admitted that she holds Afghanistan to be beyond the sphere of her influence, it is clearly desirable that there should be a definite understanding where Afghanistan ends and the country which is not Afghan begins. If the variance between English and Russian ideas on this matter were small, no doubt a satisfactory understanding could long ago have been arrived at by mutual concessions on either side; but it unfortunately happens that the difference of opinion is considerable. For instance, on English maps it will be found that Panjdeh and the country of the Saryk Turcomans are well within the northern boundary of Afghanistan. According to Russian ideas this region lies beyond Afghanistan, and, consequently, within the limits of the sphere of Russian influence. As was pointed out the other day, Russia holds that the northern boundary of Afghanistan in this region terminates with the northern slopes of the Safed Koh, whence it trends with a semi-circular contour to Khoja Saleh on the Oxus. In the settlement of this difference of opinion it is clear that, in attempting to maintain her pretensions, Russia will find herself much strengthened if she can confront England with a *fait accompli*. If she could inform the English Foreign Office that she found no Afghan authority existing in the country under dispute, and that Russian government had now been established there, Lord Granville would obviously find himself under difficulties in endeavouring to maintain the English view of the proper nationality of that region. It may be, therefore, that the abnormal activity of Russia in that quarter is put forth with a view to this denouement. Accomplished facts are hard things in diplomacy, and the aspect of affairs seems to indicate that Russia will carry her case as regards the delimitation of the Afghan border against the views and wishes of England.

THE CYCLONE AT RANGOON AND AKYAB.

THE correspondent of the *Englishman* writes from Rangoon, May 19:—

"On Friday and Saturday last a violent cyclone broke over the Bay of Bengal, and dashed with terrific fury on the coast of British Burma. Several of the steamers of B. I. S. N. Company were either in the Bay or about to go to sea from this port. On Friday morning the *Purulia* and *Madras* left. At the time the former was waiting for her passengers, it blew so hard in the harbour that several declined to trust themselves to the frail sampans, and preferred losing their passage to risking their lives. The latter steamer carried 710 deck passengers, and had barely got outside when she experienced the full force of the storm. On Friday night, it, if anything, increased, and she sprang a leak, two of her boats were smashed, and a third considerably damaged. The seas washed her fore and aft, and it was with the utmost difficulty and danger that the crowd of human beings that peopled her decks could be got below, but it was eventually managed, and the hatches were fastened down. It was now much easier to work the steamer, and as soon as it was possible, she put back, reaching Rangoon with six feet of water in her on Sunday morning. Up to this time it was feared that some of the coolies had been washed overboard, but it has since been ascertained that all are safe. On Monday morning the *Rajputana* arrived with the English mails, and brought an account of the gale. She has weathered it well, but her captain had to run about 140 miles out of his course to avoid the full force of it; as it was, he encountered most atrocious weather, shipping enormous seas that washed the steamer from stem to stern, and the passengers state that it is wonderful how

all escaped. On her way she spoke the *Pemba* and signalled, but the latter could not return them, owing to the heavy weather she was working against. It was, however, thought that all was well. On the same day (yesterday) the *S. S. Maharani* arrived from Port Blair in a somewhat forlorn condition, owing to her engines having broken down. When signalled from Elephant Point assistance was asked to tow her up. More or less damage has been done in and about Rangoon. A couple of cargo boats were swamped. They were loaded with rice belonging to Messrs. Ainslie, Warren, and Co. The boats were saved but the rice will be useless. A godown belonging to Messrs. Strang, Steel was unroofed, and a deal of grain damaged. Trees have been blown down in all directions, and temporary dwellings have been cleared away. The worst news reached Rangoon to-day. The *Rangoon Times* says that Akyab has been subjected to a tremendous shock from the cyclone, and that immense losses have been sustained, owing to the number of houses that have been blown down. The mills, or rather most of them, have been considerably damaged, and the destruction to property is very great. Great havoc was caused among the shipping, and four ships—the *Loch Learna*, the *Fiji*, the *Alexander*, and the *Rossini*—have been driven ashore. This disaster happened on Saturday, and the news was communicated to some of the merchants on Sunday. It is not possible to give even a faint estimate of the losses from the meagre details to hand, but there can be no doubt that the damage done is very great."

S IRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

LORD LYTTON'S POLICY.

THAT accuracy of language is not Lord Kimberley's strong point, his lordship's interviews with Mr. Atkins demonstrated with distressing distinctness. The slight mistake of a few millions which he and Mr. Cross both made on a recent occasion, as to the capital outlay on Indian railways in 1883, might be condoned, as a detail to which Secretaries of State cannot be expected—even though it is the central point of a long and hotly contested controversy—to condescend. But the accusation against Lord Lytton is less easily excusable. Both branches of it are categorically denied by the noble lord whom it concerned. "I did *not*," Lord Lytton writes from Sorrento, "ask Lord Cranbrook for the exclusion of natives from the Civil Service, and I did *not* propose that, if this could not be done, the same result should be effected by lowering the standard of age." The untruthfulness of Lord Kimberley's statement is the more unfortunate because it is difficult not to understand it as intended to throw odium on a political opponent. Everybody who has the least acquaintance with Indian affairs, is aware that Lord Lytton, during his Viceroyalty, had occasion to consider seriously the best means by which the Statute 33 Vic. c. 3 (which permitted the Government to appoint non-civilian natives to posts held exclusively by members of the Civil Service) might no longer remain, as it had since 1870, a dead letter. In an article published in the *Nineteenth Century* in October last, Sir James Stephen writes: "When he was appointed Viceroy in 1876, Lord Lytton did me the honour to ask my advice on various subjects connected with India. I advised, among other things, a considerable increase in the admission of natives to the Civil Service. My advice was adopted and carried out, though not on so large a scale as I recommended, or, I believe, as Lord Lytton personally wished. In the face of facts notorious as this, Lord Kimberley's attempt to make a little political capital by a false statement about the former Viceroy, is a blunder which it is difficult to understand. As to this subject, there has never, we believe, been the slightest divergence in the policies of the two great parties, who have from time to time supplied Secretaries of State for India. Both have been anxious that natives should enjoy any emoluments and perform any public duties with which, having regard to the truest and highest interests of the country, it was considered right to entrust them. Lord Kimberley's suggestion that Lord Lytton recommended a reversal of this policy is as absurd as it is disingenuous. The policy has always been the same, but it happened that in Lord Lytton's day a decided step forwards was taken in carrying it into effect.—*Pioneer*."

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

THE telegrams published this week announced the arrival of Prince Dondoukoff at Merv. This is important news, showing that Russia fully appreciates the value of her recent acquisition. Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff is the Governor General of the Caucasus, friend and confidant of the Czar. He was appointed to his Government in succession to the Grand Duke, the brother of the late Czar, after having held an important post in Roumelia. He is a man of about sixty-four years of age, though he looks much younger, and in his younger days he took part in the wars terminating in the conquest of the Caucasus. In May 1882 he visited Baku, the great petroleum city of South Russia, after an absence of twenty-five years. He was immensely struck with the gigantic strides the development of the petro-

leam industry had caused within the last fifteen years. When he first was in garrison at Baku there was half a marine battalion and a few ships of war in the harbour. The town was a small fishing village, and the trade insignificant. On his entry from the railway station at Baku to Government House the Prince realised the rapid increase of the town, by having to pass through three miles of streets bedecked with flags, maypoles, &c., in honour of his entry. There were fireworks in the evening and a grand banquet given by the Baku Municipality. The Prince, in speaking at this entertainment, announced that it was his intention to restore to the Mussulman community of Baku a Masjid that, since the taking of that town by the Russians, had been used as an arsenal. This news was received with applause by the company, and one Haji Tukieff stood up, and announced that then and there, in token of thanks for the Prince's concession, placed 40,000 roubles to the credit of the theatre fund for erecting a handsome theatre at Baku. Prince Dondoukoff then went across the Caspian, and visited the new Russian stations in Trans-Caspia, Askabad included. There he ordered a good mule road to be made over the mountains *vid* Garmah towards Beynurd. It will not be matter for surprise to learn, as the result of the Prince's visit to Merv, that the works on the Trans-Caspian Railway have been vigorously pushed on towards—shall we say Herat?—*Englishman*.

THE SIMLA PICNIC.

It is reported at Simla that Government is about to withdraw the gratuitous medical attendance and medicine hitherto allowed to the families of clerks in the different secretariat offices whilst at Simla. The compulsory emigration to Simla has never been popular amongst the Bengali clerks who constitute the majority employed in the different offices, and the Government seem determined to do their utmost to make it still more unpopular. It has already been announced that the house allowances hitherto granted are to be reduced to the amount actually paid by the tenant, and now that the medical allowances are to be abolished no one would be surprised to hear of a sudden strike amongst the poor clerks at Simla. No mention is made of any reduction in house allowances, medical allowances, or travelling allowances in the case of members of Council or other highly-paid officials.—*Englishman*.

DR. HUNTER'S MISSION.

THE selection of Dr. W. W. Hunter to represent the views of the Government of India to the Parliamentary Committee on Railways has, no doubt, been advisedly made. The Government have, it is to be presumed, satisfied themselves as to the character of the views which he purposes to expound to the committee, and we are assured by information, supposed to be official, that a clear understanding has been arrived at between the Government and its delegate. A large choice of weapons is permissible in warfare, and the war which the Government of India is at present carrying on against the India Office and its policy of obstruction in regard to Public Works is one in which it would be foolish to be too scrupulous in their selection. The alliance between the Government and Dr. Hunter is thus capable of explanation. Dr. Hunter has achieved a reputation in England, where he carries more weight than in this country, and whatever may be the value of his evidence, it is something to have saved him from the temptation of making common cause with the enemy. The conclusion, therefore, is that he is expected to advocate the blessings of railways in India, and to show how they are tending to enrich the trader and to raise the standard of agriculture. That he could do this very well, if not pressed too closely in cross-examination, there can be little doubt. That he will take this line is very probable. But is there not just a fear lest the tale of Balaam may be repeated, and the Government find itself cursed by the agent whom it has sent to bless? For Dr. Hunter has on more than one occasion displayed a wavering faith in the policy which is substituting the railway for primitive conveyances, and destroying the indigenous manufactures by cheapening the carriage between Manchester and Europe. He has been used as a witness by Mr. A. K. Connell in his vituperative book on the "Economic Revolution of India and the Public Works Policy," to show that railways are an utter mistake, and to prove that the ruin of the Deccan has resulted from the extinction of pack-bullocks. Mr. Connell quotes from certain speeches made by Dr. Hunter in the course of the debate on the Deccan Agriculturists Act, and it is interesting to refer to them at the present time. "The peasantry of the Deccan," said Dr. Hunter, "and indeed the Mahrattas of all classes in the Deccan, have been suffering from economic causes sufficient to break the spirit and ruin the fortune of any race." He then proceeded to enumerate these causes in regretful tones. First, the Mahrattas were now prevented from robbing other people with impunity. Secondly, their tax on other people's industry, the *chauth*, was no longer exacted. "Their third source of income was a great carrying trade by pack-bullocks partly from north to south, but chiefly down the ghats from the Deccan to the coast. The railway has destroyed the trade as completely as British rule has put a

stop to internal wars and the Mahratta *chauth*. Their fourth source of income consisted of local and domestic manufactures,—hereditary hand-loom industries, now borne down by Manchester competition, as the old pack-bullock has disappeared before the railway." This, then, was Dr. Hunter's view of the situation. He deplored the extinction of the pack-bullock and of the hand-loom; and he equally deplores the suppression of brigandage and exaction. They were all features of the good old times, and the picturesque historian gratified his literary instincts and also earned the sympathies of the Native Press, by contrasting the good old times with the iron age in which he had the misfortune to live. This rhetoric is very agreeable reading for Mr. Connell and Mr. Seymour Keay, and Dr. Hunter has done them a useful service in thus showing how the benefits of good government and of commerce can be powerfully disparaged. But whether this is the line which the exponent of the views of the Indian Government should take is another matter. We presume that this is not the sort of evidence which Dr. Hunter is sent home at public expense to give. Whether his lament over the extinction of anarchy and pack-bullocks can be shared by sober-minded, sensible men is not the point in question. If it were, we should be inclined to refer to the cautiously expressed opinion of Mr. Benet, founded on the statistics of road-registration in this province, that while railways may have reduced, but not destroyed, cart traffic over long distances, they have immensely stimulated short distance traffic. The increase in carts found in the villages of the Deccan might also be referred to by us in corroboration of this opinion. But the point in question is whether the Government of India has been well advised in placing its trust in a witness whose declared sentiments are adverse to the railway policy, and who—at least quite recently—thought that it had done more harm than good. The reply of the Government would probably be that it knows its own business best; that the statements to which Mr. A. K. Connell and others have called attention were merely *obiter dicta* and not the matured conclusions of Dr. Hunter's mind; and, lastly, that official education in this country is a very rapid process, and often results in most unlooked-for conversions. It is, of course, quite possible that the Government could make out a good case for itself, if it deemed it right to explain all the grounds of its action, but, in the absence of such an explanation, we cannot but give expression to the doubts which are felt by the public. The public thinks that the railway policy of India is a question on which the opinion of the responsible administrators of the country is of more value than that of a literary expert, whose acquaintance with the subject is necessarily of the slightest description; and that the Government has been ill-advised in the course it has taken. Whether it will hereafter perceive its mistake is a question which will admit of an answer when the evidence of its delegate has been given to the world. Possibly, the best defence of the Government's selection lies in the fact that Dr. Hunter's services can be conveniently spared.—*Pioneer*.

SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on June 19, at the offices, Gresham House, Old Broad-street. Sir W. P. Andrew presided, and referred with regret to the death of Sir Bartle Frere, who, though not officially connected with the undertaking, was—he could say without exaggeration—one of its founders. When Commissioner at Scinde, Sir Bartle constantly advocated the formation and the construction of the Scinde Railway and branches extending to the Bolan and the Khyber. The improvements at Kurrachee Harbour, to which he alluded at their last meeting, were being still carried on, though not so quickly as could be desired. The wheat trade in India was progressing favourably, and the article maintained its high value in the London market. He was glad to state that the next revenue of the company was now approaching the amount of the guaranteed interest. As regard their branches, the Raewind line had been extended to the main channel of the Sutlej, but its value had not so far been put to the test. They proposed to work the Rupar branch for another year; the loss on its working in the past year had been less than in the previous year. Good progress was being made by them with the construction of the Rajpoota Putiala Railway. As far as they could see yet, the Parliamentary Committee which was now sitting on the subject of Indian Railways appeared to be favourable to the railways being left with companies, though such large guarantees as were formerly given could not be expected in future. The narrow gauge lines were very inefficient, and he trusted they would be converted into broad gauge. Mr. Edward Thornton, C.B., having seconded the motion, Sir T. Douglas Forsyth referred to his recent visit to India. He had been over the line and could speak in the highest terms of its condition and the efficiency of the staff. Mr. Thornton subsequently alluded to the great strides in prosperity which the Punjab had made, and spoke hopefully of the prospect of the company soon earning the full guaranteed interest. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors were afterwards re-elected.

MAIL NEWS.

The announcement of the death of Sir Bartle Frere has been received with deep regret in India, and especially in Bombay, where the deceased was best known.

H. E. the Governor has accepted the resignation of the Hon. C. Gonno of his office as an additional member of Council. Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., has been nominated to the vacant seat.

Mr. Forbes Adam has been appointed to succeed Mr. M. Mowat as chairman of the Bombay Exhibition Committee. Mr. Adam, it is stated, will shortly be appointed member of the Bombay Legislative Council in the room of the Hon. W. M. Macaulay.

Mr. Grant Duff, in the course of his review of the year, in proposing the health of the Queen at the Birthday Banquet at Ootacamund on the 24th ult., dwelt upon the satisfactory condition of Indian finances.

The rumour that Lord Kimberley is to succeed to the Viceroyalty while Lord Ripon joins the Cabinet is authoritatively contradicted.

A dreadful accident occurred to a ballast train at Kana, near Lahore, on Friday, 30th ult., thirteen persons being killed and fifteen wounded. The accident was caused by some boys heaping up ballast on the rails.

At the annual durbar for the Sirdars of the Deccan, held at Poona on Saturday, 31st ult., Sir William Wedderburn announced that Lady Ripon had offered Rs.1,000 for a prize in connection with the school which it is proposed to establish for the education of girls in Sanscrit and English. Sir William also expressed his intention of endowing the school with a sum of Rs.10,000 in memory of his deceased brother, Sir David Wedderburn.

Immense damage is reported to have been done in the interior of the country by the recent cyclone in Burma. Thousands of houses were destroyed, and there was also great loss of life.

A large dinner was given by the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces to Sir Henry Ramsay, on the evening of the 22nd ultimo, on the occasion of his retirement from the service.

The ship *Riversdale*, which grounded near Point Dini, has been abandoned.

Mr. Breeks Atkinson, Collector of Tinnevely, has been suspended, pending inquiries being instituted by Mr. Garstin, C.S.I., specially deputed for this duty from the Revenue Board, Madras.

The Ameer is said to have advanced the troops at Cabul four months' pay, and intends marching immediately either to Kandahar or Turkistan.

Lieut. G. A. S. Dupuis, of the North Staffordshire Regiment, has been murdered in the vicinity of Quetta by Yassinzai Pathans.

Judgment was delivered at Bombay on Tuesday, 27th ult., by the Marine Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the s.s. *Sir William Armstrong* on the Island of Perim on the 8th April. The Court held that the captain and chief officer of the vessel were both to blame, but as the injury done was slight, the Court had no power to deal with their certificates.

The final meeting of the Bombay Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition was held on the 20th ult.

A fire occurred on board the Tarret-ship *Abyssinia*, in the Bombay Harbour, on Wednesday, 28th ult. The flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

At a meeting held at Delhi on the 20th ult., a sum of Rs.51,000 was subscribed for the erection of a hospital in that city.

The new High Court of Mysore at Bangalore was formally opened on Wednesday, 28th ult.

The Lahore Cathedral Building Fund, according to a detailed statement just published by the Honorary Secretary, now amounts to Rs.2,09,164-12-4.

A young student, attending the Doveton College, Calcutta, died a few days since from injuries received in a football match on the 23rd ultimo.

The Bombay Government will assemble at Poona on the 9th proximo.

A Government Resolution states that the total number of lunatics under treatment at the several asylums in this Presidency during 1883 was 948, as compared with 931 in the preceding year.

Mr. Forbes Adam has been appointed president of the committee of the Bombay International Exhibition, in succession to Mr. Mowat, who has gone home. The Bombay Mill-owners Association has made a grant of Rs.5,000 to the guarantee fund of the Exhibition.

On Saturday, the 31st ult., a European soldier at Poona murdered a native woman with whom he had been intimate, shot a native goldsmith, and then committed suicide. The weapon used was a revolver.

The fact that no K.C.S.I. was included in the list of birth-

day decorations is stated to be due to a limitation in the number of those honours.

Two Pathan lads have been fined by the Bombay Presidency magistrate for causing a dynamite explosion.

Mr. H. E. M. James, Director General of the Post Office, has returned to Simla from Mysore, whither he had gone to bury his brother, who had died of hydrophobia.

Her Majesty's gun-boat *Philomel*, 805 tons, Captain H. B. Lang sailed on Friday, 30th ult., for the Persian Gulf.

The death is announced at Rawul Pindi of Miss Annie Norman, a daughter of General Sir Henry Norman, who was engaged in Zenana mission work.

The difficulty about the choice of a Bishop for Macau having been settled, it is stated that Dr. Antonio Joaquim de Madeiros, Coajutor Bishop to the Archbishop of Goa, will be appointed to that diocese.

A telegram has been received at the Secretariat from the Political Resident at Aden, stating that owing to the outbreak of cholera at Grand Aljeh, in the north-west district of Sumatra, quarantine is imposed in Egypt against arrivals from there.

The *Indian Daily News* believes it is settled that General Hardinge, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, will succeed Sir Donald Stewart as Commander-in-Chief in India.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has acceded to an invitation on the part of the members to join the Himalaya Club. This circumstance will, of course, add to the prestige of the club, and tend to increase the excellent reputation which it has always borne.

INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, June 3.)

Dr. McDougall, I.M.D., has been granted six months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Colonel Jervis Harpur, S. C., has been granted an extension of leave for twelve months.

It is stated that Lieutenant C. W. Cottrell-Dormer, 13th Hussars, is about to proceed to England on leave.

Major A.J.T. Welchman, Bengal Staff Corps, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

Captain L.E.H. Brock, of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, has been granted twelve months' leave of absence.

The Simla Volunteers have decided unanimously to ask Mr. James Walker to become their Colonel in the place of Mr. Peterson, vacated.

Lieutenant the Hon. A. S. Hardinge, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor.

Major General W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.A., has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year and sixteen days on private affairs.

Captain T.R.F.B. Hallows, the Carabineers, intends proceeding to Australia on four months' leave about the beginning of June.

The dépôt of the 45th Bengal Native Infantry has been formed at Jhelum, under the command of Lieutenant G. H. de Lacy, wing officer of the regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel R.E. Boyle, commandant 11th Bengal Lancers, is about to leave India to complete his service in Europe prior to retirement.

We hear rumours of another shooting scandal having occurred, this time in the Punjab, in connection with the Volunteer prizes offered by the N.I.R.A.

The twelve months' medical leave of absence to Europe granted to Major F. S. Hore, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been extended until the 16th September next.

Lieutenant Colonel Almer Vivian, Bengal Staff Corps, has been pensioned on the ordinary pension of £365, together with an additional pension of £230 per annum.

Lieutenant W. D. Hickman, wing officer and quartermaster, 1st Bengal Native Infantry, has been attached to the Military Secretariat, on special duty, till the 15th October next.

The Government of India retain the services of Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Moore, Bombay Cavalry, until the 30th September next, to complete the revision of the Bengal Cantonment laws and regulations on which he is engaged.

The Government of India have approved of the following appointments being made in the Military Accounts Department, viz. Major H. F. Woodcock, on furlough, and Lieutenant Colonel Durand, officiating controller, Military Accounts, Bengal.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Captain C. F. Gambier, Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as a squadron Commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel Broome.

Colonel Frederick Brine, of the Royal Engineers, one of the few officers of the scientific branches of the service who have performed general duty work in a cantonment in India, has retired from the service with the honorary rank of major general.

Captain R. T. Hawkes, military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 2nd class, 1st grade; Captain G. B.

Benny, assistant military accountant, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade; Lieutenant G. A. Williams, assistant military accountant, to officiate as military accountant, 3rd class.

The vacancy on the Brigade Establishment in Bengal caused by the promotion of Brigadier General Blair to major general goes, we understand, to Colonel J. Hudson, C.B., Commandant of the 28th Punjab Native Infantry. The Rohilkund District, which General Blair is leaving, will fall to General T. E. Gordon, from Rawul Pindi; General T. H. Gordon being transferred from Mooltan to Rawul Pindi, and Colonel Hudson going to the vacancy at Mooltan.

Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Saunders, military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to officiate as military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade; Captain D.A.A. Macpherson, military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade; Lieutenant H. M. Prior, military accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, and Lieutenant H. F. S. Ramsden, assistant military accountant to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

The following appointments in the Adjutant General's Department, Bengal, have been sanctioned by the Government of India during the absence on furlough of Colonel H. Collett, C.B.:—Major H. J. E. Ford, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General. Lieutenant Colonel B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as first Assistant Adjutant General. Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Waterfield, Wing Commander and second in Command, 2nd Native Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GIBSON asked the Under Secretary of State for India what is the proportion of officers in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Department to that of the executive grade; has the number of administrative grade appointments been diminished within the last few years; has a recent alteration been made in the limit of age for compulsory retirement; and has this checked promotion.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: The proportion is one administrative officer to twenty-seven executive officers, in 1880, as shown in the Blue Book 2,921 of 1881, page 283. There was a reduction of the administrative officers. In 1880 the limits of age for compulsory retirement were fixed at fifty-five years for the new rank of brigade surgeons and surgeons major, and at sixty years for surgeons general and deputy surgeons-general, instead of at fifty-five and sixty-five years respectively. The effect of lowering the age for compulsory retirement in the higher grades must be to quicken, not to retard, promotion.

GOVERNMENTAL ABSENTEEISM IN INDIA.

Mr. J. McCARTHY asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the fact that petitions to Parliament are being signed by vast numbers of natives, and circulated throughout every district in the Madras Presidency, complaining of the recent protracted Governmental absenteeism, the cost and impolicy of the same, the district official absenteeism, the lost touch of district officials with their ryots, and other allegations on the same subject; and whether the Secretary of State will anticipate the prayers of the petitioners by making immediate inquiries into these allegations.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: The India Office has no information as to the petitions referred to. But I gather from the newspapers that the subject of the residence of the various Governments in the Hills during the hot weather months has recently been attracting a good deal of attention in India. The Secretary of State has no present intention of taking any action in the matter.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

In reply to Sir T. Lawrence, Mr. J. K. CROSS said: No official communication has reached the India Office regarding any discontent or dissatisfaction at the present rate of promotion in the Indian Staff Corps. The promotion of officers of the line has recently been very rapid. The rate, it is understood, is abnormal, and is not likely to continue. The subject, however, so far at any rate as the qualifying period of promotion of lieutenants is concerned, is receiving consideration. I may add that whereas in the Line officers who are not selected for promotion at a given age are compulsorily retired, this is not the case in the Indian Army, in which officers enjoy continuous and unbroken service to the rank of full colonel.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

INDIAN RETIRING PENSIONS.

General FLELDEN asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the leave restrictions with reference to retiring pensions retained by the late Secretary of State for India in his despatch, No. 407, to the Viceroy of India, dated December 8, 1881, impeded the retirement of officers of the Indian Army

and induced them to serve on for the highest rate of pension, thus burdening the Service with superfluous field officers, and throwing a heavy prospective charge on the people of India; and whether it was in contemplation to take steps to facilitate the acceptance by officers of the Indian Army of the pensions fixed in the above named despatch.

Mr. CROSS: There is no information to show that a relaxation of the conditions of service for pension would induce officers to retire on the lower rates of pension. The general effect of such a relaxation would probably only be to give a few officers who have obtained an excessive amount of leave their pensions earlier than they should receive them. It is not proposed to make any change in the existing regulations.

HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FISHER—June 12, at Littlehampton, the wife of the Rev. A. T. Fisher, late of Amritsar, Punjab, a son.

RADFORD—May 21, at Hurst Lodge, Dalhousie, the wife of Captain Oswald Claude Radford, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRAY—GORDON—June 17, at the Parish Church, Hove, Brighton, Malcolm Alexander Gray, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Assam Commission, to Helen Sophia Augusta, only daughter of the late Captain Aubrey J. F. Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, and stepdaughter of Major General W. R. Elliott, of Dalry, Eaton-road, West Brighton.

DEATHS.

CHASE—June 14, at Avon Lodge, Leamington, Annie Binny, the beloved wife of T. A. N. Chase, Esq., Madras Civil Service (retired), and daughter of the late John Guthrie, of Forfar.

CORNELL—June 16, at Rydal-road, Streatham, William Elsenham Cornell, of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, only son of William Cornell, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 19.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BONE—May 20, at Cawnpore, N.W.P., India, the wife of the Rev. W. Middleton Bone, a daughter.

ADAMSON—May 25, at Dinapore, the wife of Captain J. G. Adamson, King's Own L.I., a daughter.

BELLASIS—May 25, at Jhansi, the wife of Captain G. M. Bellasis, S.C., a son.

BROOKES—May 23, at Murree, the wife of W. Brookes, Barrack Department, a son.

COOK—May 26, at Bombay, the wife of F. Cook, a son.

DANIELL—May 26, at 32, Chowringhee, the wife of E. C. Daniell, a daughter.

DUNBAR—May 18, at Rangoon, British Burma, the wife of John Mickleburgh Dunbar, a son.

GARNAULT—May 22, at Dilkusha, Murree, the wife of Major A. E. Garnault, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

LINBERRY—May 24, at Kurseong, the wife of A. Linberry, a son.

MULLALLY—May 27, at Hawksdale, Naini Tal, the wife of Lieutenant Herbert Mullally, R.E., a son.

MURRAY—May 26, at Monahyr, the wife of Major General Murray, a daughter.

MAYCOCK—May 26, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain F. M. Maycock, A. P. D., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, a daughter.

O'LEARY—May 17, at Annapur, the wife of John O'Leary, Local Fund Engineer, a son.

RYAN—May 29, wife of W. P. Ryan, Bombay Terminus, a son.

RIVAZ—May 25, at Simla, the wife of George W. Rivaz, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.

ROBERTS—May 6, at Simla, the wife of Lieut. Col. A. W. Roberts, Political Department, eldest son of the late A. A. Roberts, Esq., C.B., C.S.I., a son.

ROWBOTHAM—May 31, at Barsi Town, the wife of Hugh Rowbotham, a son.

SCARTH—May 20, at Moabund, Jorhat, Assam, the wife of Edward Scarth, a son.

WRIGHT—May 28, at Miranpore, Katra (Mewnah Estate), the wife of J. S. Wright, Esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—BLEAZBY—May 23, at St. Andrew's Church, Lahore, Philip James Clarke, P. W. D., to Olivia Marie Bernard, eldest daughter of the late Major George Bernard Bleazby, Bengal Army, Retired List.

ROUGHTON—WINSOM—May 29, at Byculia Church, by the Rev. Mr. Onslow, G. W. Roughton, of Bombay, Solicitor, to Mary Charlotte Evelyn, daughter of the late John C. Winsom, Esq.

SCHALCH—MCDONELL—June 12, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Captain Vernon Schalch, 11th Bengal Infantry, eldest son of the late Vernon Schalch, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, to Helen Grant, fourth daughter of W. F. McDonnell, V.C., Bengal Civil Service, Judge of High Court, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BLISS—May 18, suddenly, the Rev. Thomas Philip Bliss, Chaplain at Negapatam, Madras, aged 34.

BUSKIN—May 24, at Barrackpore, Julia Susan, the beloved wife of E. G. Buskin.

CORBETT—May 24, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. M. Corbett, Traffic Department, E. I. Railway, at the age of 49.

CARVALHO—PACHECO—May 3, at Macao, Rita, the only surviving daughter of the late Dr. S. A. de Carvalho.

D'ARAUJO—May 26, at the European General Hospital, of remittent fever, Frederick William D'Arjujo, aged 58.

GOING—May 25, at Bellary, F. W. Going, Esq., A.V.D., Attendant, 2nd Light Cavalry, aged 35.

GRIEVE—May 16, at Rangoon, British Burma, Gertrude Charlotte, only child of James Grieve, aged 11 weeks.

HAILES—May 24, at Naini Tal, the infant daughter of Major Hailes, D.A.Q.M.G.

HEARNE—May 25, at Mainpuri, Correlia Victoria Mary, wife of J. P. Hearne, aged 21.

HERRING—May 16, at 1, Armenian Ghat, Calcutta, the residence of her son-in-law, Martha Herring, widow of the late Matthew Herring, tea planter, Cachar.

KAY—June 12, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Halhed, No. 25, Collingham-place, S.W., Caroline Alice, widow of the late Robert Duncan Kay, Captain H.E.I.C.S., Bengal.

MISQUAIT—May 30, at Aldeamar, Ruth, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Misquita, aged 6 months and 17 days.

NORMAN—May 22, at Rawul Pindi, Punjab, Annie Forde, third daughter of General Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B.

SOORTEE—May 30, at his own residence, at Modikhana, opposite old *Jam-e-Jamshed Press*, Nowrjee Cowasjee Soortee, Compositor, *Times of India*, son of the late Cowasjee Dossabhoj Soortee, aged 54.

STODDARD—May 3, at Guindy Lodge, Sydapet, suddenly, Gladys Irene (Dottie), only child of Henry and Clara Stoddard (Madras Police), and granddaughter of Major General T. H. Stoddard, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 19 days.

TRUTWEIN—At Vepery, Madras, Georgiana Evers (Georgie), daughter of Charles and Jane Ann Trutwein.

VINCENT—May 29, at Thanna, Muriel Olga, the daughter of R. H. Vincent, District Superintendent of Police, aged 7½ months.

WEBSTER—May 23, at Calcutta, Bernard Raymond, the infant son of Mr. F. Webster, I.G.S.N. Company, Limited, aged 7 months and 9 days.

WILSON—May 27, at Simla, Shirley, Evre, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wilson, aged 1.

WARD—May 29, at Parel, Mr. M. O. Ward, Foreman G. I. P. Railway, aged 42.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—To-day's sales consisted of 20,100 packages, 18,000 "without reserve," but many breaks were disposed of previous to the auctions. The sales passed heavily, and in many cases still more in favour of buyers. Numerous lines of new season's Canton teas in boxes sold from 7½d. to 11½d. per lb. Coochow Orange Pekoe realised 10d. to 10¼d. per lb. The private contract market is almost at a standstill. 20,000 packages of China tea, printed for to-day's auction "without reserve," were sold without improvement on previous low rates. At the sales of Indian tea, comprising 2,030 packages of Indian and 302 packages Ceylon tea, previous prices were well maintained. A small invoice, season 1884-1885, of indifferent quality realised from 11¼d. to 1s. 10¼d. per lb.

SUGAR.—There has been a very limited demand for cane sugars. Sales of West Indian amount to only 1,400 bags, part by auction—crystallised, 21s. 6d. to 24s.; other grainy, 19s. 6d. to 22s., being last week's rates. 165 casks Porto Rico, 1,826 bags Guatemala, and 713 bags Mauritius bought in. A cargo of 450 casks, 60 barrels, refining Porto Rico sold at 14s. 6d. for Dublin; Beet firmer, also refined; and in the Clyde pieces rather dearer.

COFFEE.—The public sales, which have been small, went flatly. Plantation Ceylon without alteration. East India in some cases rather easier. Of the former, 107 casks 40 barrels and bags, sold—small, 54s. to 58s. 6d.; middling 63s. to 66s. 6d.; good middling, 70s. to 74s. 6d.; fine, 80s. to 83s. 6d.; bold 85s. 6d. to 92s. 305 cases 1,098 bags East India, partly sold—Naidoohatum, 73s. to 75s.; fine bold, 88s.; Coorg, low to good medium, 58s. to 61s. 6d., small in proportion. 632 bags Costa Rica were chiefly bought, but a few colory lots realised steady value at 61s. to 66s. 339 bags Central American, sold, 48s. to 52s.; and 549 bags washed Rio, bought in, 42s. to 58s. per cwt.

BLACK PEPPER.—Business has been done in Singapore to arrive at 9½d., which is lower.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TEA.—At to-day's Indian auction, comprising 1,776 packages, prices were fairly well maintained. The sale included about 250 packages of season 1884-1885 (228 packages Dooterjah estate, realising 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10¼d. per lb., 25 packages Poocong 1s. 8½d. and 2s. 3d.) 120 packages Java Tea sold without reserve at fully previous rates.

SUGAR.—There has been scarcely any business done in West India; the reported sales are only 50 casks. During the week some Barbados sold from second hands, and 100 tons Native Penang in baskets, the latter at 8s. to 8s. 6d. Beet unsettled with an easier tendency, closing 14s. to 14s. 1½d., June-July. In the Clyde market pieces met a steady demand at about yesterday's rates.

COFFEE.—The public sales have gone at steady prices for Plantation Ceylon, and at fully former rates for East India kinds. Of the former, 439 casks, 226 barrels and bags sold; small, 52s. 6d. to 57s.; low middling to middling, 62s. to 67s. 6d.; good middling to fine, 69s. to 75s.; rather bold to fine bold, 84s. to 98s.—one lot, 103s. Of East India, 337 casks, 2,529 bags mostly sold—low to good medium, at 59s.

6d. to 67s. 6d.; good medium to bold, 69s. 6d. to 74s.; fine ditto, including Mysore, 80s. to 95s. Guatemala is without alteration, 1,875 bags selling at 49s. to 53s. 6d. for fine ordinary to low middling. 639 bags Costa Rica withdrawn. 303 bags Columbian sold at 44s. to 49s.; 130 bags Java bought in at 74s. 3 casks, 133 barrels and bags Jamaica mostly sold—low middling, 57s. to 68s.; fine ordinary, 47s. 6d. to 59s.

THURSDAY EVENING.

TEA.—Further sales of about 5,000 packages took place to-day. These included some breaks of new Canton congous and two small invoices of "new season" Canton scented teas, which realised from 10d. to 1s. 2d. for scented Capers, and 9¼d. for a parcel of scented Pekoe. To-day's Indian auctions, comprising 1,745 packages Indian of superior quality, passed at firm prices. 480 packages Java tea of Bagelen Estate were sold at satisfactory rates. The China auctions, amounting to 5,891 packages show no quotable alterations excepting the low price of 4¼d. for one break of common red leaf. About 900 boxes scented Caper, season 1884-1885, of disappointing quality, fetched 1s. 0¼d. to 1s. 2d., excepting one lot, which went at 10d. per lb. From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's fortnightly China report.—Auctions during the past fortnight have been heavy, comprising a total of about 56,000 packages. Prices have hardly undergone any quotable alterations, but the tone throughout has been one of great depression. Private transactions are on an exceedingly reduced sale. China advices to the 14th June, report the opening of the Foochow market on the 8th inst., the shipments of 35,000,000lbs. from Hankow, and 4,250,000lbs. from Foochow, which gives a total of about 5,000,000lbs. over the shipment at the same time last season. The following remarks are taken from Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's review of the Indian tea trade:—The crop of 1883 upon the whole has compared favourably with those of other years; for while there have been few instances of districts producing tea of special quality throughout, the general average have been good; and, as we remarked last year, teas showing really faulty manufacture are a diminishing quantity. In reviewing the past season, the features affording the principal subject for comment as a general steadiness of the market, and the absence of the sudden fluctuations experienced in times of excitement or depression, which have periodically recurred in previous years. A variety of causes have contributed this—among them, the moderate range of price at which the market opened, continuous free supplies sold at a price sufficiently low to stimulate consumption, but not so low as to produce reaction; the general good quality of the crop, encouraging the trade to hold stocks; a growing conviction among dealers that Indian tea is the tea of the future, leading them to cultivate this branch of their business even more assiduously than before, and to watch the market more closely; from which has resulted the steadier competition and increased buying power which has been manifest during the past twelve months. Another, and a most satisfactory feature, has been the larger demand for the finest teas of every growth and every grade, evidenced by the comparatively good prices maintained throughout for the best qualities, notwithstanding increased supplies, and the slackness of trade in Ireland, at one time almost the only market for fine tea. This is doubtless largely due to the inferiority of the recent China crops—but we have reason to attribute it also to a reaction from the cry for "cheap tea," and to a growing demand from English consumers for a better article than they have been satisfied with in former years. If, as seems probable, the features to which we have drawn attention should characterise the market in the future, it will be possible to estimate with greater certainty than hitherto the average result of a season's operations; producers, as well as shippers, will be less liable to the disappointment of expectations based upon the results obtained during short periods of excitement, and they will be spared the inconvenience and loss associated with unsound and falling markets. The figures for the twelve months ending 31st May show an increase upon last year of 6¼ million lbs. imported, and 3¼ millions lbs. consumed, leaving the stock 2½ millions heavier, which surplus, however, may be somewhat reduced if the recent improvement in deliveries be maintained. If the estimated increase of five millions in the coming crop be realised, the total supply including the Ceylon tea, will not fall far short of seventy million lbs. To consume this an increase of about three-quarters of a million lbs. in each month's delivery will be necessary. Whether this can be attained without a material reduction of values remains to be seen. The result is dependent upon several circumstances, viz., the characters of the teas, the quality of the China crops, and the price of Congou as affected by heavy or moderate shipments; the chance of an expansion in the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom, such as took place in 1882-83; renewed demand for Indian tea from other markets; for the general conditions of the agricultural and manufacturing industries, as affecting the produce markets generally. The development of the industry in Ceylon is another important factor of the future. About 1½ million lbs. were received last year, and the current crop is estimated to reach 2¼ million lbs. We do not share the fear that Ceylon tea will prejudice the sale of Indian—in any greater degree, for instance, than Darjeeling tea interferes with Assam—for it is accounted by the trade as only another variety of Indian tea, although a distinct one; and is now of such a uniformly high type that it adds to, rather than detracts from, the reputation of Indian produce, and has created a demand which has probably benefited Indian tea. Java teas, to some extent, come into competition with the lowest sort of Indian, to which they are equal in style, although, while showing improvement, still inferior in strength, pungency, and flavour. The import has reached 3½ million lbs., of which a large portion is re-exported to the Continent and elsewhere, the amount consumed at home being barely sufficient to affect the price of any but the commonest kinds of Souchong and Pekoe.

SAGO quiet. Of 310 bags about a third sold at 15s. 6d. for large grain; 633 bags flour, at 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.; 1,084 bags pearl, 15,228 bags flake tapioca chiefly withdrawn.

Rice is quiet. A steamer cargo of Saigon is reported, sold at 6s. 10½d. for Holland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1884.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

We commented last week on some of the leading points in the letters regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which were addressed by Mr. Fitzpatrick, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, to the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, and to the Government of Bengal. There still remain some important points for consideration, and it is to be regretted that they are of such a technical character that it may not be very easy to explain them. But some of them are quite of an elementary character and go to the very root of the Bill, and it is obvious that whilst elementary questions are still in dispute, those who object to the passing of the Bill without full and impartial inquiry, are fully justified in their opposition.

It certainly is an elementary point in such a legislative proposal as the Tenancy Bill, that the Legislature should know its own mind regarding the difference between tenure holders and ryots; but Mr. Fitzpatrick says that the Government of India will be glad to learn "if the provisions of the Bill, as amended in Select Committee, will afford reasonable facilities for meeting the grave practical difficulty of deciding what holdings are, and what are not, tenures." It is probably well known that the tenure holder, in the primary sense of the word, is a middle-man. He rents land from the zemindar, or superior landlord, in order to sublet it, and collect the rents. On the other hand, the ryot is defined to be the person who rents land, for the purpose of cultivating it by himself, or his family, or by hired servants. Thereupon it might have been supposed, that the Bill would protect the interests of the ryots or cultivators of the soil in preference to those of the tenure-holders or middlemen. Not a bit of it,

In the first place a legal presumption is introduced that where a holding exceeds a hundred beegars (about thirty-three English acres) the tenant is a tenure holder, and not a ryot—and secondly it is proposed that if a ryot sublets more than one-half of his holding he shall become a tenure-holder. The Government of India points out that the tenure-holder (the converted tenure holder, as it styles him), is, in some ways in a better position than if he had never sublet; and the landlords also justly complain that the rights and privileges, which the law now presents as a gift, were formerly obtained from them by tenure-holders for a valuable consideration. It further appears that the avowed desire of the Select Committee was to discourage subletting. But the Government of India very reasonably doubts if the measures proposed are likely to have this effect. When any ryot who rents an acre of land can elevate himself into the position of a tenure holder by subletting half an acre of it, it is surely an encouragement to him to sublet. The law does not propose to give the superior landlord any choice in the matter; but an elaborate scheme of registration before Government officials is to be provided to which the ryot will have recourse to establish his new position as a tenure holder. Be it also noted, that this registration establishment will cost money, and the Government of India wishes to know where the money is to be found to pay for it. It will be hardly decent to call on the landlord to pay for the registration of a tenure against his will, and to his pecuniary injury. The converted tenure holder is not usually a man of substance, able to afford to pay the expense; and as the Government derives no benefit from the transaction it cannot be expected to carry on registration gratuitously. Altogether the Select Committee appear to have got into a very considerable muddle, both as regards the proposed law, and its future administration; and it will require great skill on the part of the Government of Bengal to show them a way out of their difficulty, as they are now invited to do by the Government of

It would be almost impossible to state within the limits of this article the details of the case affecting ryots holding at fixed rates, to whom, under Act 10. of 1859, the statutory presumption was given that if their rent had not been changed for twenty years, it should be, henceforth, unchangeable. A famous legislative Councillor when Act 10. of 1859 was passed, skilfully evaded the operation of this presumption, by changing the rents of his ryots, who gladly consented to the reduction of rent which he offered to them. But as soon as the ryot had been thus outmanœuvred, the legislator promptly enhanced the rents to a higher scale than the original figure. This statutory presumption was obviously unjust to the landlords *ab initio*, and the injustice has a tendency to increase rather than diminish. The Government of India now ask the Government of Bengal to consider the question, "as there cannot be a doubt but that, the presumption being cumulative, every year renders it less in accordance with the real facts, and also increases the landlords' difficulty of rebutting it." It is, however, very doubtful if the Government of Bengal will do anything in favour of the landlords by abolishing this unfair presumption.

The Government of India next discusses the provisions of the new law regarding occupancy ryots. The Bill confers the right of occupancy not only on

those ryots who already have it, which seems superfluous legislation, but it attaches the right of occupancy to all the land held in any village or estate by any settled ryot in that village or estate. The word "estate" has a technical meaning in Bengal, in connection with the payment of Government Revenue, and is equally applicable to lands forming an estate of five acres and to lands forming an estate of fifty thousand acres. Here again a new difficulty arises, and the Government of India wants a new definition of the word estate to suit the new law. Some estates consist of numerous villages, far distant from one another. But as the Bill now stands drafted, a ryot in anyone village will be entitled to rights of occupancy as soon as he gets a bit of land in any other village in the estate, although he had no sort of previous connection with the other village. The Bengal Government must provide a remedy for this anomaly.

The Select Committee having agreed to omit the iniquitous Section 56 of the original Bill, by which a landlord was compelled to confer on a new tenant the occupancy right which he had just acquired by the purchase from the last insolvent tenant, the Government of India is pleased to express its opinion that justice to the landlords required the modification of the Bill in this particular. But the Government of India is not altogether content. It draws attention to Section 42 of the amended Bill, which is intended to prevent the enhancement of the rent of the land, when it is re-let except in pursuance of a registered contract. It would certainly seem to be rather hard on the landlord that he is not to be allowed to recoup himself in any way for the loss which he must have incurred from the default of the previous tenant, and from the cost of purchasing the occupancy right of the defaulter. But the Government of India looks deeply into the possibilities of the future. It assumes that a new ryot has been found who has agreed to register a covenant to pay an enhanced, or as it is invidiously called, a competition rent. If this new ryot should default, any successor to him will be bound to pay the same rent, and this course of action may have an extensive effect in the direction of raising the prevailing rates of occupancy ryot. "The tendency of these provisions to raise the prevailing rate has been noticed by Mr. Reynolds, a Bengal Member of the Legislative Council, and the Governor General would be glad to receive an expression of the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal as to whether the anticipated danger is not such as to require some safeguard, and should this be the case, in what way it might best be met." We feel bound to apologise for taxing the patience of our readers with such very questionable stuff as this. If the Government of India is desirous of making mountains out of molehills, how can it expect the legislative machinery to work? Stripped of technicalities, the case is perfectly simple. A piece of land is let to a ryot at a rent which he finds he cannot pay, and he throws it on the landlord's hands. The landlord finds a new ryot, who agrees to pay even a higher rent, but finds out his mistake, and the land is again thrown on the landlord's hands. Obviously, if another ryot can be found he will only take the land at a lower rent than that which his two predecessors failed to pay. This is the natural course of events, and no legislative enactment will succeed in forcing the rent up to an amount beyond the real value of the land,

which is the alarming difficulty against which the Government of India wishes to provide.

The contents of the letter of the Government of India are not yet exhausted, but it must be reserved for a future occasion to explain the views which are enunciated by the Government regarding the enhancement of rents, and the commutation of grain-rents to money-rents, and the case of the non-occupancy ryots, and several other important subjects which are included in the omnivorous Bengal Tenancy Bill.

NOTES ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

THE whole end, object, and meaning of the Bill is simply to transfer in an indirect but most complete manner all power and control over land, from the zemindar to the Government; and in its despotic completeness, and its lawless, arbitrary, and confiscating fulness, it bears a strong resemblance to the celebrated policy adopted by Lord Strafford, and known in history as the "Thorough." God grant the parallel may end here, and that the same results in the shape of revolution and rebellion may not follow; but if they do we shall have only ourselves to thank for it. This Bill is evidently only the thin end of the wedge; as the Oudh Tenancy Bill, framed on the general lines of the Bengal Bill, is only kept back till the fate of the latter is known, and it is certain that the other provinces of India will speedily be dealt with in the same fashion. The Bill is fraught with most serious political danger; as, once the Natives of India are taught that solemn pledges made by us can, under any circumstances whatever, be put aside and be treated as of no value at all, they lose faith in our word of honour as Englishmen. Then our reign in India is virtually at an end, and the downfall of our proud Empire is merely a matter of time. The Bill is a sham and a humbug as, at the very moment that the Government of India is so loudly and noisily professing to be so anxious to introduce amongst the natives of India the principles of local self-government and to gradually extend their powers in this direction they are insiduously robbing them by this most despotic and arbitrary Bill of all power and control of every kind over the land, and transferring it entirely to themselves.

Has the Government paused to think what the probable result of this Bill will be in causing widespread disaffection throughout the length and breadth of the land? If the solemn pledges contained in the Permanent Settlement which have been held sacred for so many years, can be thus easily put aside, what security have the great Independent Chiefs that we shall continue to recognise the treaties made with them? Are these treaties a bit more binding upon our honour and conscience than the great Permanent Settlement; and if the Government of India does not scruple to break faith with, and to rob, its own subjects in Bengal who have always been true and loyal to our rule, why should they be more tender-hearted or scrupulous towards these Independent Chiefs, if at any time they take it into their heads that any or all of their possessions are necessary for the "protection and welfare" of our Indian Empire and, that is to prevent some future officious "Ilbert" from legislating away their rights and

territories as has been done with the rights and lands of the Bengal zemindars?

We would ask Lord Ripon if he is not aware that already a considerable amount of disaffection exists in India against our rule, and if this fact with proofs of it have not been reported secretly to him? During the Mutiny, which took place in 1857 our salvation, consisted chiefly in the fact that the great mass of the people themselves, if they did not actually side with us, were at all events neutral, and this was specially the case with regard to the zemindars and the great mass of the peasantry. But for this we should have been so fearfully outnumbered that the list of losses and calamities would have been a hundred times greater, and the difficulty of reconquering the country would have been ten times at least greater. Thanks to the policy which this Bill initiates, when the next disturbance takes place in India, it will not be military mutiny only, like the first one, but it will be a rebellion of the whole country against us, backed up by Russian influence and money, and for its leaders the whole of the independent Princes, and all the leading men in Bengal, and the whole mass of the rural population, from the greatest zemindar down to the poorest ryot. Lord Ripon is sowing the wind but he will leave it to his successors to reap the whirlwind. We would simply ask, putting aside all supposed advantages which this Bill is to confer on the ryot at the expense of the zemindar—advantages which have been clearly proved to exist only in the fertile brain of the author of this mischievous Bill—is it worth while, merely for the sake of increasing the already too despotic power of the Government, to create such a terrible feeling of distrust and disaffection as must almost inevitably sow the seeds of some great outbreak or revolution in the future?



OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 24.)

- YOUNG**—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Young are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the military department.
- BERTOLSON**—The services of Mr. V. W. Bertelson, district superintendent of police, Mymensing, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
- KING**—Consequent on the departure of Mr. H. B. Medlicott on special leave, and the appointment of Mr. W. King, D.S.C., to officiate as superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 7th inst.
- GRIESBACH**, Mr. C. L., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, and as deputy superintendent.
- MIDDLEMISS**, Mr. C. S., assistant superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.
- HENNESSEY**, Mr. J. B. N., M.A., F.R.S., officiating deputy surveyor general in charge of Trigonometrical Surveys, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from Jan. 12.
- MARINITSCH**—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. A. Marinitsch, as acting consul for Sweden and Norway, at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Janni.
- JONES**—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. J. A. Jones as in charge of the United States Consulate, at Aden, during the absence of Mr. J. S. Williams.
- WATSON**, Lieut. P. A., officiating wing officer, is appointed to officiate

as adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. E. S. Masters, or until further orders.

The following order issued by the commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force is confirmed:—

CLAY, Colonel C. H., being permitted to retire from the service from April 20, Lieut. J. A. Bell took over command of the force on that date, in addition to his other duties.

SCULLY, Surg. Major J., deputy assay master, Bombay Mint, having been appointed to officiate as assay master, Calcutta Mint, in consequence of the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major H. E. Busteed and Surgeon C. M. Thompson, having been appointed to officiate as deputy assay master, Bombay Mint, Surgeon Major J. Scully made over, and Surgeon C. M. Thompson received, charge of the office of deputy assay master, May 12.

SCULLY, Surgeon Major J., having been appointed to officiate as assay master, Calcutta Mint, in consequence of the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major H. E. Busteed, Surgeon Major J. Scully received charge of the office of assay master, Calcutta Mint, from Surgeon Major H. E. Busteed, on May 16.

PLAYFAIR, Lieut. Col. A. L., cantonment magistrate, Morar, took over charge of the current duties of the office of the resident at Gwalior, on April 12, from Col. J. C. Berkeley, and made over charge to Col. W. Tweedie, C.S.I., on the 28th idem.

KNIGHT, Mr. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been appointed executive engineer, Mhow Division, vice Major G. R. Gibbs, B.S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, is about to proceed on furlough to England.

HARRINGTON, Surg. H. N. V., assumed medical charge of the Kotah and Jhallowar Agencies, on the 25th idem.

ALEXANDER, Captain F. G., assumed duties of the second in command and squadron commander of the Eripura Irregular Force, from Lieut. Col. G. L. K. Hewett, on May 6.

SMITH, Major P. W., joined his appointment of second in command, Merwara Battalion, on May 5.

ABBOTT—**BAYLEY**—Major H. B. Abbott and Lieut. Col. C. A. Bayley, respectively made over and received charge of the office of political agent, Jhallowar, on May 10.

ALLEN, Lieut. R. F., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on April 23.

GALE, Lieut. W. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Fort William Division, Military Works, during the absence of Major S. J. Lambert, R.E., executive engineer, on privilege leave.

BARRETT, Captain J. S., commander Indian Marine, to officiate as Accountant, Kidderpore Dockyard, during the absence of Mr. G. G. Ross.

The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, are appointed to the Public Works Department as apprentice engineers, and posted as noted below:—

North Western Provinces and Oudh—Mr. O. C. Ollenbach, and Mr. R. J. Powell.

Punjab—Mr. W. A. Moran.

Central Provinces—Mr. W. Slane and Mr. H. Humfrees.

State Railways—Mr. F. W. Roberts.

The following officiating promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department:—

DOWSON, Mr. E., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from April 9, and until further orders.

JONES, Mr. W. C. N., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from April 9, and until further orders.

THOMPSON, Mr. R. K. B., is appointed to the Candidate Class of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, and is posted to the establishment under the Government of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

FURLONGS.

DALY, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted six months' leave to Bombay to study the native languages, with effect from May 15, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

ROSS, Mr. G. G., accountant, Kidderpore Dockyard, is granted two years' furlough to Europe.

BIGNELL, Capt. E. D. F., adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted three months' leave, with effect from May 15, or from the subsequent date he may be spared by the commanding officer.

KITCHEN, Mr. A., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, attached to No. 3 or Baluchistan Topographical Survey, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 5th inst.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 31.)

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

SMITH, Lieut. T. H., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Aug 22, 1882.

WALLER—The appointment of Major I. Walker, R.A., to be commissary of ordnance, 1st class, is antedated to April 15.

TOWNSEND, Lieut. C. C., R.A., first subaltern, No. 4 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to be an assistant superintendent of factories, with effect from May 14.

JERMYN—**CODRINGTON**—**RODWELL**—Punjab Frontier Force—Lieut. I. R. Jermyn, officiating wing officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Lieut. Col. P. E. Hastings, promoted; Lieut. E. W. Codrington, officiating wing officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Major W. C. Ramsden, promoted; and Lieut. E. H. Rodwell, wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry to be quartermaster, vice Capt. B. M. Allen, who vacates the appointment on

promotion, with effect from April 24.

MORRISON, Mr. R. D., Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant, vice L. C. Stuart, resigned.

BROWN, Hon. Capt. and Deputy Commissary J., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with effect from May 20.

The following promotion is made in the Bengal Army, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

CAMPBELL—To be colonel—Lieut. Col. J. G. Campbell, Bengal Infantry, from May 17.

BERRY, Sub Conductor E., to be conductor, and Store Sergeant J. H. Casey to be Sub Conductor on probation, with effect from March 4, vice Conductor W. Howes, pensioned.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

MASTERS, Lieut. E. S., Bengal S.C., wing officer and adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, medical certificate, for one year.

CONDON, Surgeon Major J. H., M.D., medical certificate, for one year.

TAYLOR, Sub Conductor G., supervisor, 1st grade, Central Provinces, P. W. Department, medical certificate, for one year, with effect from February 17.

WELLS—The extension of furlough granted to Captain H. L. Wells, R. E., has been altered from four to five months.

NIXON, Lieut. J. E., Bengal S.C., squadron officer, 18th Bengal Cavalry, is granted furlough, private affairs, without pay for April 11.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

SMYTH, Major R. E. S., General List, Infantry, medical certificate, for six months.

INGLIS, Major D. W., General List, medical certificate, for two months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, May 26.)

MURRAY, Major General J. I., C.B., is posted temporarily to the Allahabad Division.

GOUGH, Brigadier General Sir H. H., K.C.B., V.C., is posted temporarily to the Eastern Frontier District.

HARVEY, Brigadier General J. R., is posted temporarily to the Saugor District.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Adjutant General's Department, from May 19, vice Colonel H. Collett, C.B., deputy adjutant general, proceeded on furlough:—

FORD, Major H. I. E., R.A., 1st assistant adjutant general, to officiate as deputy adjutant general.

COMBE, Lieut. Colonel B. A., 10th Hussars, assistant adjutant general, to officiate as 1st assistant adjutant general.

WATERFIELD, Lieut. Colonel H. G., second in command, 2nd N.I., to officiate as assistant adjutant general.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CROWTHER—Lieut. R. T., 23rd N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Chesney, seconded.

DOUGLAS, Col. H. McD DeW., Bengal Staff Corps, on return from furlough, is posted to Allahabad, for general duty.

YOUNG, Major H. R., Dorsetshire Regiment, will, on the termination of his appointment as brigade major, proceed to England.

CAWOOD, Lieut. G. C., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has qualified for employment in the Transport branch of the Commissariat Department.

ETHERIDGE—With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—Presidency District Order, No. 430, dated May 1, appointing Lieut. C. de C. Etheridge, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 1st circle, vice Capt. A. W. Brooke, 17th N.I., proceeded on leave (who was officiating for Capt. Goldney, proceeded on furlough), from April 10, no other qualified officer being available.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

BAXTER—Capt. J. C., Royal Engineers (attached to the Bombay Sappers and Miners), to England, on urgent private affairs, from May 16, in anticipation of sanction of exchange.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 28.)

PILLANS, Mr. C. H., to be a captain in the N.B.V. Rifle Corps, vice Mr. F. T. Vener, resigned.

BROWN, Mr. J. F., C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 1st inst.

KILBY, Mr. G. C., deputy superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 9th inst.

KEMBLE, Mr. W., officiating opium agent, Behar, is confirmed in that appointment from 25th inst., vice Mr. A. C. Mangles, resigned.

WYER, Mr. F. officiating magistrate and collector, Dacca, to be a magistrate and collector, 1st grade, from 25th inst., vice Mr. Kemble.

MOSLEY, Mr. H. magistrate and collector, Moorshedabad, on leave, to be a magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, from 25th inst., vice Mr. F. Weyer.

MACDONNELL, Mr. A. P., joint magistrate and deputy collector, to be a magistrate and collector, 3rd grade, from 25th inst., vice Mr. H. Mosley. Mr. MacDonnell will continue to act as secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Departments.

WILKINS, Mr. C. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd

grade, on leave, is promoted to 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, from the 25th inst., vice Mr. A. P. MacDonnell.

SKRINE, Mr. F. H. B., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, from the 25th inst., vice Mr. C. A. Wilkins, and will continue to act as magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah.

O'DONNELL, Mr. C. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, temporarily to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector 2nd grade, from 25th inst., vice Mr. F. H. B. Skrine.

WALKER—The services of Mr. W. B. Walker, temporary assistant superintendent of police, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

FIELD, Mr. F. J. R., assistant sub deputy opium agent of Mothari, in the Behar Opium Agency, has leave for six weeks, from April 10.

ELLIOT—RYVES—The following officers reported their departure from India on furlough on the 8th inst.:—Mr. A. Elliot and Mr. W. T. Ryves.

CARLISLE—The Lieutenant Governor appoints Dr. J. W. Carlisle, M.R.C.V.S., and H. F. V., M.A., to be a veterinary surgeon for the purpose of the said Act in the town of Calcutta, vice Dr. F. F. Woolcott, deceased.

FURLOUGH.

PIFFARD, Mr. F. E., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rajmehal, Southal Perghs, has leave for three months, from date he availed himself of it.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 22.)

WRIGHT, the Rev. J. W. T., B.A., of the Cambridge Mission, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Delhi during the absence on leave of the Rev. H. W. Griffith.

RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, from May 8.

RENNIE, Mr. J. G., assistant commissioner, Delhi, is transferred to the Simla District and appointed to the charge of the Kasauli sub-division from May 17, vice Mr. T. G. Walker, transferred.

MACONCHIE, Mr. J. R., officiating judicial assistant, Delhi, is transferred to Sirsa, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district during the absence on leave of Lieut. Colonel E. G. Corbyn.

HOLMES, Surgeon Major A. P., 1st Sikh Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of Sheikh Budin for the present season, from May 1.

YOUNG—The services of Surgeon Major J. Young, civil surgeon, 2nd class, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

BISHOP, Mr. J. M., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Karnal, during the absence on leave of Mr. Broome.

HATCHELL, Mr. F. J. G., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Sirsa, during the absence on leave of Mr. Kotton.

The following orders are confirmed:—

THOMPSON—HASTINGS—Regimental order, dated May 1, consequent on the retirement from the service of Major J. B. Slater, second in command making the following temporary appointments:—Lieutenant Colonel F. E. Hastings, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and W. O. Thompson, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his other duties.

RAMSDEN—COOK—Regimental order, dated May 1, making the following temporary appointments, vice Major W. B. Aislabie, second in command and wing commander, proceeded on furlough:—Major W. C. Ramsden, wing commander; Lieutenant E. J. N. Fasken, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; Lieutenant W. Cook, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant; and Lieutenant W. D. Gordon, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his duties as wing officer.

FURLOUGHS.

ROWE, Mr. J. E., Judge Small Cause Court, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days, from May 14.

GRIFFITH, The Rev. H. W., M.A., chaplain of Delhi, is granted three months' privilege leave, from May 20.

CORBYN, Lieut. Colonel E. C., deputy commissioner, Sirsa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days, from May 15.

ROTON, Mr. H. G., officiating district superintendent of police, Sirsa, has obtained three months' privilege leave, from June 10.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 24.)

POLDEN, Surg. R. J., M.B., is appointed to hold civil medical charge of Koorkee, temporarily, during the absence on leave of Brigade Surg. S. C. Amesbury, addition to his own duties, from May 3.

DEAS, Mr. J., to be lieutenant in the Banda Company of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DEAN, Surg. W., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Home Department, to be a supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, and to officiate in civil medical charge of Bijnor, from May 5.

ROBINSON, Surg. G. W., A.M.D., staff surgeon, Agra, to officiate as civil surgeon of Agra, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major A. H. Hilson.

ROSS—FISHER—From the date on which Lieut. General Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., retires, Mr. H. G. Ross, C.S., to be commander of the Kumaun Division, but to continue to hold charge of the Settlement of Dehra Dun, as a temporary arrangement; Col. J. F. L. Fisher, senior assistant commissioner, Garwah, to officiate as commander of the Kumaun Division until relieved by Mr. H. G. Ross.

O'BRIEN, Surgeon B., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Bara Banki to Fyzabad, from April 29.

The Rev. A. Ramsey, senior chaplain, is transferred from Agra to Landour, from March 17.

TUOHY, Surgeon J. F., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Sultanpur to Mirzapur, from May 9.

CLIFFORD, Mr. M. H., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to be assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, from October 18, 1882.

WEBB-ATKINS—Messrs. A. L. Webb and S. Atkins, assistant engineers, Irrigation Branch, passed on April 8, the Professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chap. II. sec i. paras 16-18.

ATKINS, Mr. S., is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of assistant engineers, from April 8.

FURLOUGH.

HILSON, Surgeon Major A. H., civil surgeon of Agra, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, from May 15.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 24.)

PRIEST, Mr. H., C.S., registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, appointed to officiate as political agent, Bhowani Patna, made over charge of his duties to Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., on the 17th idem.

WRIGHT, Surg. Major R. T., is appointed to the medical charge of the Thagi and Central Gaols, and to be superintendent of lunatic asylum and meteorological observatory, Jubulpore, with effect from the date he received charge of these institutions from Brigade Surgeon W. R. Rice.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, May 17.)

* The following posting and transfers are ordered :—
PRENDERGAST, Lieut. Col. C. O'L. L. Prendergast, assistant commissioner, on his return from leave, is posted to the headquarters of the Amhurst district.

SANKEY, Mr. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Amhurst district to the headquarters of the Bassein district.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. M., assistant commissioner, from Bassein to the charge of the Pyapon sub division, Thongwa district.

DAVIES, Mr. H. N. K. J., assistant district superintendent of police, on his return from furlough is posted to the charge of the police of the Tavoy district.

HARTNOLL, Mr. H. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the headquarters of the Pegu district.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 27.)

LEE-WARNER, Mr. J., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Tinnevely, during the suspension of Mr. B. Atkinson, or until further orders.

JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., to act as district and sessions judge of Vizagapatam during the absence of Mr. Lister on leave, or until further orders.

MACCARTIE, Mr. C. F., to act as collector of sea customs and of the Madras District, and as protector of emigrants, during the absence of Mr. Barlow on other duty, or until further orders.

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. E. Lyon, to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Coimbatore.

STOKES, Mr. H. J., magistrate in the district of Coimbatore, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

MACKENZIE—The Right Hon. the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon. Mr. A. Mackenzie to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

HARVEY—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. Harvey, M.A., LL.D., to act as a marriage registrar in the Native State of Travancore during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Ross, M.A.

LEGGATE, Mr. B. C., deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, Malabar, has one month's privilege leave, from May 2.

BODDY—The following promotion is made :—Captain O. V. Boddy, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, from April 9, substantive promotion, vice Mr. J. Grimes, promoted.

TAYLOR—The following reversion is ordered :—Mr. H. S. Taylor, executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive promotion, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from April 18, owing to the return of Lieut. Colonel J. Pennycuik, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, from furlough.

TAYLOR—The following promotion is made :—Mr. H. S. Taylor, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from April 30, substantive promotion.

CARLESS—The following transfers are ordered :—Mr. G. P. Carless, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway Survey (Imperial Establishment) to the 6th Circle (Provincial Establishment), for duty in the Trichinopoly Division.

TODD, Mr. A. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the 6th Circle to the 4th Circle, for special duty on Wynad Road Surveys, to join on relief by Mr. Carless.

WHITE—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate :—Mr. E. White, acting district Munsif of Kutnad, in the district of South Malabar, for two months.

JOHNSTON—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Madras and Commissary of

the Diocese has been pleased to appoint the Rev. S. H. Johnston, Bachelor of Divinity, minister of Christ Church, Mount-road, Madras, to be a surrogate for the issue of marriage licenses in this district.

OGG, Brigade Surgeon G. S. W., M.B., M.A., Indian Medical Department, to officiate as deputy surgeon general, with temporary rank, with effect from May 2, vice Deputy Surgeon General W. Peral, on furlough.

ACTON—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut. H. L. Barnwell Acton, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiating squadron officer, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, from February 21.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officers to return to duty :—

HILL, Lieut. Col. E. (Brevet Col.), Staff Corps.

SKINNERR, Major E. C., Staff Corps.

MANSON, Lieut. H. E. M., Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have returned from furlough out of India :—

DAVIES, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. M. Davies, Staff Corps, deputy instructor general of police, Southern Range, Trichinopoly.

RENDLE, Lieut. A. W., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 7th Regiment N.I.

ALLISON, Surgeon H., M.D., Indian Medical Department, 22nd Regiment N.I.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Deputy Surgeon R. A. Chapple, Army Medical Department, Eastern District, medical certificate, to appear before a Medical Board.

UNDERWOOD—The services of Lieut. Colonel T. O. Underwood, Staff Corps, of the late 4th Punjab Cavalry Regiment, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, May 23.)

SWIFTE, Lieut. C. J. W., Staff Corps, will do general duty at Vellore on relief from his officiating appointment in the 10th Regt. N.I.

WALKER, Lieut. H., West York Regiment, having been granted leave to England on urgent private affairs, to be a probationer for the Staff Corps with effect from date of embarkation.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

THORNTON, Lieut. H., 11th Regt. N.I., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be officiating wing officer, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated May 1.

COCKERAM, Lieut. W. P., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be officiating officer, and with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated May 1.

PRIESTLEY, Lieut. G. W., 21st Regt. N.I., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated May 2.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

SHORT—Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary Surgeon F. J. Short, doing duty with the 14th Hussars, to do duty with the 3rd Light Cavalry, and Veterinary Surgeon A. H. Waddle to do duty with the 14th Hussars.

TURTON, Col. T. T., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside at Secunderabad, and will be available for any military duty other than regimental.

POPE—The leave granted to Surg. G. H. Pope, Indian Medical Department, is cancelled at that officer's own request.

ERCK—The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the Higher Standard Test in Hindustani :—Lieut. C. J. Erck, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, probationer, Staff Corps.

Information has been received from the Horse Guards of the following postings, &c., of R.A. officers :—

BROADFOOT, Major A., just promoted to that rank from E Battery B Brigade, has been posted to M Battery 2nd Brigade, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. G. Swinley, placed on the Seconded List.

O'GRADY, Capt. R. W., Seconded List, has been posted to the N Battery 3rd Brigade.

PENTON, Captain A. P., from the Seconded List, has been posted to the I Battery, 3rd Brigade, vice J. J. Swinton, sent home for the advanced class.

RICH, Captain C. C., D Battery, A Brigade, has been transferred to the E Battery, B Brigade, vice Broadfoot.

The undermentioned officers are detailed to attend the garrison class at Bangalore, commencing on June 15 :—

14th Hussars, Lieut. C. C. P. Stoughton; Royal Horse Artillery, Captain H. T. S. Yates; Royal Engineers, M. C. Brackebury; 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, E. A. Mostyn; 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, W. Heaton; 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, A. G. Scruyler; 3rd Regiment L.I., Lieut. W. E. Wimble; 9th Regiment N.I., Lieut. E. S. Strickland; 11th Regiment N.I., Lieut. V. G. Burrows; 14th Regiment N.I., Lieut. D. G. L. Shaw; and 25th Regiment N.I., Lieut. S. G. Radcliff.

FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave, and will report himself to the Horse Guards on arrival in England :—West York Regiment—Lieut. H. Walker, for one year, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Staff Corps—Lieut. J. H. H. Ansley, wing officer and adjutant, 33rd Regiment N.I., for thirty days from May 17, or date of departure, on private affairs, on full pay and allowances under Subsidiary Rule III.

Lieut. H. E. Porter, wing officer, 24th Regiment N.I., for sixty days from March 10, on full pay and allowances.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Col. C. R. Buckle, to the Murree Hills, for three months from March 21, on the recommendation of a Medical Board, in extension of six months' leave on medical certificate, granted by the general officer commanding British Burmah Division.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—
12th Re. Lancers—Major E. M. Mansel-Pleydell, for one year, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 29.)

GONNE—H. E. the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. Charles Gonne of his office as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

RICHEY—H. E. the Governor of Bombay has been pleased in accordance with the provisions of sec. 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate J. B. Richey, Esq., C.S.I., to be an additional member of H.E.'s Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

It is hereby notified that Government will assemble at Poona on Monday, June 9.

WAPSHARE, Capt. A., Bombay S.C., is appointed to act as cantonment magistrate at Aden during the absence on privilege leave of Brigadier General J. Blair, V.C., or until further orders.

BEAMAN—Mr. F. C. O. Beaman delivered over charge of the office of assistant judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad on the 12th inst.

MOORE, Mr. R. A. L., assistant collector in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class in the district of Poona.

BAGNELL, Mr. H. W. J., assistant collector in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class in the district of Satara.

TUCKER, Mr. A. L. P., assistant collector in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class in the district of Nasik.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay :—Messrs. R. A. L. Moore, C.S.; H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S.; A. L. P. Tucker, C.S.; and W. C. Rand, C.S.

D'ALMEIDA, Mr. J. D., assistant superintendent of stamps, during the absence of Mr. J. S. Maidment, or till further orders.

EAST, Mr. W. A., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ANDERSON, Surgeon J. W. T., is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Karwar, during the absence of Surgeon Major D. E. Hughes, M.D., or until further orders.

GOODFELLOW, Major General W. W., C.B., R.E., was relieved of the duties of the superintending engineer, Southern Division, on May 2.

REID—ALLEN—Mr. G. B. Reid delivered over, and Mr. William Allen received charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate, Ahmedabad, on the 22nd inst.

FURLOUGH.

Mr. T. S. Hamilton, C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

MILITARY.

SARKIES—The undermentioned medical officer is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment, from the date specified: Surgeon C. J. Sarkies, date of arrival, April 14.

HORE, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—The leave of absence to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate granted to Major F. S. Hore, is extended until September 16.

HARDINGE—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of H.E. the Commander in Chief :—Lieutenant the Hon. A. S. Hardinge, Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp, dated May 15.

MARSAC—The following appointment is made :—Bombay Volunteer, R.C.—Mr. F. R. de Marsac, to be lieutenant.

BROCK, Capt. L. E. H., G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, is granted leave of absence for twelve months to England from May 23.

HARPUR—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Col. J. Harpur, S.C., one year, private aff. ins.

M'DOUGALL—The undermentioned medical officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for six months :—Brigade Surgeon H. R. L. M'Dougall, M.D., I.M.D.

STAPLETON—The undermentioned warrant officer is allowed furlough to Australia for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Sub Conductor A. Stapleton, Ordnance Department.

LAMB—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs from date of departure in June, 1884, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon W. Lamb, superintendent of horse breeding operations, Bombay Presidency.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, May 30.)

PELLEY—DAVIES—Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 213 of May 16, for "Lieut. J. Davies, 1st Bombay Lancers," read "Lieut. H. G. Pelly, D Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A."

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on May 26 :—
SINGLETON, Lieut. Col. F. C., S.C., 2nd in command, 28th Regiment N.I.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers have each been awarded the medal with gratuity of £5 for "Long service and good conduct," under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 647 of 1876 :—
WALCH—Bombay Unattached List—Sergeant Instructor J. Walch, B.V.R.C.

TATE, Sergeant J., H.E. the Governor's band.

CUMMINGS, Sergeant J., H.E. the Governor's band.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon Major Kenneth M'Leod, Surgeon C. J. H. Warden, Major G. Strahan, R.E., Surgeon D. W. D. Comins, Lieut. W. C. Pollard, S.C., Surgeon S. F. Bigger, Col. B. W. D. Morton, S.C., Major H. W. J. Senior, S.C., Major C. M. Stockley, Norfolk Regiment.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. A. Sim, R.E., Brigade Surgeon E. E. Lloyd, Capt. S. E. Rolland, S.C., Major E. J. Gunthorpe, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. W. Gordon, S.C., Lieut. W. A. Thompson, S.C., Brigade Surgeon H. R. L. Macdougall, Surgeon Major R. Caldecott, Capt. L. F. Heath, S.C., Lieut. Col. R. M. Lloyd, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. C. Kilby, R. P. Dease, S. Finney, G. C. F. Barnard, R. M. Daly, S. S. Kilby, G. C. Aitken, H. A. D. Phillips (Cov.), A. Elliot, E. R. Shopland, W. T. Ryors, J. F. Browne (Cov.), G. W. Stretell, Surgeon D. W. D. Comins.

Madras Estab.—G. D. Leman (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—E. Lawrence (Cov.), J. Jardine (Cov.), J. M'C. Campbell (Cov.), H. F. Aston (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. A. F. Orchard.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. I. Grieron, S.C., Surgeon Major D. E. Hughes, M.D., Lieut. J. W. Gordon, S.C., Lieut. G. F. N. Tinley, S.C., Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. W. Slater, C. Lawder, J. A. Briggs, L. K. Laurie (Cov.).

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. James Johnstone, C.S.I., Inf., one month; Major C. S. Beauchamp, R.E., one month; Capt. W. Aitken, R.A., forty-five days.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon A. J. O'Hara, ninety-two days.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon Major James Arnott, M.D., one month; Major J. I. Tinling, Inf., six months.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. P. Forsyth, S.C., six months; R. Alding (Cov.), S.C., two months; C. Lawder, extraordinary, one month; W. A. Symond, one month, twenty-six days; H. J. Strickland, S.C., four months.

Bombay Estab.—J. D. Framji, S.C., six months; J. Pollen, LL.D. (Cov.), S.C., three months; T. M'Guire, S.C., three months.

JUNE 17.

The Queen has approved the admission of the undermentioned Surgeons to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service :—To be Surgeons—Bengal—James John Pratt, Robert Shore, M.D.; Madras—William Burney Bannerman, Henry Thomson; Bombay—Carrapiet John Sarkies.

The Queen has approved the retirement from Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces of the undermentioned officers :—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Charles Henry Clay, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Charles Jameson, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Deputy Surgeon General Richard Henry Perkins, of the Bengal Army; Surgeon Major Frederick William Alexander De Fabek, of the Bengal Army; Surgeon Major Thomas Holmsted, of the Bombay Army.

The Queen has approved the resignation of the undermentioned officer :—Lieut. Godfrey Douglas Giles, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officer is granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—To be Major General—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Charles Henry Clay, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

NOTE.—The retirement from the service and promotion to the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon General of Surgeon Major Charles James Sylvester, M.D., of the Bombay Army, took effect from Jan. 13, 1879, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of March 18, 1879, and June 1, 1880.

JUNE 10.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Nanabhai Haridas, Esq., to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in succession to Maxwell Melville, Esq., who has vacated that office.

PURE INDIAN TEAS.—Two kinds (both very good), at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb., are sold at the Pure India Tea Depot, Enderdale-road, Kew-gardens. The superintendent (Lieut. Col. MONEY, the Author of the standard work and prize essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture in India"), who is a large producer, sells at the above low prices 25 per cent. below usual ones because no middleman's profits are incurred. Details Post Free. Address, Manager, as above.

HOME NEWS.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Visitors to the Indian Collections. Number of visitors for weeks ending May 3, 1884, 1,500; May 10, 1,410; May 17, 1,140; May 24, 1,075; May 31, 1,060. Total for the month of May, 5,291. Total from opening on May 15, 1880, 626,028.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs.25,00,000 on bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on June 18 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Calcutta, Rs.4,24,000, and Bombay Rs.4,00,000, the average rate in both cases being 1s. 7⁵/₆25d.; in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta Rs.19,04,000, average rate 1s. 7⁶/₆5d.; Bombay Rs.1,60,000, average rate 1s. 7⁶/₆5d.; and Madras, Rs.2,00,000, average rate 1s. 7⁶/₈75d.—making a total of Rs.30,88,000. Tenders for bills on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7⁹/₁₆d., will receive about 80 per cent., and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 7²¹/₃₂d., about 80 per cent., and above in full. Between April 1 and June 17 the total amount of remittances sold reached Rs.4,03,44,000, and realised £3,330,350.

THE remains of the late Mr. Mackintosh Balfour who recently retired from the secretaryship and treasurer's office of the Bank of Bombay, were interred at Kensal-green Cemetery, on the 12th inst. Besides various members of his family, who followed as chief mourners, there were present several personal friends, including Mr. Ilbery (Delhi and London Bank), and Mr. Murray Johnson of the firm of Uptons, Johnson, and Co., and among his old colleagues in the Agra and Masterman's Bank (of which Mr. Balfour was formerly general manager); Mr. Samuel Cochrane, Mr. Hamilton Dunlop, Mr. Blackall, Mr. Treeve Edgcombe, barrister, &c.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company, held last week at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. R. Campbell presiding, a resolution was passed altering the articles of association of the company, so as to enable them to keep colonial registers, pursuant to the provisions of the Companies (Colonial Registers) Act, 1883.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The thirty-second annual general meeting of this company was held on Monday, June 16, at the City Terminus Hotel; Mr. G. Noble Taylor presided, and in moving the adoption of the report stated that although there had been a reduction in the receipts there was really no ground for discouragement. The gross revenue had shown a reduction of £14,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1882, but the expenditure had been £10,000 less, and the net revenue had been £117,000, against £120,000. The reduction in the net receipts was thus £3,600, but as compared with the corresponding period of 1881 they showed an increase of £29,000. The proportion of expenditure to gross receipts was last half-year 60·92 per cent., as against 61·49 per cent. in 1882 and 68·84 per cent. in 1881. The sanction of the Government had not yet been obtained for the proposed extension of nine miles to Calicut; but he might say that all new projects were in suspense and that nothing was being done in the way of extensions pending the result of the Parliamentary Committee now sitting on the subject of Indian railways. There had been a decrease of about £4,000 in the passenger traffic, almost the whole of which had been in the third class, though they had carried about 104,000 more passengers. As in the case of former reductions they confidently looked to future results to justify the concession which had been made in the past half-year—namely, the issue of return tickets at three pence for the double journey to passengers travelling in all trains except the mails. The net decrease in the receipts from goods traffic had been only £4,000, but they had carried nearly 21,000 tons more, the traders on the line having been encouraged by the reduction of the rates to send more traffic. Their officers were sanguine that the loss in the receipts would be recovered in the current half-year. They were lengthening their platforms, improving the third-class waiting rooms, and strengthening their bridges. With regard to the projected diversion of the line at Beyapore, and the extension to Calicut, Mr. Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras, had stated that one of the worst errors of the alignment of their principal railway would be got rid of when this extension was completed. No doubt that was true, but he (the chairman) was inclined to think that too much importance was attached to what was called the faulty alignment of the Madras Railway. A compromise had at last, he said, been arrived at between the company and the Government as to the question of the land occupied by or required for houses for their staff, the Government agreeing to charge no rent for land now in the possession of the company and occupied by these houses, and the company agreeing to pay rent for any further land which might be required. They had stipulated that they were not to be precluded from re-opening the question when it might be of consequence to the shareholders to do so—that was, when they were earning more than the guaranteed interest. When the Oriental Bank failed they had only 10 rupees on deposit, belonging to the sick fund. Sir Thomas Pycroft seconded the motion, and in reply to questions

the chairman stated that the earnings of the past half-year had been at the rate of about £2 3s. per cent. They were satisfied of the soundness of the policy of charging as low as possible for the carriage of passengers and goods, and until they were convinced that they were wrong they would continue to do so. The motion was then carried unanimously, and the retiring directors and auditor were subsequently re-elected.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND.—The forty-third ordinary general meeting of this company was held June 18 at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. Pender, M.P., presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that although the half-year under review, to Dec. 31 last, had been uneventful, the earnings showed an increase, over those of the corresponding period of 1882, of £48,396; and if they examined the full earnings for the whole of 1883 it would be seen that they were considerably larger than those of any previous year, notwithstanding that the expenditure in the earlier years did not include the heavy debits now made on account of carriage and revenue stores, loss of exchange, &c. It must also be remembered that they were progressing in the face of serious difficulties. There was no real reason why wheat should not be imported into England, from India, cheaper than from America, or elsewhere. The only obstacle was at present the want of cheap transport from the interior to the seaboard. Contrary to the opinion entertained in certain quarters, the directors were quite satisfied that they had adopted a wise course in raising the passenger rate from two to two and a-half pence per mile for the lower class passengers. There had been a decrease of £22,168 in their expenditure, the diminution extending to all departments; and in the previous half-year there was also a decrease of £19,504. Having eulogised the services of the officers and staff in connection with these reductions, he said he believed the shareholders would admit that the accounts, taken all round, afforded ground for much satisfaction. They had to contend with opposition and competition from their neighbour, the East Indian Railway Company, and he feared that in what he said at their last meeting on this point, he had unwittingly given offence, but he had merely echoed the representations of their agent and his staff in India. On that occasion he also referred to the concessions being given to this company of an independent line to Calcutta starting from Benares, and passing through the rich provinces of Chota Nagpore; and to this subject exception had also been taken by the chairman and agent of the East Indian Company. He would merely say now that the more he examined the details of the project, the more it recommended itself, and the more necessary did it appear to him that the line should be constructed. If, as had been proposed, the line referred to were extended to the coast at Pooree, the passenger traffic, principally pilgrims, would be very considerable, and, what would be of more importance still, a new outlet for the transport of wheat to the coast would be provided. With regard to the best mode of extending railways in India, he felt certain that a moderate guarantee, placed in competent hands, would secure all the capital required while the present favourable period lasted. Apart from financial considerations, which were also favourable, everything connected with the manufacture of railway material was cheap, and freights were also lower. The works on the northern extension, to connect Moradabad, their present northern terminus, with Saharanpore, on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, were being pushed forward. It had been expected that the first section of the line, from Moradabad to Nageena, would be ready for opening in the spring of this year, but the opening would now be deferred until the close of the rainy season. At the Benares Bridge Works, steady though somewhat slow progress continued to be made; but many unforeseen difficulties, which it was hoped had now been overcome, had been encountered in sinking the piers. The superstructure of the bridge, which was made with steel throughout, was already in India. The net earnings for the past year had been 3·58 per cent., but if the debenture interest on the £500,000 raised for the Benares Bridge works, and on the £500,000 raised for the northern extension—none of which was yet earning interest—were excluded, the net earnings would have been a little over 4 per cent. With respect to the current half-year, up to the 12th of April, or for fifteen weeks, the returns showed an increase of £26,899 over those of the corresponding period of 1883. General Beadle seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the retiring director and auditors were afterwards re-elected.

THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.

MONDAY.—Indian rates for telegraphic transfers are 1-32d. weaker at 1s. 7⁵/₆d. in Calcutta, and 1s. 7²¹/₃₂d., in Bombay. Owing to this continued decline in the Eastern exchanges, the silver market, so far as bars are concerned, is scarcely so steady as it was, although there is no actual change in the price, because recent arrivals have all been cleared. In the almost complete absence of business bars are quoted at 50¹/₂d., and Mexican dollars at 49¹/₂d. per ounce. China exchange rates and Rupee Paper show no alteration.

TUESDAY.—A small amount of bar silver has to-day been

realised at 50 13-16d. per ounce, showing a reduction of 1-16d.; but no business has been done in Mexican dollars, in the absence of supplies. The Indian exchanges are steadier at yesterday's quotations, but the Shanghai rate has fallen $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Rupee Paper is unaltered in price, and has again been very quiet.

WEDNESDAY.—The discount rate of the Bank of Bombay was reduced to-day to 7 per cent., having been reduced a week ago from 10 to 8 per cent. The rate current at that institution is thus on a level with the rate charged by the directors of the Bank of Bengal. In consequence of this increased ease in the value of money in India, exchange rates keep dull at 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the Silver Market is consequently not strong, although 50 13-16d. is still the quotation for fine bars, a very small amount of business having been done at that rate. The reason for this steadiness in the price is that available supplies are very short. No business has been done in Mexican dollars, and only a nominal quotation was obtainable for them. China exchange rates and Rupee Paper are unaltered.

THURSDAY.—Although the price of bar silver has receded to 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ounce, the fall has not brought in buyers, and the tendency of the market is still dull in response to a further reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of Bengal from 7 to 6 per cent. Indian exchange rates are unchanged at 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. No actual price for Mexican dollars can yet be given, and China rates of exchange as well as Rupee paper are again unaltered.

FRIDAY.—Business in Mexican dollars remains at an absolute standstill, and the position of the market for bar silver is much as it was yesterday. There are sellers of the latter at 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ounce, but they are not believed to have much on hand. There is no change of any kind in either the Indian or China rates of exchange, or in Rupee Paper.

SATURDAY.—Trade in India is now much restricted, owing to the bursting of the monsoon. Money is cheap compared with the high rates which were lately quoted, the exchange rates are dwindling, being now no higher than 1s. 7 10-32d., and the inquiry for bar silver has fallen off so much that the market is weak to-day at 50 11-16d. per ounce, a very trifling amount having been placed at that rate. The remittance per Magellan, from Chili, cannot be available before Tuesday. Mexican dollars remain scarce, no fresh arrival being due until the end of next week, when the royal mail steamer Nile is expected, and there has again been a complete absence of business. China exchange rates show no change in quotations. As regards Rupee Paper, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. are $\frac{1}{2}$ higher at 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ 84, the Four per Cents. remaining at 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ 82.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—May 27. Burmah (s), Bussarah; Welburg (s), Aden; Henjada (s), Calcutta.—28. Scindia (s), Calcutta; Nepal (s), Shanghai; Clan Fraser (s), Galle.—30. City of Carthage (s), Liverpool.—31. Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; Reading (s), Cardiff.—June 1. Punjaub (s), Karachi; Chilka (s), Compta; Carlisle (s), Karachi; Miranda (s), Cardiff.—2. Sumatra (s), Hong Kong; Goa (s), London; Carlton Tower (s), Cardiff; Calder (s), Bussorah.

CALCUTTA.—May 23. Kilwa (s), Singapore; Maulesden, Singapore.—24. India (s), London; Bussorah (s), Rangoon; Brema (s), Colombo; Kelmia, Liverpool; Star of Italy, London.—25. Traveller, Liverpool; Belfast, Liverpool; Star of Denmark, London; Mohawk, New York.—26. Madras (s), Rangoon; Discoverer (s), Liverpool; Sunnymph, Port Natal.—28. Swordsman (s), Zanzibar; Maharani (s), Rangoon; Goalpara (s), Bombay.—29. Cathay (s), London; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—May 23. Tibre (s), Calcutta.—24. Scindia (s), Bombay; T. MacLellan, King George's Sound.—25. Cathay (s), London.—26. Quetta (s), Calcutta.—27. Bancoora (s), Calcutta; Hawarden (s), West Hartlepool.—28. Chanda (s), Bombay.—29. C. Mackenzie (s), Liverpool.—30. M. Menatchy (s), Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—May 27. Khimji Oodhewji, San Francisco; Turkar, Liverpool; Venetia (s), Marseilles; Bhownugur (s), Bhownugur.—28. Pachumba (s), Karachi; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf; Empress (s), Port Said; Sportsman (s), Dunkirk; Knight of St. George (s), Antwerp; Burmah (s), Compta; North Anglia, Havre; Canara (s), Calcutta; Tiana (s), China.—29. Mobile (s), Vitoria; Elizabeth Allen (s), Dunkirk; H.M.S. Philomel, Persian Gulf; Medusa (s), Trieste.—30. Okonom, Calcutta; Waverley (s), Liverpool.—31. Rosetta (s), China; Drachenfels (s), Dunkirk; Polluce (s), Trieste; Transcerville (s), Amsterdam; Abena (s), Liverpool.—June 1. China (s), Genoa.—2. Stura (s), Havre.

CALCUTTA.—May 23. Steamers Quetta, Persia, and Shahjehan.—24. Willingale.—25. Bhundara.—28. Chupra.

MADRAS.—May 23. Clan Ronald (s), Marseilles; Tibre (s), Pondicherry.—25. T. MacLellan, Unknown; Scindia (s), Calcutta.—26. Cathay (s), Calcutta; Grantully (s), London.—28. Quetta (s), London; Bancoora (s), Pondicherry; Gilert (s), London.—29. Chanda (s), Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY, Per *Siam*, June 2.

From London: Col. Walters, Major and Mrs. Hore, Mr. Paul, Mr.

and Mrs. Hobnen, Mr. T. Juett, Mr. F. Juett, Mrs. Fanshawe, Mrs. McErlaine.

From Marseilles: Mr. Kyd, Mr. Capdeville.

From Venice: Lieut. Westropp, Col. and Miss Creig, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. East, Mr. Fracis.

From Brindisi: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Loughton, Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald, Col. Buller, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Reid, Mr. Heath, Lieut. Chichester, Mr. Hay, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Desperay, Mr. Roy, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Wyatt.

From Aden: Mr. Gluckmann.

AT BRINDISI, Per *Surat*, June 14.

From Alexandria: The Duke d'Aumont, Mr. A. Gravelott, Mr. Golletti, Mr. S. E. Osman Bey, Judge Pander Gracht, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pika, two children, and nurse, Mr. B. Lische and mother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Guilla, Dr. Palemacin, Dr. Bartulis, Mr. and Mrs. Lindemann and infant, Miss Neumerster and maid, Mr. F. C. Haselden, Mr. A. N. Nicholls, Mr. Berner, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and daughter, Mr. F. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Romand, Mr. and Mrs. Baravelli, son, daughter, and maid, Mr. A. Cartron, Mr. R. Paganini, Mr. H. G. Holpert, Mr. Victor Paganini, Mr. and Mrs. Gramatsye and infant, Mr. Otto Any, Lieut. Kalemass, Lieut. Gessler, Lieut. Bruck, Lieut. Prowe, Lieut. Col. Von Kursezh, Mr. Werkenlester, Mr. F. Gottschalk, Mr. T. Curynege, Mr. W. Sydenham, Mr. F. Cridginton, Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. P. de Lodne, Mr. F. W. Wood, Mr. Jeffereys, Mr. Donaldson, Major Forbes, Mr. Jones.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Venetia*, May 30.

For London: Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. J. Pook, Mr. J. Bonnell, Mr. S. Platt, Mr. J. Wiide, Mr. W. Peplow, Mr. J. Harman, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. G. Wooloon, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. J. W. Martin, Capt. Fenwick, Mr. G. W. Smith, Mr. Littlefair, and Mr. D. K. West.

For Marseilles: Mr. R. E. Townsend.

FROM BOMBAY, Per *Nepaul*, June 3.

For London: Mr. F. L. Corke, Lieut. A. J. Lindner, Mr. A. Findlayson, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. I. Barrell, Miss Haslewood, Rev. G. Billing, Mr. R. B. Christie, Mr. F. Hooper, Major General W. W. Goo fellow, Mr. Cecil Grey, Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. G. W. Moir, Mr. Thos. D. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone and three children, Mrs. Findlay and infant, Mrs. Rowland, Miss C. Rowland, Master Percy Rowland, Mr. Chas. W. Hurst, Mr. E. Clarke.

For Brindisi: Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Scarmangar, Mr. I. Matheson, Dr. M. L. Bartholomew, Col. J. Bell, Mr. T. Hyde, Mr. F. C. Berry.

For Venice: Mr. W. A. Talbot.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the BRITISH INDIA Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, to sail from London, June 25.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Fitzgerald.

For Malta: Miss Guppy, Mr. Portch.

For Colombo: Miss E. Asion, Mr. H. G. Locke.

For Rangoon: Mr. J. E. Souster.

Per s.s. *Patna*, to sail from London, July 2.

For Zanzibar: Rev. E. B. Smith, Rev. L. H. Frere, Rev. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Bishop, Mr. Jas. Matthews.

For Bombay: Mr. and Miss Robinson.

Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, July 23.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Murray and two children, Mr. C. H. Hood.

Per s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail from London, July 28.

For Brisbane: Miss Pitt.

Per s.s. *Henzada*, to sail from London, July 30.

For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. Balman and children.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, Sept. 3.

For Madras: Col. and Mrs. Jenkins and child, Col. and Miss Ross Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Gibson.

Passengers per CLAN LINE Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, sailed May 20.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. J. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Master James Ross, Master Arthur Ross, Master George Ross, Miss Eliza Ross and ayah, Mrs. A. H. Jacob, Master Charles Jacob, Miss Rose Jacob, Mr. Lee, Master William Lee, Miss Ethel Lee, Mrs. Holy, three children, and ayah, Mr. and Miss Cummins.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, sailed June 18.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mr. Richard Pendlebury, Mr. W. L. Judge, three native servants.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed June 15.

From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Mr. Edward Coates, Mrs. Edward Coates, Mr. J. L. Hampton, Mrs. J. L. Hampton, Miss Hampton, Mrs. Hay.

From Liverpool.

For Madras: Native servant.

From Liverpool.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Lord.

Mr. F. B. de Marsac has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—May 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent. .. | Rs. 99½ to 99¾ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. | 101¾ to 102 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | — |
| Ten years .. | — |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 104 |

BANKS.

| | Paid-up | Cash |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Rs. | Rates |
| INDIAN BANKS | | |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | 78½ |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 840 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | 640 |
| Agra .. | 500 | 130 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20 | 330 |
| Chartered Mercantile .. | 25 | 700 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28 | 700 |
| National of India .. | 12½ | 87 |
| Oriental .. | 25 | 150 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. | 700 | 78½ |
| Frere .. | 150 | 1 |
| Mazagon .. | 2,000 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 370 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. | 2,850 | 1,080 |
| Albert Ginning .. | 500 | 495 |
| Albert, Karachi .. | 1,100 | 1150 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. | 2,200 | 330 |
| Bellary .. | 1,000 | 550 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning .. | 500 | 580 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. | 250 | 28 |
| Carwar .. | 1,500 | — |
| Colaba .. | 1,880 | 1,451 |
| Dhollera Ginning .. | 300 | 190 |
| East India .. | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Fort .. | 8,500 | 2,800 |
| French .. | 500 | 620 |
| Sind .. | 750 | 600 |
| Mofussil .. | 400 | 410 |
| New Indian .. | 125 | 205 |
| Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 645 |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon .. | 500 | 500 |
| Volkart .. | 400 | 840 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian .. | 100 | 134 |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. | 500 | 500 |
| Alliance Spinning .. | 700 | 900 |
| Bhowmuggur Mills .. | 100 | 30 |
| Bombay United .. | 1,000 | 1040 |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. | 500 | 700 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 1,000 | 785 |
| D. Spinning .. | 2,000 | 445 |
| Hindustan .. | 1,000 | 875 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. | 1,000 | 1,800 |
| Khandeish .. | 1,000 | 900 |
| Madras .. | 1,250 | — |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | 3,100 |
| Manchester Spinning .. | 50 | — |
| Mazagon Spinning .. | 250 | 240 |
| National Spinning .. | 1,000 | 900 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,000 | 970 |
| Oriental .. | 625 | 670 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. | 500 | 200 |
| Sholapore Mills .. | 1,000 | 1,510 |
| Victoria Mills .. | 1,000 | 690 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0 | 350 |
| Do. New 40 Shares .. | 100-14-6 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 65-7-3 | — |
| Do. do. .. | 21-13-1 | — |
| Do. New 41 Shares .. | 106-15-5 | 352 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 1,000 | 470 |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. | 100 | 100 |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. | 1,500 | 4,900 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. | 10 | 11 |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300 | 350 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Treacher and Co .. | 500 | 1,300 |
| Thacker and Co .. | 100 | 165 |

CALCUTTA.—May 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| % Promissory Notes .. | Rs. 99 6 to — |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) .. | 99 6 to — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. | 102 12 to 102 |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. | 101 12 to 102 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. | Pd. off |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 98 8 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 99 0 to — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 99 8 to — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 100 0 to — |
| 6 of 1868 (1888) .. | 102 0 to — |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 104 0 to — |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 101 0 to — |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

| | Paid. | Price. |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Agra .. | 500 | 135 to — |
| Agra Savings .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Allahabad .. | 100 | 185 to — |
| Alliance of Simla .. | 100 | 120 to — |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | 860 to — |
| Do. of Upper India .. | 100 | 135 to — |
| Delhi and London .. | 25 | 219 to — |
| Himalaya .. | 100 | 125 to — |
| Mussorie .. | 100 | 110 to — |
| National of India .. | 12½ | 87 to — |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. | 500 | 550 to — |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100 | 92 to 93 |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute .. | 100 | 21 to 22 |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 500 | 164 to — |
| Barnagore Jute .. | 500 | 71 to 72 |
| Bengal Coal .. | 1000 | 1400 to — |
| Bengal ironworks .. | 100 | 10 to — |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Bengal Mills .. | 1300 to — |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. | 100 to — |
| Bonded Warehouse .. | 445 to — |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. | 80 to — |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. | 100 to — |
| Burrakur Coal .. | 700 to — |
| Calcutta Docking .. | 100 to — |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. | 85 to — |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. | 125 to 126 |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100 to — |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. | 100 to — |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. | 100 to — |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. | 50 to — |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. | 300 to — |
| East Indian Railway .. | 250 to — |
| Equitable Coal .. | 250 to — |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. | 100 to — |
| Goosery Cotton Mills .. | 200 to — |
| Gouripore .. | 100 to — |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. | 100 to — |
| Howrah Docking .. | 500 to — |
| Howrah Mills .. | 100 to — |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 100 to — |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills .. | 50 to — |
| Labour Transportation .. | 100 to — |
| Landing and Shipping .. | 100 to — |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. | 500 to — |
| Murree Brewery .. | 100 to — |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. | 100 to — |
| Nasmith's Patent Press .. | 100 to — |
| Nanthpore Indigo .. | 30 to — |
| New Beerhoom Coal .. | 100 to — |
| Oriental Jute Manufactory .. | 100 to — |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. | 100 to — |
| Rajmahal Stone .. | 100 to — |
| Ramkistopore Press .. | 100 to — |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. | 100 to — |
| Riverside Press .. | 70 to — |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. | 100 to — |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. | 247 to 248 |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. .. | 280 to — |
| Seepore Jute Manufactory .. | 100 to — |
| Strand Bank Press .. | 100 to — |
| Watson's Patent Press .. | 100 to — |

TEA COMPANIES.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Amicable (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Amuckie .. | 100 to — |
| Arcturpore (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Assam .. | 510 to 565 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Baree (Kangra) .. | 100 to — |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. | 80 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 to 176 |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 100 to — |
| Borelli (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Burkholia (Cachar) .. | 200 to — |
| Central Cachar .. | 100 to — |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Chota Nagpore .. | 100 to — |
| Cinnatollah .. | 100 to — |
| Colonial (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Darjiling .. | 100 to — |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Dehing (Assam) .. | 90 to — |
| Dehra Doon .. | 100 to — |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Durrung (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Eastern Cachar .. | 100 to — |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 to — |
| Giele (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Gowhattry (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Grob (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Holta (Kangra) .. | 100 to — |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Indian Terai .. | 500 to — |
| Jellapore (Cachar) .. | 250 to — |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Kalacheria (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Kangra Valley .. | 100 to — |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) .. | 100 to — |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. | 250 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 200 to — |
| Kurseong and Terai .. | 100 to — |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) .. | 100 to — |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Loobah .. | 100 to — |
| Lower Assam .. | 100 to — |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 to — |
| Moran (Assam) .. | 80 to — |
| Mothola (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 90 to — |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Do. contributory .. | 125 to — |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| New Gholia Ghat (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Nutanwore (Cachar) .. | 100 to — |
| Phutni (Cachar) .. | 85 to — |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Puntarea (Sylhet) .. | 100 to — |
| Rajabaree (Assam) .. | 100 to — |
| Sapakat .. | 100 to — |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. | 56 to — |
| Seemah .. | 100 to — |
| Singbulli and Murmah .. | 100 to — |
| Singe I (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. | 100 to — |
| Teendaree (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. | 95 to — |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. | 100 to — |
| Upper Assam .. | 100 to — |

MADRAS.—May 26.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Four per cents .. | 1¼ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. | 3¼ pre to 3¼ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 3¼ to 3 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1883) .. | 1 to 1 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1884) .. | 1 to 1 do. |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | 1 to 1 do. |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. | 28 to 29 do. |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand .. | 1s. 7 29-32d. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. .. | 1s. 7½d. | — | — |
| Do. 3 mo. sight .. | 1s. 8 1-32d. | 1s. 8d. | 1s. 7½d. |
| Do. 4 do. .. | — | 1s. 8 1-16d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. .. | 1s. 8 5-32d. | — | 1s. 7½d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 8 9-32d. | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. | — | — | 1s. 7½d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | — | 1s. 8 9-32d. | 1s. 8d. |
| Do. 1 do. .. | — | — | 1s. 7 15-16d. |

LONDON.—June 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Price. |
|--|--------------|
| 3¼ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. | 104½ to 105½ |
| Do. October 10, 1888 .. | 102½ to 103½ |
| 4 India Enforced Paper .. | 82 to 82½ |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 .. | 83½ to 84 |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 .. | 83½ to 84 |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. | 100 to 100½ |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. | 100 to 100½ |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) .. | 100 to 100½ |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. | 100 to 100½ |
| 4 Do. .. | 102 to 104 |
| 4 Mauritius, 1881 .. | 104 to 106 |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. | 115 to 120 |
| 4 Do. .. | 100 to 102 |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government .. | 101 to 103 |

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| | Price. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks. Paid. | |
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 100 to 108 to 120 |
| East Indian, 1st edem. 4½ p. c. .. | 100 to — |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 100 to 109 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. | 100 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. .. | 100 to 115 |

RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 to 153 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 to 153 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 .. | 100 to 153 |
| Do. Ann. B 1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. | 100 to 153 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% .. | 100 to 153 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. | 100 to 153 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. | 100 to 153 |
| Do. do. 5 do. .. | 100 to 153 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. | 100 to 153 |
| Do. do. 4 do. .. | 100 to 153 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 to 153 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 100 to 153 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. | 100 to 153 |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. .. | 100 to 153 |
| Do. do. 4 do. .. | 100 to 153 |
| Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. .. | 100 to 153 |

TELEGRAPHS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Eastern .. | 10% to 11% |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. | 100 to — |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. | 100 to 105 |
| Do. 6 p. c. do. Preference .. | 100 to 105 |
| Eastern Exten., Austra. & China .. | 100 to 110 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 .. | 100 to 110 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 .. | 100 to 107 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 .. | 100 to 107 |
| Indo-European .. | 25 to 30 to 31½ |

BANKS

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Agra .. | 10 to 9% |
| Delhi and London .. | 25 to — |
| Chartered of India, A., and C. .. | 22 to 23 |
| Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. .. | 25 to 17 |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. | 28½ to 51 to 53 |
| Oriental Corporation .. | 25 to — |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Agricultural of Mauritius .. | 1 to 2½ to 3½ |
| Barnagore Jute Factory .. | 5 to 6½ to 7½ |
| Ceylon Company .. | 11½ to — |
| Do. .. | 11½ to — |
| Credit Foncier of Mauritius .. | 10 to 12½ to 13 |
| Glenrock Gold Mining .. | 1 to 1-16 to 3-16 |
| Mauritius Land Credit & Agency .. | 2 to 3½ to 4½ |
| Hunaseria Coffee .. | 10 to 14 to 15 |
| Land Mortgage of India .. | 2½ to 3½ to 4½ |
| Moyar Coffee .. | 1 to 1½ to 2 |
| Nerbudda Coal and Iron .. | 2½ to 3½ to 4½ |
| Ouvah Coffee .. | 10 to 3½ to 4½ |
| Peninsular and Oriental Steam .. | 50 to 54 to 56 |
| Do. do. New, 1867 .. | 20 to 21 |
| S.E. Wynad Estates & Gold Mfg. .. | 1 to — |
| South Indian Gold Mining .. | 1 to — |

TEA.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Assam .. | 20 to 42 to 44 |
| British Indian .. | 20 to 2½ to 3½ |
| Borelli .. | — to — |
| Darjiling .. | 20 to 22 to 24 |
| Dejoo .. | — to — |
| Eastern Assam .. | 10 to 1 to 1½ |
| Jhanze .. | 5 to — |
| Jokai (Assam) (£10 Shares) .. | — to — |
| Jorehaut .. | 20 to 34 to 36 |
| Lehong .. | 10 to 10 to 11 |
| Lower Assam .. | — to — |
| Luckimpore Tea Co., of Assam .. | 10 to 4½ to 5½ |
| Do. New .. | |

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL:

Abbott, L. C., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev., &c., 36 mos., Jan. 5, '82.
Acworth, H. A., Bo. Cov., Salt Dpt., Bo., 12m., Oct. 12, '83.
Adams, G., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.
Addis, D. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Sett., 20 m., Apr. 1, '83.
Aston, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 16 mos., May 16, '88.
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 24 mos., April 1, 1884.
Alexander, R. D., B. C., N.W.P., Rv. & Gen., 18m., May 11, '83.
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 19 mos., Sept. 12, '82.
Allen, T. T., Ben. Cov. Ben. Judicial, 12 mos., Dec. 3, '83.
Allen, C. P., Burma Judl., 24 months, March 6, 1884.
Alexander, H. N., Bombay Police, 12 mos., March 8, 1884.
Anderson, A. (Bn. Cov.) Punjab Comr., 7 mos., Mar. 28, '84.
Anderson, Dr. I., Indian Museum, 8 mos., Mar. 16, 1884.
Anderson, J. A., Cov., Punjab Comr., 20m., April 15, '84.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Apr. 21, '83.
Austen, H. G., Andamans Com., 17 months, June 8, 1883.
Aves, W. E. C., Indian Marine, 12 mos., Feb. 2, 1884.
Baber, E. L. M., Madras Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 18, '84.
Badcock, F. W., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rv. Gn., 12 mos., Jan. 9, '84.
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 24 months, May 9, 1883.
Bainbridge, A. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24m., Sept. 29, '82.
Barber, K. F., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 30, '84.
Barker, A., Bom. Educational, 24 months, May 1, 1884.
Barker, E., Bom. P.W.D., 24 months, March 7, 1884.
Barnardo, G. C., F. P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 12 m., Apr. 1, '84.
Barn, G., Bengal Pilot, 12 months, April 15, 1884.
Barron, A. H., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 8 mos., Mar. 30, '84.
Bass, J. K., Bengal Com., 12 mos., Nov. 12, 1883.
Beach, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 4, '83.
Beck, H., Punjab Police.
Behrendt, J., Ben. Educational, 7½ mos., Mar. 18, 1884.
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 24, 1884.
Bellitt, G., Bengal Educal. 6 mos., March 23, 1884.
Benson, T. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 9 m., M. 21, '84.
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 15½ mos., June 12, '83.
Benton, P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '84.
Bird, F. D., Mil. Sec., Madras, 6 months.
Biscoe, C. L., State Railways, 6 mos., April 15, '84.
Blaythwayt, C. G., Bo. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 24m., Jan. 26, '83.
Blood, B. W., India, P.W.D., 8 mos., April 25, 1884.
Blyth, W. D., (Bn. Cov.) Ben. Sect. 8 m., Mar. 16, 1884.
Bourdillon, J. A., Ben. Cov., 18 months, May 4, 1883.
Boyd, Surg. H. W. B., Bo. Med., 12 mos., Oct. 8, '83.
Boiks, A. K., Ben. Cov., Burma Comr., 16 mos., Apr. 20, 1884.
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 17 mos., May 13, '83.
Brett, C. M. W., (Ben. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 19m., April 6, '83.
Breton, C., Bombay P.W.D., 12 months, May 2, 1884.
Briggs, J., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '82.
Broad, F. D., Burma Com., 12 mos., Nov. 18, 1883.
Brown, Surg. S. H., I.M.D., C.P. Medl., 12 mos., May 1, '84.
Brooke, J. H., 5 months.
Brown, F. L., P.W.D., Accountant, 19 mos., March 28, '84.
Brown, J., Ben. Cov., Bengal Judicial, 6 m., May 1, '84.
Bryson, A. C., Opium Department, 12 months, Apr. 20, '84.
Buckle, H., Burma Com., 17 mos., May 12, '83.
Budden, H. C., N.W.P. Edu., 12 mos., March 18, 1884.
Bullock, F. D. O., (Bn. Cov.) Pun. Judl., 20 mos., M. 8, '84.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 18 mos., May 10, '84.
Burton, C. H. B., P.W.D., Madras, 20 mos., Mar. 6, '84.
Butterworth, T. H., Indian Marine, 12 mos.
Cadiz, T. R. G., Telegraph Depart., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '82.
Campbell, G. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '83.
Campbell, F. D., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., Dec. 14, '83.
Campbell, J. M. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 16 m., May 16, '84.
Candy, R. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 15m., Oct. 14, '83.
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 15 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.
Carmichael, D. F., Mad. Cov. 18 months, Dec. 22, 1883.
Carson, H., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Oct. 5, '83.
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.) Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19m., Apr. 10, '83.
Carswell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April, '83.
Carter, J. H. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 12 m., M. 14, '84.
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 30 months, Aug. 27, 1882.
Casey, J. P., Indian Marine, 9 mos., June 22, '83.
Chambers, C., Colaba Observatory, 18 mos., May 15, '83.
Channing, F. C. (Bn. Cov.) Pun. Com., 20 mos., M. 29, '84.
Charles, G. C., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '83.
Chisholm, R. F., Madras P.W.D., 18 months, April 27, '83.
Clay, W. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., April 11, 1884.
Cleburne, J. N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 30, '83.
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., May 20, '83.
Coard, C. W., Survey Department, 6 mos., April 15, '84.
Cotes, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Collings, A., P.W.D., Br. Ben., 12 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Colebrooke, H. W., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 16, '84.
Comins Surg. D. W. D., Bengal Medical, 18 mos., Apr. 25, '84.
Cordery, J. G. (Bn. Cov.)
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 30 mos., April 12, '82.
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 28, 1882.
Cotgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, 12 months, April 18, '84.
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, Apr. 23, '83.
Cowley, F. W. R. (Bn. Cov.) Ben. Judl., 23 m., Mar. 28, '84.
Cox, E. C., Bombay Police, 6 mos., Dec. 29, 1883.
Cox, J. H. M., Madras Settlement, 18 months.
Crampton, A. C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 9 mos., March 14, '84.
Crowley, Boovey A. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Sett., 8 m., Apr. 11, '84.
Cresswell, P. H., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 10, 1883.
Crooke, W. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 21m., Mar. 15, '83.
Cumine, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 1, '82.
Dane, R. M., (Ben. Cov.)
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 30 mos., May 7, '82.
Daly, R. M., Bengal Pilot, 6 months, May 1, 1884.
Daly, W. W., Assam Police, 3 months, Feb. 2, 1884.
Dargfield, P. W., India P.W.D., 9 months, Apr. 11, '84.
Daniel, J. R., Madras Cov., Mad. Judl., 6 m., M. 9, '84.
Daukes, F. C., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. H. D., 30 m., Feb. 1, '83.
Davidson, J. J., Rail. Dep. 9½ mos., Nov. 16, '83.
Davis, F., State Rail., 30 m., June 6, '82.
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 20, 1883.
Day, C. E., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 months, May 9, 1884.
De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 10, '83.
De Morgan, F. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Nov. 9, '83.
Dease, R. W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 8 months, May 7, 1884.
Deighton, K., N.W.P. Edu., 8 mos., March 24, 1884.
Dicks, W. P., Punjab Gao., 18 months, May 1, '83.
Dodds, D. G. W., P.W.D., Central Prov., 12m., Sep. 5, '83.
Doddsworth, J., P.W.D., India, 12 months, April 4, 1884.

Douglas, E. W., N.W.P., Irrigation, 6 months.
Pow John, Bombay Survey, 6 mos., April 16, '84.
Drew, W. W., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Feb. 2, '84.
Drury, G. M., Bengal Railways, 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.
Dyson, J., Oudh Com., 7½ mos., April 4, 1884.
Ebdon, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 17, '82.
Elias Ney, Commr. Ladakh, 12 mos.
Elliott, A., Bengal Opium, 6 months, May 8, 1884.
Elliott, C. F., Punjab Forests, 12 mos., March 29, 1884.
Elliott F. A. H., Bo. Cov., Baroda State, 6 m., Mar. 1, '84.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P.W.D., 24 months April 25, 1884.
Fabre Tonnerre, L. E., Assam Police, 12 mos., April 1, '84.
Fanthaw, R. A. L., Burma Police, 12 mos., March 19, '84.
Faichnie, A. G., Postal Department, 8 mos., April 1, 1884.
Ferguson, J. D., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mos., April 5, '83.
Fiddien, J. P. (Mad. Cov.) Mad. Rev. and Gen., 21 m. s.
Fiestmantel, Dr. O. G., Palaeontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.
Finney, S., Railway Department, 24 mos., Dec. 5, 1882.
Finucane, M. (Ben. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 27, '83.
Fox, C. E., Bombay Judl., 10 months, April 25, 1884.
Foord, A. M., P.W.D., Mad., 12 mos., Oct. 27, '83.
Forsyth, J. H., N.W.P., P.W.D., 24 months, Feb. 23, 1883.
Forman, W. S., Bo. Cov., Judicial, 15 mos., July 1, '83.
Fortey, H., Madras Educ., 27 months, May 12, '82.
Fowler, J. T., Mad. Educl., 18 mos., June 7, 1883.
Framji, J. D., Bombay Customs, 21 months, April 13, '84.
Frizelle, J. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mos., April 6, '83.
Fry, T. B., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., April 13, '83.
Fuchs, E., Bengal Forests, 18 months, May 15, 1883.
Garbett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, '83.
Gurutt, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., April 11, '84.
Garstin, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Gibson, F. E. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. R. and G., 21m., Jan. 12, '83.
Giles, E., Bo. Educational, 18 months, May 4, 1883.
Giles, F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 m., Oct. 15, '83.
Goodridge, J. P. (Ben. Cov.) C. P. C., 18 mos., April 18, '83.
Gordon, H. P., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., July 17, '83.
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 4, 1883.
Gough, G., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 26, '82.
Gouldsbury, C. E., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Oct. 28, '83.
Gour Adher Singh, C. P. Com., 26 months, Aug. 15, 1882.
Goodricke, G. M., B. Customs, 6 m nths, May 20, 1884.
Grau, C.
Greer, W. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 25, '83.
Griffin, Sir Lepel K. C. S. I. (Bl. Cov.), R. C. I., 18m., April 6, '83.
Guise, R. F., Bengal Police, 12 mos., Nov. 13, 1883.
Gun, W. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., May 12, '83.
Hackett, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 30, '82.
Haig, W. S., Madras P.W.D., 5 months, April 3, 1884.
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '84.
Hamilton, R. H., Cent. Prov. Police, 19½ mos., May 1, '83.
Hamilton, T. S. (Bo. Cov.), 12 mos., April 7, 1883.
Hammill, S. (Bn. Cov.) Bom. Judl., 8 mos., April 11, '84.
Harding, F. H. (Bn. Cov.) Bn. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., M. 25, '84.
Harrington, H. S., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Harris, R. L. (Bn. Cov.) Pun. Com., 12 mos., Apr. 4, 1884.
Harrison, H. A., Cov., N.W.P., Judicial, 6mos., M. 39, '84.
Harc, G.
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 18, '82.
Harrison, J. H. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. R. & G., 19m., Apr. 7, '83.
Harrison, E., Assam Secretariat.
Harrington, A. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 3½ m., Apr. 20, '84.
Hart, J. H. E., P.W.D., Bombay, 12 mos., March 7, 1884.
Hawkins, C. R., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 18 mos., Mar. 28, '83.
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 12 months.
Hensley, F., (Bengal Cov.) Com. Berar, 19 mos., Mar. 2, '83.
Hensley, F., P.W.D., Accounts, 20 mos., April 16, '84.
Herbonge, A., Telegraph Department, 6 m., April 21, 1884.
Hewson, F. T., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comr., 18m., May 1, 1884.
Hill, S. A., N.W.P. Educl., 17 mos., May 20, '83.
Hill, T. C., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 23, '83.
Hoernle, O., P. W. D., Bengal, 12 mos., Oct. 30, '83.
Hodges, R. N., N.W.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., April 16, '84.
Hogg, T. R., Ben. Cov. Postal Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 22, '84.
Hogau, H., Qrmr-Gen's Dept., 30 m., from May, '82.
Holbrook, S. C., Punjab Police, 6 months, May 20, 1884.
Holwood, (Bn. Cov.) Bn. R. and G., 6 mos., Apr. 4, 1884.
Horsfall, T. M., (Mad. Cov.) Mad. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.
Horsfall, T. D. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 m., Jan. 6, '83.
Hough, A., Burma Com., 9 mos., Feb. 20, 1884.
Hullah, A., Tel. Dep., 15 mos., Nov. 23, 1883.
Humfress, G., P.W.D. Bengal, 12 mos., Feb. 16, '84.
Impey, W. H., Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 6m., May 9, '84.
Imrie, C. W. (Ben. Cov.), C. P. C., 18 mos., Mar. 16, '83.
Ingis, W. A., P.W.D. Bengal, 9 mos., Feb. 25, '84.
Irwin, A. M. B., Bn. C. Burma Com., 9 mos., Feb. 1, '84.
Jacob, S., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. Fin. Dpt., 20m., Feb. 23, '83.
Jacka, C., Bombay Dockyard, 22 months, April 3, 1884.
Jardine, J., Bo. Cov., Burma Judl., 14 m., May 1, 1884.
Jameson, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Mar. 23, '83.
Jeffery, J. E. B. (Bl. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 14, '2.
Jennins, C., Bengal Police, 5 mos., April 6, 1884.
Johnston, W., Bengal Forests, 13 months, April 20, '83.
Johnston, J. L. (Bo. Cov.) Bo. Judl., 19 mos., April 11, '83.
Jones, D. B., C. S. I. (Bn. C.) Chf. Com. C. P. S., 6 m., Apr. 11, '84.
Jones, D. P., Indian Marine, 6 mos., Nov. 22, 1883.
Joseph, H. G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. Gen., 12m., Nov. 16, '83.
Kaye, W., (Bn. Cov.) Com. Jhansi, 8 mos., Mar. 14, 1884.
Keach, T. W., Mad. Ordnance, 6 months, April 2, 1884.
Keene, H. G. H., Financial Dept., 6 mos., Feb. 20, '84.
Kelly, F. A. L., Punjab Police, 19 mos., Mar. 16, '83.
Kennedy, R. G., P.W.D., 18 months, April 13, 1883.
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 9 mos., Feb. 18, '84.
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 18 mos., April 29, '83.
Kilby, S. J., Bengal Customs, 6 months, May 7, 1884.
Kilby, G. C., Bengal Judicial, 18 months, May 9, 1884.
Knyvett, N.W.P. Police, 6 mos., April 6, 1884.
Knyvett, C. F., N.W.P. Police, 6 months, April 5, 1884.
Lamb, G. F., P. W. D., 12 mos., Nov. 9, 1883.
Lang, G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 m., May 1, '83.
Large, P. T. S., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April 1, '83.
Larken, A. L. P., (Bo. Cov.) 39 mos., July 19, '81.
Larkins, A. B., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., June 21, 1883.
Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 9 months.
Laurence, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 6 m., My. 16, '84.
Lawrie, L. K. (Bn. Cov.) Cent. Prov. Com., 6 m., Mar. 20, '84.
Lea, R., Assam Com., 18 months, April 7, 1883.
Leitner, Dr. G. W., Punjab Education, 24 m., Oct. 1, '82.
Leckie, M. C., Bombay Salt, 18 months, May 29, '83.
Leigh, Capt. H. P., Punjab Comr., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '84.
Leman, G. D., Madras Cov., Madras Rev. and Gen., 6m.
Lepper, F., Ben. Cov., P.W.D., 6 mos., March 30, '84.
Leslie, M., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 18 mos., April 1, 1881.
Livesay, G. H. P., Assam Police, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '83.

Locke, H. H., Ben. Educational, 27 m., May 20, '83.
Longhurst, C., Bengal Stationery, 20 mos., Mar. 21, '83.
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 16 mos., Mar. 13, '83.
La Touche, J. J. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Sett., 6mos., Apr. 18, 1884.
Mackay, D. L. M., Ben. Cov., Bur. Com., 24mos., Nov. 24, '83.
Mackenzie, E., Ho. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 11, '83.
Mackenzie, W. J. B., Post Office, 12 months, May 8, 1884.
Marsh, H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 33 m., March 1, '82.
Martin, W. B., Bn. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '84.
Marindin, C. K. (Bl. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 24, '83.
Mainwaring, H., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., July 1, '83.
Mallet, F. R., Geological Survey, 6 months, May 2, 1884.
Man, M. H., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., July 1, '83.
Mangles, A. C., Ben. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.
Manson, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 8 m., Feb. 25, '84.
Marden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., May 16, '83.
Martin, W. T., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 11, '83.
Martin, J. A., Bengal Educl., 12 mos., Dec. 1, 1883.
Mathew, G. F., Nizam's Railway, 17 mos., May 15, '83.
Medlicott, H. B., Geological Survey, 6 mos., May 9, '84.
Meiklejohn, Dr. R. M., Assam Med., 12 mos., Sept. 7, '83.
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Department, 20m., M. 15, '83.
Meredith, A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comr., 9 m., M. 15, '83.
McCarthy, S. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 24mos., Aug. 27, '83.
McGill, J., Survey Dpt., 23 mos., Nov. 8, '83.
McGuire, T., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 20, '83.
McIver, L. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. Rv. and Gen., 18½ m., Apr. 14, '83.
McIvor, Lt. J. B., B. C., Political Dept., 15 ms., May 18, '83.
McLoughlin, J., Postal, ept., 9 mos.
Mein, A. J., Assam Forests, 12 months, March 25, 1884.
Meyers, B., P.W.D., Beluchistan, 6 months, May 3, 1884.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., 12 mos., April 1, 1884.
Mirza Hasen Ali Khan, India Political, 6 mos.
Middleton, E. R., Bengal Rev. and Gen., 12mos., Apr. 13, '84.
McNeill, W. W., Survey Dept., Bo. Junr. 27, 1884.
McWilliam, Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 32 m., Mar. 1, '82.
Molloy, R. A., Punjab P.W.D., 9 mos., March 24, 1884.
Monro, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 11 mos., Nov. 30, '83.
Moore, P. W., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 3, '82.
Moore, H., C. Provs. Forests, 15 mos., May 26, '83.
Moore, L., Madras Cov., Rev. and Gen., 13½ mos.
Moorhead, Surg. J., I.M.D., Bl. Civil, 18 m., April 18, '84.
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 19 mos., April 25, 1883.
Moseley, H. (Bn. Cov.) Rev. and Gen., 20 mos., M. 10, '84.
Moule, H. F. D., Cov. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 7½ m., April 25, '84.
Mulock, F. D., Cov., 18 m. nths, May 1, '84.
Muir, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 m., Sept. 24, '82.
Nightingale, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 17 mos., June 12, '83.
Nicholson, F. A., Madras Cov., Rev. & Gen., 12m., Apr. 29, '84.
O'Callaghan, F. L., C. I. E., State Rails., 17 mos., July 3, '83.
O'Kelly, H. M., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 11, '83.
Olive, J. W., Burma Police, 12 months, April 7, 1884.
Oliphant, H. L. (Bn. Cov.) Bn. Judl., 20 m., Apr. 6, '84.
Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 27 months, Dec. 1, 1882.
Palmer, C. E., Marine Accountant, 8 months.
Palmer, E. M., Mil. Depart., 8 months, March 20, 1884.
Palmer, A., Survey Department, 12 months, May 1, 1884.
Parker, G. G., A.W.P. Police, 19 months, Dec. 4, 1882.
Pawson, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 16, '83.
Pechell, E. D., Telegraph Dept., 17 months, April 14, '83.
Pellaw, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.
Pennington, H. F. D. (Ben. Cov.) Oudh Com., 18m., April, '83.
Percy, A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 7, '84.
Perrau, G. C., Burma Police, 12 months, April 12, 1884.
Petre, F. L., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.
Porter, J. S., Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 4mos., May 9, '84.
Powlett, H. J., Rev. and Gen., N.W.P. 5 mos., Apr. 11, 1884.
Phillips, H. J., Bengal Pilot, 20 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.
Phillips, H. A. D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., Apr. 20, '84.
Phayre, R., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 18 m., Mar. 25, '84.
Pilkington, J. W., Postal Dept., 10 mos., April 6, 1884.
Plowden, W. C. (Bn. C.) Com. N.W.P., 15 m., Sept. 1, '83.
Pogson, A. C., Bombay Salt, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.
Polen, J., Bo. Cov., Sind Com., 18 mos., July 17, 1883.
Pont, F., Telegraph Department, 12 mos., March 23, '84.
Power, A. W. B., Ben. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 9½ m., Apr. 25, '84.
Pratt, W. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 13mos., Sep. 4, 1883.
Price, P. L., Punjab P.W.D., 24 months, Nov. 24, '82.
Primrose, A. J., Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '84.
Proctor Sims, R., 24 mos.
Pym, F. H., P.W.D., Bengal, 12 mos., March 11, 1884.
Quinn, C. C., Ben. Cov. Rev. and Gen. 8 m., Feb. 21, '84.
Quinn, J. (Bn. Cov.) Oudh Com. 6 mos.
Ralph, J., Bengal Pilot, 18 months, April 7, 1883.
Ram, A. J., Ben. P.W.D., 15 months, June 19, 1883.
Kamsay, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Apr. 7, '83.
Rampini, R. F. (Ben. Cov.) Ben. Judl., 21 m., April 20, '83.
Rattray, M., Railway Department, 6 m., April 10, 1884.
Rawlins, J. P., Pun. Police, 18 m., April 7, 1883.
Rayner, F. T., Bengal Pilot, 12 months March 14, 1884.
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 18 mos., May 11, '83.
Richardson, W. P., N.W.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., April 12, '84.
Ridley, M., N.W.P. Botanical, 6 months, May 9, 1884.
Rigby, V., State Railways, 20 months, April 17, 1884.
Ritchie, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 25, '84.
Rivaz, C. M., Ben. Cov., Punjab Poll., 9 m., Feb. 29, '84.
Rivett-Carnac, C. J., Financial Dpt., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '83.
Rivett Carnac, L. D. G.
Roberts, C. H., Jhansi Com., 16 mos., Jun 5, '83.
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 24 months, Jan. 25, 1883.
Rose, E. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G., 12 m., Apr. 4, 1883.
Ross, H. T., Madra. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 16, 1883.
Rutherford, J. M., Railway Dept., 9 mos., Feb. 1, 1884.
Rutherford, R. C., Bengal Pilot, 6 months, May 24, 1884.
Ryves, W. T., Bengal Opium, 6 months, May 8, 1884.
Runesby, R. W., Punjab Secretariat, 12 mos., Jan. 21, '84.
Sanderson, G. P., Sup. Dacca Khedda, 12 ms., July 1, '83.
Sandford, W., State Railways, 12 months, April 14, 1884.
Sandford, J. L. (Bl. Cov.) Mysore Judicial, 12m., Dec. 15, '82.
Savage, H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 21m., Feb. 18, '83.
Scott, D., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '83.
Scott, R., Rev. and Gen., N.W.P., 24 mos., April 11, 1884.
Shadbolt, E. J., Cen. Ind. P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 14, 1883.
Shakespeare, A. M. W. (Bn. Cov.) 6 mos.
Shaw, A. E., Telegraph Department, 12 mos., Feb. 13, '84.
Shutt, E. W. A., T. Bom. Forests, 6 mos., May 2, 1884.
Sibbald, E. A., Punjab P.W.D., 9 mos., April 12, '84.
Simpson, J. T., Bengal P.W.D., 9 mos., Nov. 7, '82.
Sinkinson, E. J. (Bn. Cov.) Finl. Dept., 19 m., Apr. 15, '84.
Silcock, H. F., Bo. C. V. Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Nov. 9, '83.
Sinclair, W., India, P.W.D., 21 months, April 13, 1883.
Sladen, J. (Ben. Cov.) N.W.P. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '83.
Slater, J. S., Bengal Education, 21 months, Feb. 13, '83.
Slater, A. W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., July 12, 1883.

Smith, C. M., P.W.D., Madras, 12 mos., Jan. 27, '84.
 Smith, H. A. F., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '83.
 Smith J. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. R. and G. 8 m., Mar. 30, '84.
 Smith, S., Punjab Police, 12 months, March 24, '84.
 Smyth, J. W., Cov., Punjab Commr., 12 mo., May 2, '84.
 Snaith, J. F., Mad. Cov. Mad. J. 6 mos. March 6, '84.
 Schneider, J. H. C., Bom. Police, 12 months.
 Speeding, J. E. (M. Cov.), Rev., 54 m., Mar. 3, '80.
 Spencer, E. E., Madras Cov., 18 months, March 6, 1884.
 Stainforth, B., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., April 1, '83.
 Stephen, W., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April 6, '83.
 Steinbert, J. M. C. (Bn. Cov.) N.W.P. J. 8 m., Mar. 28, '84.
 Stevens, J. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 13 m., Sep. 6, 1883.
 Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punjab Commr., 20 mos., May 2, '84.
 Story, R. H., Jhansi Commr., 18 mos., March 7, 1884.
 Strickland, H. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 14 mos. Sept. 23, '83.
 Struttell, G. W., Bengal Forests, 3 months, May 8, 1884.
 Sullivan, W. J. A.
 Swinburne, H. L., Postal Dept., 30 m., May 8, '82.
 Symons, W. A., Bengal Pilot, 13 m., Sept. 18, '83.
 Taylor, C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '83.
 Thelluson, F. W., July 1, 1883.
 Thompson, H. E., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Jan. 28, '84.
 Tibbitts, W., Mad. Cov. Mad. Rev. and Gen., 12 m., Oct. 26, '83.
 Towers, G. L., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '83.
 Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judicial, 12 mos., Feb. 15, '84.
 Toole, R. W. L., Gov. of India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 20, '83.
 Traill, J., Madras P.W.D., 24 months, Feb. 4, '83.
 Trower, M. R., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 3, 1883.
 Turnbull, D. N., Punjab Police, 18 months, April 16, '83.
 Tyrell, W., Ben. Cov. Jd. H. Ct., N.W.P., 12 ms. Mar. '84.
 Tweedy, G., Cov. N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 6 mos., May 2, '84.
 Underwood, W. G., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12 m., '83.
 Unwin, A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Ho. J. 18 mos., April 1, '83.
 Upcott, F. R., State Railways, 15 mos., July 3, '83.
 Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W.P., Provs., 15 m., Mar. 9, '84.
 Vincent, C., Madras P.W.D., 20½ months, May 9, 1884.
 Wace, A. A., Rev. and Gen., Bengal, 9 mos. April 6, 1884.
 Wall, R. (Bl. ov.), N.W.P., Excise and Sps., 20 m., Mar. 15, '83.
 Waller, R. M., Ben. Cov. Ben. Rev. and Gen. 8 m., Apr. 20, '84.
 Warden, L. F., Post Office, Rangoon, 18 mos., April 6, '83.
 Warner, F. G., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., ec 27, '83.
 Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 24 mos., March 14, '84.
 Westland, J. (Bn. Cov.) Finl. Dept., Special Duty.
 White, E. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., Rev., &c., 22 m., Dec. 15, '82.
 White, H. E., Central India, P.W.D., 12 m., Se. t. 20, '83.
 White, E., Burma Customs, 12 mos., March 30, 1884.
 Whittingback, H. C., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 20, 1884.
 Whitworth, G. C., (Bn. Cov.) Bo. R. and G., 17 m., Mar. 28, '84.
 Wickes, T. H., (Bn. Cov.) Bn. R. and G., 6 mos., M. 23, '84.
 Wilkins, C. A. (Bn. Cov.) Bn. R. and G., 6 mos., M. 23, '84.
 Williams, H. B., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 6, '83.
 Williams, R. K., P.W.D. Accountant, 12 m., March 21, '84.
 Williams, W., Telegraph Dept., 21 months, Jan. 2, '81.
 Williams, F. S. C., Cent. Prov. Com. 24 mos., May 15, '83.
 Williams, J. C., B. C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gn., 24 m., Feb. 15, '83.
 Willock, H. D., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. J. 12 m., Apr. 20, 1884.
 Wilson, W. H., Madras Educl., 18 months, Mar. 28, 1884.
 Wright, J., Cov., Punjab Commr., 15 mo., May 2, '84.
 Wright, J. M., P.W.D., Punjab, 20 mos., Feb. 12, 1884.
 Wood, S. C. G., Burma Railways, 18 mos., Sept. 13, '82.
 Wood-Mason, J., Calcutta Museum, 18 mos., Sept. 13, '82.
 Woodbridge, H. W., Ben. Pilot, 12 months, April 15, 1884.
 Worsop, M. G. A., Madras Police, 12 months.
 Wroughton, R. C., Bombay Forests, 17 months, May 15, '83.
 Wyatt, A. G., Survey Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 6, 1883.
 Wynne, S. H. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Feb. 16, '83.
 Yates, F. B., Bombay Police, 6 mos., April 30, 1884.
 Young, B. H., P.W.D., Mad., 12 mos., Oct. 10, '83.
 Young, W. M., Bn. Cov., Sec. to Gov., Pun., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '84.

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Armstrong, Rev. W. F. (Bengal) 12 mos., March 24, 1884.
 Bagnell, Rev. H. A. (Bo.), 23 months, Feb. 1, 1883.
 Barrow, Rev. K. E. (Bengal) 24 months, March 7, 1884.
 Black, Rev. J. (Madras) 6 mos., March 23, 1884.
 Carruthers, Rev. G. T. (Bengal) 20 mos., Feb. 15, 1884.
 Deedes, Rev. Brook (Bengal) 24 mos., April 4, 1884.
 Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., Bengal, 24 mos., March 14, 1884.
 Fagan, Rev. C. C. T. (Bengal) 9 mos., March 10, 1884.
 Foulkes, Rev. Thos., Madras, 24 months, March 23, 1883.
 French, Rt. Rev. T. V. D. D., Bp. of Lahore, 16 ms., My 17, '83.
 Gray, Rev. T. D., Bengal, 24 mos., April 20, '83.
 Greig, Rev. T. H. (Bombay) 24 mos., April 1, 1884.
 Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 24 mos., July 25, '82.
 Leening, Rev. W. (Madras) 24 mos., March 1, 1884.
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Bengal, 24 mos.
 Lewis, Rev. A. G. (Bo.), 24 months, Jan. 29, 1883.
 Lillie, Rev. J. (Ben.), 18 mos., Mar. 10, '83.
 Morley, Rev. S., Madras, 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.
 Pearson, Rev. A. C. (Bengal) 20 mos., March 15, 1884.
 Rebsch, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 mos., Oct. 1, '82.
 Robartes, Rev. A. G. A. (Ben.), 13 mos., Dec. 6, '83.
 Wace, Rev. W. (Madras) 24 mos., March 23, 1884.
 Walsh, Rev. A. O., Bo., 18 months, Feb. 20, '83.

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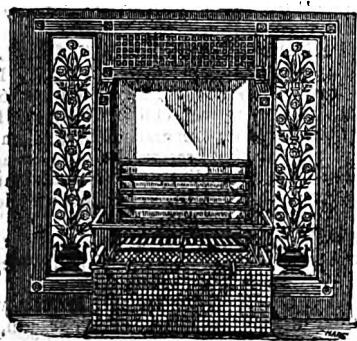
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